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No. 1107. FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU NOV 19 1902

BUREAU RECD. NOV 19 1902 DEPT OF STATE

October 7th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Student Interpreters. Acknowledging receipt of Instructions No. 556, of August 27th, last, on this subject. Means of defraying expense of their tuition. Amount required for this purpose. Referring to Legation Despatch No. 1077, of August 29th, last.

No. 1107.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Instruction No. 556 of August 27th, last, with information that the President had appointed four student interpreters provided for by the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation Act, of March 22nd, 1902, and that two of these, Messrs. Haskins and Arnold were sailing hither on the army transport leaving San Francisco September 1st, and enclosing copy of their instructions.

You state that the Department is disposed to defray the expense of their Chinese teachers in the same manner as in the case of the Second Secretary of this Legation, but before deciding which definitely, you instruct me to report as to the exact outlay which will be required on this account for the ten students.

The Chinese teacher employed for the Second Secretary has been paid twelve dollars Mexican per month for

two

two hours each day. For six or seven hours per day, which is the time required of teachers in the other Legations, it will cost now, twenty dollars Mexican per month, and each student must have a separate teacher. Hence the entire expense for the ten students will be regularly two hundred dollars Mexican per month. Some Legations pay less than this, but this is now paid by the British Legation, and we will have to do the same.

If, during the heated term the students go into the country for a brief period, as other students here do, and as seems absolutely necessary on account of their health, the expense of taking their teachers out and an extra amount for rice will have to be paid, probably about six dollars per month. This would be sixty dollars per month for, say, two months, making the total for the whole year for the ten students, $2520 Mexican.

I respectfully recall attention to my No. 1077, of August 29th, last, and again urge the importance of Congress making more liberal appropriations for these young men, and the imperative necessity of including a suitable house for them among the new Legation buildings.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E H Conger

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 1108.

Ack & file.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 19 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU NOV 19 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU.

BUREAU RECEIVED NOV. 19 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

October 7th, 1902.

Ack Nov. 25 c

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject; Imperial Audience and Breakfast given to the Ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, October 3rd, 1902.

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8911.

No. 1108.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 3rd instant the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps, to the number of thirty-one, in response to an invitation, copy of which I enclose, attended an Imperial Audience and breakfast at the Summer Palace.

It devolved upon me, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to conduct them. We were received formally by the Emperor and Empress Dowager on the Throne, from which they then descended, when an informal half-hour was spent in which conversation was had with both Their Majesties.

After breakfast, which was served to the ladies in the presence of the Emperor and Empress Dowager, and to the male interpreters and myself in another room with Prince Ch'ing and other Chinese Officials, a tour of the grounds was made with their Imperial Majesties; then, cor-

No. 1108.

3

dial leaves were taken, and a very pleasant, and, it is to be hoped, profitable episode was closed.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. A. Conger

Enclosure, copy of invitation as above.

Enclosure No. In Despatch No. 1108.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

We have the honor to inform you that we, Prince and Ministers, have in a personal audience received the commands of Her Imperial Majesty, the Empress Dowager, and the Rescript of His Majesty, the Emperor, ordering that the wives of the Ministers in Peking representing the various Powers, together with the wives of the Secretaries and of other officials connected with the Legations shall have audience at the I-Ho-Yuan (Summer Palace) at eleven o'clock A.M. on the 2nd of the Ninth Moon, (Oct. 3rd), and accompany Their Majesties in ramble and feast.

As in duty bound we communicate this by letter to Your Excellency, the Dean, that you may transmit it to the Ministers of the various Powers for their information. On the appointed day Your Excellency, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, should conduct the wives of the Ministers of the various Powers, and the wives of the Secretaries and of the other officials connected with the Legations, together with the Interpreters, to the Audience. At the appointed time we shall write again to make known the itinerary, besides which we shall expect Your Excellency before the date fixed to prepare and send to our Board a list of the names (of those who will attend), that we may be enabled to report the same for the information of Their Majesties.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 24th Day, (Sept. 25th.)

Cards of;

Prince of Ching,
Wang Wen-shao,
Ch'u Hung-chi,
Na-t'ung, and
Lien-fang.

Enclosure No. [redacted] In Despatch No. 1107.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

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We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards enclosed.

Eighth Moon, 24th Day, (Sept. 25th.)

Cards of;

Princes of China,
Wang Wen-shao,
Ch'u Hung-chi,
Ma-t'ung, and
Lien-fang.

No. 1109 FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 20 1902
BUREAU.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECEIVED
NOV
19
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

October 7th, 1902.

Acted Nov. 25

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Death of Viceroy Liu K'un-yi. Temporary arrangements resulting from it and probable permanent appointments. Imperial Edicts on the subject.

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NOV 28 1902
FILED

No. 1109

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 7th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I regret to report that His Excellency, Liu K'un-yi, the distinguished Viceroy at Nanking, died suddenly yesterday morning.

Viceroy Chang Chih-tung has been temporarily transferred from Wu-ch'ang, and Tuan-fang, the Governor of Hupeh, appointed as Acting Viceroy at Wu-ch'ang.

It is, however, regarded as certain that Chang Chih-tung's appointment will be made permanent.

Several men are being prominently mentioned as likely to receive the Wu-ch'ang appointment; among them Grand Secretary, Wang Wen-shao, and Chou-fu, the present Governor of Shantung.

I enclose copies of two Imperial Edicts on the subject, with most interesting notes made by Mr. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures; Copies of Edicts as above. (2).

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1009.

Imperial Edict.

Translated from the Peking Gazette of Oct.7th.

Let Chang Chih-tung be appointed Acting Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, and proceed at once to his post, and let Tuan-fang temporarily take the position of Acting Viceroy of the Hu-kuang in addition to his present duties. (He is Governor of Hupeh.)

Note: Tuan-fang is a Manchu, comparatively young, 44 years of age. He has risen very rapidly within the past four years. In 1898 he was a Censor, and was regarded as favoring the reform party headed by K'ang Yu-wei, but when disaster overtook its supporters, he turned suspicion from himself by a well-turned ode to H.I.M. the Empress Dowager, who at once rewarded him with the post of Treasurer of Shensi. In 1900 he was Acting Governor of the same province and exhibited rare courage and tact. He received the fateful telegraphic Edict, commanding the extermination of foreigners, but had sufficient strength of character to disregard it, locked it up without showing it to any one, gave out that he was instructed to protect the foreign missionaries in his province, and threatened dire punishment for any anti-foreign attack. He bade those who were inclined to side with the "Boxers" to prove their courage by going to the sea-board to attack the foreign armies and leave defenseless women and children alone. At the s same time he sent for the missionaries and told them what his real instructions were and arranged to send them under safe escort to the south. In this way they were all preserved from harm. Yet when the Court took to flight he made every preparation to receive them in his capital, Singan-fu, and despite the famine which was deciminating the population, succeeded in providing the necessary supplies.

As

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1147.

Imperial Edict.

Translated from the Peking Gazette of Oct.7th.

Let Chang Chih-tung be appointed Acting Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, and proceed at once to his post, and let Tuan-fang temporarily take the position of Acting Viceroy of the Hu-kuang in addition to his present duties. (He is Governor of Hupeh.)

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As

As a reward for the tact and executive ability shown he was made Governor of Hupeh, and is now temporarily in charge of the Viceroyalty. Whether he can retain the post permanently or not remains to be seen, but it is believed in the highest official circles here that he will be allowed a chance to demonstrate his fitness or unfitness for the post. His rapid promotion is generally regarded as phenominal.

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Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1109.

Imperial Edict,

Translated from the Peking Gazette of Oct. 7th, 1902.

****

WE have received with reference the Commands of Her Imperial Majesty, Tsu-Hsi, etc. etc. Empress Dowager, as follows:-

The Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, Liu Kun-yi, kept a disposition honest and loyal; his talents were great and his plans far-reaching. From among the multitude of licentiates he raised himself by his military services, frequently achieving merit, and gradually attained to the position of a Viceroy, where he was able to discharge the duties of his office with diligence. Later he received the appointment of Viceroy of the Liang Kiang and Superintendent of Trade for the South, which he has held for more than ten years past, preserving peace in the regions under his jurisdiction. The populace, military and civil have loved and respected him. In the conduct of international affairs he has carefully assisted in determining our policy. Year before last when the capital was in confusion the said Viceroy protected the South-east, and reconstructed the general situation, whereby he still further increased his merit. Being experienced and reliable, as a Minister he was in truth a pillar of the State. Recently owing to his illness WE several times granted him leave of absence from his post and sent him presents of ginseng. Relying upon this prescription WE hope he would soon recover his health that WE might long employ him and lean upon him, but WE have suddenly heard of his death and are deeply shocked with grief.

Let Liu K'un-yi received additional favors; let him be raised posthumously to the ranks of Baron of the First Grade and Grand Tutor. In compliance with the custom observed on the death of a Viceroy WE contribute as a mark

of

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1167

Imperial Edict,

Translated from the Peking Gazette of Oct. 7th, 1902.

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WE have received with reference the Commands of Her Imperial Majesty, Tzu-Hsi, etc. etc. Empress Dowager, as follows:-

The Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, Liu Kun-yi, kept a disposition honest and loyal; his talents were great and his plans far-reaching. From among the multitude of licentiates he raised himself by his military services, frequently achieving merit, and gradually attained to the position of a Viceroy, where he was able to discharge the duties of his office with diligence. Later he received the appointment of Viceroy of the Liang Kiang and Superintendent of Trade for the South, which he has held for more than ten years past, preserving peace in the regions under his jurisdiction. The populace, military and civil have loved and respected him. In the conduct of international affairs he has carefully assisted in determining our policy. When before last when the capital was in confusion the said Viceroy protected the South-east, and reconstructed the general situation, whereby he still further increased his merit. Being experienced and reliable, as a Minister he was in truth a pillar of the State. Recently owing to his illness WE several times granted him leave of absence from his post and sent him presents of ginseng. Relying upon this prescription WE hope he would soon recover his health that WE might long employ him and lean upon him, but WE have suddenly heard of his death and are deeply shocked with grief.

Let Liu K'un-yi receive additional favors; let him be raised posthumously to the ranks of Baron of the First Grade and Grand Tutor. In compliance with the custom observed on the death of a Viceroy WE contribute as a mark

of

of sympathy the sum of Tls. 3,000 to the funeral expenses, to be paid out of the Treasury at Nankin. WE bestow also an altar of offerings and depute the Tartar General at Nankin, Ê-lê-ch'un, to go and make the offering. WE also bestow the posthumous title of Chung CH'êng, (loyal and Sincere).

Let him be entered for worship at the Temple of Worthies in the Capital, and let temples be erected for his worship at Nankin, at his native place in Hunan, and in the Provinces where he won distinction; and let the State Historiographer prepare a record of his life, that his deeds may be made known. Let all penalties for errors in administration be cancelled, and let the Yamen concerned examine and report what further mark of sympathetic consideration he should receive. When his coffin shall be carried back to his native place, let the local officials along the route make satisfactory arrangements to care for it. Let Chang Chih-tung at once inquire and report how many sons and grand-sons he left, and an Edict will be issued later bestowing favors, so as to manifest OUR purpose to show sincere remembrance of a perfect Minister.

Note:- Liu Kun-yi was one of a number of HUnanese who greatly distinguished themselves during the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion by their loyal services in behalf of the Imperial Government. Others from the same province were the two brothers, Tsêng Kuo-fan (father of Marquis Tsêng) and Tsêng Kuo-ch'üan, both of whom also held at different times the post of Viceroy at Nankin. Liu never took any literary degree above that of Licentiate (Provincial A. B.), but by his military successes he won the favor of the Court and was gradually raised to the high rank of a

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Governor

Governor-General, In 1861 he was appointed Provincial Judge of Kuangtung, the next year Treasurer of Kiangsi, in 1865 Governor of Kiangsi and ten years later Viceroy at Canton. In 1879 he was transferred to the most important post of Viceroy at Nankin, but two years later was ordered to Pekin, denounced and through the intrigues of his enemies dismissed the service. In 1890 the Yangtze Valley was in a state of unrest, and Tsêng Kuo-ch'üan having died in office at Nankin, the Government looked about for a strong man to succeed him. In their extremity they turned to Liu, who, though already well advanced in years, proved fully equal to the responsibilities of the post. It has been very largely due to his influence over the Hunanese that central China has been kept in comparative peace through the past ten years. During the Japanese war, when the defeat of the Chinese forces had thrown Pekin into consternation, it was again to Liu that the Government turned for advice, and he wasmade Generalissimo of the Army. Fortunately for his reputation, he was not compelled to fight, as peace negotiations were almost immediately entered into and the war came to an end.

He returned to his post at Nankin and has continued there until his death. In the year 1900 when the "Boxer" madness was spreading terror into the North, he took steps to preserve the south-eastern provinces from infection, and entered into the compact by which that portion of the Empire was saved from invasion by the foreign forces. His health has been failing for some years past, but he retained his mental vigor to the last. He died at the age of 74 years.

Chang Chih-tung, who succeeds Liu at Nankin is the well-known Viceroy at Wuchang, opposite Hankow. He is between 60 and 70 years of age. Unlike his predecessor he

Governor-General. In 1861 he was appointed Provincial Judge of Kwangtung, the next year Treasurer of Kiangsi, in 1865 Governor of Kiangsi and ten years later Viceroy at Canton. In 1879 he was transferred to the most important post of Viceroy at Nankin, but two years later was ordered to Pekin, denounced and through the intrigues of his enemies dismissed the service. In 1890 the Yangtze Valley was in a state of unrest, and Tseng Kuo-ch'üan having died in office at Nankin, the Government looked about for a strong man to succeed him. In their extremity they turned to Liu, who, though already advanced in years, proved fully equal to the responsibilities of the post. It has been very largely due to his influence over the Humanese that central China has been kept in comparative peace through the past ten years. During the Japanese war, when the defeat of the Chinese forces had thrown Pekin into consternation, it was again to Liu that the Government turned for advice, and he wasmade Generalissimo of the Army. Fortunately for his reputation, he was not compelled to fight, as peace negotiations were almost immediately entered into and the war came to an end.

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he is a man of great scholarship and has secured his advancement very largely through his literary attainments. He is a native of Chihli, the metropolitan province, and graduated with the Doctor's degree in 1863, standing third in his class.

He held various provincial offices and in 1884 became Viceroy at Canton, from which post he was transferred to Wuchang in 1889 on account of his strong indorsement of the scheme for a railway from Pekin via Hankow to Canton. While H. E. Liu was in the North as Generalissimo of the forces in 1894 and '95 Chang was placed in temporary charge at Nankin, but with this exception he has remained at Wuchang, where he has distinguished himself by the introduction of various industrial and educational enterprises modelled on Western patterns. Among these are the opening of mines, the purchase of a rolling mill, the equipment of a cotton mill and the establishment of a military academy and an agricultural college. During the brief period in which the ill-fated Reform Party was in control of the Government he wrote a series of brilliant essays urging the adoption of the "new learning" as essential to the preservation of the state. These have since been translated into English and widely commented upon. He has however been accused of vacillation and cowardice. Some color was lent to the charge by the zeal which he displayed after the coup d'état of 1898 in hunting down and executing the young reformers in his jurisdiction, who had been proud up to that time to call themselves his disciples. His industrial and educational enterprises exhibit a somewhat similar fickleness of disposition; each has been pursued for a time with great enthusiasm only to be abandoned to mismanagement when some new hobby has taken up his attention. As a consequence none of these enterprises are regarded as successful.

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No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 15 1902
BUREAU.

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OCT 9
1902

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
13
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Telegraphed Cooper Oct 13.

Confirmed both ~~ack~~

Peking,

October 8, 1902.

Secretary of State.
OCT 10 1902

Received 9.55 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Confirmed Oct. 15

Eighth.

Your telegram of about September twelfth to Goodnow in regard to non-signatory powers, communicated by him to Sheng, has made Chinese Government hesitate about signing treaty with Portugal, by which the latter agrees to postpone delimitation of the boundary of Macao provided for in a former treaty, and to accept and agree to the protocol of September 17th, 1901, and the former agrees to establish a custom house in Macao, and give a railway concession from Canton to Macao. As Portugal has tariff treaty with China her acceptance of the final protocol is very important.

The proposed treaty does not seem unreasonable, and if China is willing to sign shall I not withdraw opposition of the United States implied in Goodnow's action?

CONGER

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NOV 20 1902
FILED

Deciphered by the Chief Clerk's Office.

educational enterprises exhibit a somewhat similar fickleness of disposition; each has been pursued for a time with great enthusiasm only to be abandoned to mismanagement when some new hobby has taken up his attention.

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MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Conger's telegram to the Secretary of State of October 8th.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

For reasons stated by Mr. Conger in his despatch No. 933 of the 4th of March of this year, the Department was of the opinion that Portugal is bound by the terms of the Final Protocol of September 7, 1901. This opinion was founded on the fact that Portugal, although not a signatory of the Protocol, had, through the British Minister, presented claims for indemnity, and received an installment of the amounts claimed from the Chinese Government. The settlement of these claims and the payment of the indemnity were conditioned upon the change in the tariff, which, as Mr. Conger remarks in the despatch referred to, implies the annulling of existing treaty tariffs by all Powers who had agreed to the settlement by either signing the Protocol, subsequently approving the same, or by accepting payment of indemnity thereunder.

I fail to see why Mr. Conger in his telegram of the 8th instant takes a different view from this, and thinks it is necessary to secure further acceptance of the Final Protocol from Portugal.

If we withdraw our objection in this case, there seems

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

to be little doubt that the other Powers having treaties with China and who were not signatories of the Protocol, among which are Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, Mexico, Brazil and Denmark, may expect also to be able to drive a good bargain with China in consideration of their acceptance.

W. W. Rockhill

October 10, 1902.

Dear Adee

I approve

the recommendation of

Mr. Rockhill's —

Secretary of State.
OCT 11 1902

Hon A. A. Adee

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEPT OF STATE
OCT
11
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Confirm. From
aab

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 11 1902
BUREAU.

Secretary of State.
OCT 10 1902

PEKING,

October 8, 1902.

Received 2:2; p. m.

Cont Oct 13

Secretary of State,

Washington.

8th. It is important that the question of gold or silver indemnity payments should be satisfactorily settled before issuance of fractional bonds. Chinese are paying at silver rates, Bankers' Commission crediting at gold rates, which will leave large deficit and will give powers, which might desire, excuse for declaring default, and some of them have means of bringing great pressure upon the Chinese Government. Complications damaging to trade and disastrous for China may arise at any semi-annual settlement. This should be avoided if possible. I have to suggest that the United States propose to the other Governments submission to the Hague or other tribunal of arbitration.

C O N G E R.

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Deciphered by Miss Greer, C.C's Office, October 9, 1902.

Dear Adee

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DEPT OF STATE
OCT
11
1902

October 9, 1902.

Received 5:35 p. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

8th. It is important that the question of gold or silver indemnity payments should be satisfactorily settled before issuance of Treaty[illegible] bonds. Chinese are paying at silver rates. Industry[illegible] crediting at gold rates, which will leave large deficit and will give powers, which might desire, excuse for declaring default, and some of them have means of bringing great pressure upon the Chinese Government. Complications[illegible] to trade and difficulties for China may arise at any semi-annual settlement. This should be avoided if possible. I have to suggest that the United States propose to the other Governments participating in the Peace Conference[illegible] other issues of securities.

[illegible]

Received by Wire Office, October 9, 1902.

Mr Rockhill

No. 1110.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 9th, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
NOV 20 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 20 1902
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: British Commercial Treaty with China. Enclosing copy of resolutions of the American Association of China with regard to this Treaty.

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NOV 21 1902
FILED

No. 1110.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 9th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of resolutions adopted on October 3rd, by a general meeting of the American Association of China, at Shanghai, concerning Article VIII of the British Treaty recently signed at that place,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Copy of Resolutions as above.

Adopted Oct 3d 1902

Enclosure No. — to despatch No. 1110.

RESOLUTIONS

TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE A GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1902

WHEREAS the treaty signed at Shanghai on the 5th September, 1902, between the representatives of Great Britain and China, contains certain articles and clauses which will not become operative unless "all the Powers entitled to the most favored nation treatment in China shall enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed" by Article VIII of the said Treaty of Shanghai; and

WHEREAS the American Treaty Commissioners are now negotiating a new treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of China; and

WHEREAS Article VIII of the said British Treaty of Shanghai expressly stipulates that native Customs Houses "at the open ports, on the seaboard, on rivers, inland waterways, land routes, or land frontiers" and "offices for collecting duty on native opium" at "important points on the borders of each province,—either on land or water—" and "salt reporting offices," etc., are to be retained or established; and

WHEREAS the said treaty provides for "a consumption tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export" to be collected throughout the Empire, except in treaty ports; and

WHEREAS "an excise equivalent to double the export duty as laid down in the Protocol of 1901 is to be charged" on all manufactures in China; and

WHEREAS an "additional special surtax of one half the export duty" may be levied on exports to coast ports or to foreign lands; and

WHEREAS the said treaty also stipulates "that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective 5% import duty, as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty,"

THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the American Association of China, place on record our belief that no additional benefits will accrue to American trade under the conditions proposed in Article VIII of the said treaty, and that the present benefits will be negatived by the concessions granted and by the surtax cited above, and reaffirm our opinion as to the inability of the Chinese Government to abolish likin and other illegal taxation; and

RESOLVED that we deprecate any attempt to impose, or sometime (R.E.L.) in treaty form excise and consumption taxes on the internal trade and merchandise of China, an independent, friendly nation; and

RESOLVED that the additional surtax on exports from China, coupled with excise and consumption taxes, as proposed, will tend to continue China as a debtor nation, retard her internal development and prosperity, and, by hampering her purchasing power, seriously affect foreign trade; and

RESOLVED that these resolutions be forwarded to the Department of State at Washington, to the American Treaty Commissioners, and to the American Asiatic Association.

DEX BUREAU NOV 24 1902 FILED

RESOLUTIONS

TO BE BROUGHT BEFORE A GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

ON FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1902

WHEREAS the treaty signed at Shanghai on the 5th September, 1902, between the representatives of Great Britain and China, contains certain articles and clauses which will not become operative unless "all the Powers entitled to the most favored nation treatment in China shall enter into the same engagements as Great Britain with regard to the payment of surtaxes and other obligations imposed" by Article VIII of the said Treaty of Shanghai; and

WHEREAS the American Treaty Commissioners are now negotiating a new treaty between the United States of America and the Empire of China; and

WHEREAS Article VIII of the said British Treaty of Shanghai expressly stipulates that native Customs Houses "at the open ports, on the seaboard, on rivers, inland waterways, land routes, or land frontiers" and "offices for collecting duty on native opium" at "important points on the borders of each province,—either on land or water—" and "salt reporting offices," etc., are to be retained or established; and

WHEREAS the said treaty provides for "a consumption tax on articles of Chinese origin not intended for export" to be collected throughout the Empire, except in treaty ports; and

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WHEREAS an "additional special surtax of one half the export duty" may be levied on exports to coast ports or to foreign lands; and

WHEREAS the said treaty also stipulates "that foreign goods on importation, in addition to the effective 5% import duty, as provided for in the Protocol of 1901, shall pay a special surtax equivalent to one and a half times the said duty,"

THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED that we, the members of the American Association of China, place on record our belief that no additional benefits will accrue to American trade under the conditions proposed in Article VIII of the said treaty, and that the present benefits will be negatived by the concessions granted and by the surtax cited above, and reaffirm our opinion as to the inability of the Chinese Government to abolish likin and other illegal taxation; and

RESOLVED that we deprecate any attempt to impose in treaty form excise and consumption taxes on the internal trade and merchandise of China, an independent, friendly nation; and

RESOLVED that the additional surtax on exports from China, coupled with excise and consumption taxes, as proposed, will tend to continue China as a debtor nation, retard her internal development and prosperity, and, by hampering her purchasing power, seriously affect foreign trade; and

RESOLVED that these resolutions be forwarded to the Department of State at Washington, to the American Treaty Commissioners, and to the American Asiatic Association.

No. 1111

DEP'T OF STATE
NOV
20
1902
SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To Treasury for expression of views.
~~Acted to for~~
~~suggested~~.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU
NOV
1902
DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 20 1902
BUREAU.

October 9th, 1902.

To Treasury Nov. 21

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Answ Jan. 9

Subject: United States Quarantine Regulations. A great hindrance to trade at Oriental ports. Letter from the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce.

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 24 1902
FILED

No. 1111

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 9th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herein, copy of a letter with enclosures, from the Vice-Chairman of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, pointing out the hindrance to American trade at oriental ports by reason of the strict United States quarantine regulations, and asking if something cannot be done, in the interest of American trade, for their revision.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Little to Mr. Conger, Oct. 1st, 1902, with Enclosures.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. ////.

Mr. Little to Mr. Conger.

****

No. 1120

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,

Shanghai, 1st October, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter that has been received by this Chamber from the Agents of the "Glen" line of steamers, which vessels trade largely between the Far East and the United States, pointing out the disabilities under which such steamers labour owing to the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, which it would appear the Consular Authorities have no power to alter. I would also point out that the complaint made by Messrs. McGregor Bros. and Gow is sustained by the Agents here of the Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies, and I have therefore to ask if you can, in the interest of the trade of this Port with the United States, obtain such revision of the Quarantine Regulations that may afford the relief that is so urgently requested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) William D. Little,

Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency E. H. Conger,

Minister for the United States,

and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body,

Peking.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1111.

Mr. Little to Mr. Conger.

****

No. 1120

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce,

Shanghai, 1st October, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose you copy of a letter that has been received by this Chamber from the Agents of the "Glen" line of steamers, which vessels trade largely between the Far East and the United States, pointing out the disabilities under which such steamers labour owing to the Quarantine Regulations of the United States, which it would appear the Consular Authorities have no power to alter. I would also point out that the complaint made by Messrs. McGregor Bros. and Gow is sustained by the Agents here of the Pacific Mail, and Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies, and I have therefore to ask if you can, in the interest of the trade of this Port with the United States, obtain such revision of the Quarantine Regulations that may afford the relief that is so urgently requested.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) William D. Little,

Vice-Chairman.

His Excellency E. H. Conger,

Minister for the United States,

and Doyen of the Diplomatic Body,

Peking.

(COPY.) Shanghai, 30th September, 1902.

The Chairman,

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

Sir:

We beg to draw your attention to the serious inconvenience and delay occasioned to both steamers loading on the berth to America and shippers alike. For your perusal we beg to hand you a copy of the "Consular Service Public Health & Marine Hospital Service Regulations," but we regret to say that from this you will not realise the extreme inconvenience experienced by steamer Agents who are loading a large quantity of cargo for New York via Suez. All goods such as Wool, Hides, Skins, Bristles, &c., are according to these regulations to go thro' a strict system of fumigation or disinfection under the personal inspection of a Medical Official attached to an American Consulate, and when we point out that Shanghai is the only port in North China where such an official is attached, your chamber will readily recognise the hardship imposed on a port like Tientsin, whose almost sole exports are the articles referred to. These regulations merely mean that if cargo is shipped on a through b/lading, Tientsin to New York it will be stopped at Shanghai for inspection, fumigation or to be disinfected, and being thro' cargo there is no one who has the power to authorize the opening of the pkgs. and no local representative who has the authority to defray the expense. As long therefore as these regulations are in force the trade of North China to America will be paralyzed.

Our experience after loading two steamers on the berth within a month, is also that one official is entirely unable to cope with the amount of work which this inspection of cargo and crew involves, and after several definite appointments with the Official Medical Officer, which he has been unable to keep, we have been forced to forego

the

(COPY.) Shanghai, 30th September, 1902.

Enclosure No. — in Despatch No. —

The Chairman, Little to Mr. Conger.

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

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the inspection and ship the cargo, running the risk of serious detention and expense to the steamer at New York.

We would draw attention of your chamber to the first clause of the regulations, which states that:-

" Inspection is required of all vessels sailing from "ports at which Cholera prevails and all vessels carrying steerage passengers."

As Cholera does not prevail at the present time in North China, and steamers do not carry steerage passengers via Suez, we would be glad if your Chamber would approach the U. S. Consul General, or the Authorities, with a view to having these restridtions removed, as they are a matter of serious inconvenience to steamers and if allowed to remain in force a medium of killing a large trade from North China to America.

We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. McGregor, Bros. & Gow,

(Signed) W.H.Barham,

Agents "Glen" Line Steamers.

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We are, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

p.p. McGregor, Bros. & Gow,

(Signed) W.H.Barham,

Agents "Glen" Line Steamers.

Consular Service, U. S. A.

United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service,

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Extracts from the Quarantine Laws and Regulations
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

INSPECTION:

Art. II. Par. 2.—Inspection is required of all vessels sailing from ports at which cholera prevails * * and all vessels carrying steerage passengers.

Par. 4.—When an inspection is required it should be made by daylight, as late as practicable before sailing * * * and no person or cargo should be allowed on board after such inspection.

Art. III. Par. 1.—Disinfection of the vessel may be required by the medical officer of the United States.

CARGO:

Art. IV. Par. 1.—At ports infected with cholera, earth, sand, loam, soft or porous rock should not be taken as ballast.

Par. 2.—Certain food products, viz., unsalted meats, sausages, dressed poultry, dried and smoked meats, rennets, fresh butter, fresh milk, fresh cheese, fresh bread, fresh vegetables, coming from cholera infected localities, or through such localities, * * should not be shipped.

Par. 4.—Articles of merchandise, personal effects, and bedding, coming from a district known to be infected, or as to the origin of which no positive evidence can be obtained * * * * * * * should be subjected to disinfection prior to shipment.

Par. 6.—All rags and all textile fabrics used in the manufacture of paper, collected or packed in any foreign port or place, must prior to shipment to the United States, be subjected to disinfection.

Art. 7.—Rags, old jute, old gunny, old rope and similar articles, * * * * * * handled in any port or place where cholera * * * * * prevails * * * should not be shipped until * * * the port or place has been for thirty days free from infection.

Par. 8.—New feathers for bedding, human and other hair unmanufactured, bristles, wool, hides not chemically cured, coming from a district where cholera prevails, shall be refused shipment * * * unless unpacked and disinfected.

Par. 10.—Articles such as gelatine, glue, glue-stock, fish-glue, fish-bladders, fish-skins, sausage casings, bladders, dried blood having been in any way liable to infection * * * * should be disinfected.

Par. 12.—Any articles presumably infected, which cannot be disinfected, should not be shipped.

PASSENGERS AND CREW:

Par. 3.—Steerage passengers and crew coming from districts where smallpox prevails in epidemic form or who have been exposed to smallpox, shall be vaccinated before embarkation.

Par. 5.— * * * * * * Steerage passengers coming from cholera-infected districts must be detained five (5) days, in suitable barracks * * * and all baggage disinfected, the said period of five (5) days to begin only after the bathing of the passengers, disinfection of their baggage and apparel, removal of all food brought with them, and isolation from others not so treated.

Par. 7.—Prior to sailing from ports infected with cholera, each passenger of the cabin class should produce satisfactory evidence as to his (or her) exact place of abode during the five days immediately preceding embarkation, and if it appears that he or his baggage has been exposed to contagion, such passenger should be detained such length of time as shall be deemed necessary by the inspecting officer, and the baggage should be disinfected

Par. 10.—All baggage of steerage passengers destined to the United States shall be labeled * * * * * * The label is not valid unless bearing the consular or medical officer's stamp or seal.

Par. 11.—Each steerage passengers should be furnished with an inspection card.

Par. 13.—Cabin passengers from cholera-infected ports or places should be given a special inspection card.

Par. 14.—The baggage of cabin passengers shall be labeled in the same manner as steerage baggage.

Par. 15.—In a port where cholera prevails * * * * the crews of passenger ships should remain on board during their stay. If additional men are shipped the same precautions should be observed with them as in the case of steerage passengers. If it is considered necessary the crews of freight ships may be similarly treated at the discretion of the medical officer.

Par. 16.—Passengers and crews, merchandise and baggage prior to shipment at a non-infected port, but coming from an infected locality, should be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed in an infected port.

Art. VII. Par. 5.—No * * * articles enumerated in the preceding paragraphs which have not been disinfected in accordance with the United States Quarantine Regulations for foreign ports, shall be admitted into the United States.

Par. 6.—All unlabeled baggage * * * including hand baggage * * * * * shall be disinfected * * * before landing.

DISINFECTION:

Rags, old jute, etc., steam or boiling 30 minutes, or sulphur gas 4% for six hours.
New feathers, steam 30 minutes, or sulphur gas 4% six hours.
Human hair, bristles, etc., sulphur gas 4% six hours
Wool, sulphur gas 4% twenty hours.
Hides, sulphur gas 4% twenty hours or dipping in 4% solution pure carbolic acid.
Personal effects, steam or boiling 30 minutes, sulphur gas 4% or formaldehyd gas 2% to 10%.

Consulate of the U.S.A.

United States Public Health and Marine Hospital Service,

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

Bulletin from the Quarantine Island Hospital

UNITED STATES.

INFECTION:

CASES:

DISINFECTANTS AND USED:

OBSERVATIONS:

No. 1118.

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 19 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU
REC'D
NOV
19
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

October 11th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Treaty negotiations between China and Portugal.

Confirming Legation telegram of the 8th instant.

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No. 1112.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 8th instant, concerning certain treaty negotiations between China and Portugal,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, October 8th, 1902.

Secstate,

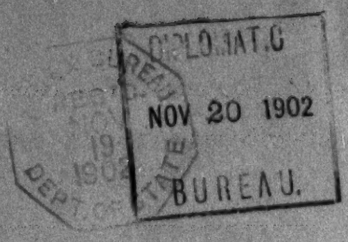
Washington.

Eighth. Your telegram of about September twelfth to Goodnow in regard to non-signatory powers communicated by him to Sheng has made Chinese Government hesitate about signing treaty with Portugal, by which the latter agrees to postpone delimitations of the boundary of Macao provided for in a former treaty, and to accept and agree to the Protocol of September seventh, nineteen hundred and one, and the former agrees to establish a Custom House in Macao and give a railway concession from Canton to Macao. Period. As Portugal has tariff treaty with China her acceptance of the Final Protocol is very important. The proposed treaty does not seem unreasonable, and if China unwilling to sign shall I not withdraw opposition of the United States implied in Goodnow's action?

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1113.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



October 11th, 1902.

Archive
Nov. 25
File 4

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The visit of H.I.H., Prince Chen, to the United States. Acknowledging the receipt of Instruction No. 553, of August 19th, last. Correspondence with the Foreign Office on this subject.

No. 1113.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Instruction No. 553, of August 19th, last, concerning the visit of H. I. H., Prince Chen, to the United States, and the courtesies there shown him.

I transmitted a copy of your instruction to the Foreign Office, receiving reply, copy of both of which I enclose.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 7th, 1902.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 10th, 1902.

Enclosure No. / In Despatch No. 1113.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, October 7th, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Highness that I have just received the following Instructions from the State Department at Washington, dated August 19th, 1902:

"His Imperial Highness, Prince Chen, Special Ambassador to the Coronation of King Edward VII, left New York last week on his way to China after a visit of but two or three days in the United States.

The Third Assistant Secretary of State was designated to receive him on the part of the President and conducted the Prince and his suite to the President's summer residence at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where they were entertained at luncheon by the President whose yacht SYLPH was placed at their disposal for their trip. Mr. Pierce also presided at a dinner given by the President to the distinguished visitors at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, taking them afterwards to the theatre.

The Prince was also the recipient of courtesies from the municipal authorities of the City of New York."

I have the honor to transmit to Your Highness the foregoing copy of my instructions, as well as a Chinese translation of the same.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my cordial esteem.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. \ In Despatch No. 111?

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, October 7th, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Highness that I have just received the following Instructions from the State Department at Washington, dated August 19th, 1902:

"His Imperial Highness, Prince Chun, Special Ambassador to the Coronation of King Edward VII, left New York last week on his way to China after a visit of but two or three days in the United States.

The Third Assistant Secretary of State was designated to receive him on the part of the President and conducted the Prince and his suite to the President's summer residence at Oyster Bay, Long Island, where they were entertained at luncheon by the President whose yacht SYLPH was placed at their disposal for their trip. Mr. Pierce also presided at a dinner given by the President to the distinguished visitors at the Waldorf-Astoria in New York, taking them afterwards to the theatre.

The Prince was also the recipient of courtesies from the municipal authorities of the City of New York."

I have the honor to transmit to Your Highness the foregoing copy of my instructions, as well as a Chinese translation of the same.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my cordial esteem.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary of
The United States.

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1113.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 421.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had had a communication from the State Department at Washington, reporting that Prince Tsai-chen, appointed by China to attend thecoronation of the King of Great Britain, had left New York to return to China; that an Assistant Secretary of State had received him on behalf of the President, who had entertained him at lunch at his summer home and placed his private yacht at his disposal for the trip going and coming; that a dinner had been given at the hotel in New York, from which he had been taken to the theatre, and that the municipal authorities of New York had exerted themselves to show him attention, etc.

On receiving and reading this despatch, I was filled with a deep sense of gratitude. That Prince Tsai-chen on the occasion of his visit to New York should have received such marked attention from the President of your honorable country greatly strengthens the bond of good feeling. I must request Your Excellency to express on my behalf my sincere thanks. I earnestly beg you to do this. In sending this reply, I avail myself of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Card inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 9th day.

(October 10th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 111.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 421.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had had a communication from the State Department at Washington, reporting that Prince Tsai-che n, appointed by China to attend the coronation of the King of Great Britain, had left New York to return to China; that an Assistant Secretary of State had received him on behalf of the President, who had entertained him at lunch at his summer home and placed his private yacht at his disposal for the trip going and coming; that a dinner had been given at the hotel in New York, from which he had been taken to the theatre, and that the municipal authorities of New York had exerted themselves to show him attention, etc.

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Card inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 9th day.

(October 10th, 1902).

To His Highness, Prince Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 114.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 6 1902
BUREAU.

BUREAU OF RECEIPT NOV 19 1902 DEPT OF STATE

October 11th, 1902.

Secretary of State.
NOV 20 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Noted.
BUREAU OF APPOINTMENTS
APR 24 1908
Department of State.

To Shanghai Dec 2/02

Ans Dec. 10 file C.

Subject: Action of the Consul General in Shanghai with regard to the registration and loss of the Steamship Kiangsi. Correspondence between Mr. Montague Bde and the American Association of China.

No formal application was made to the Consul.

Mr. White acted in a private capacity.

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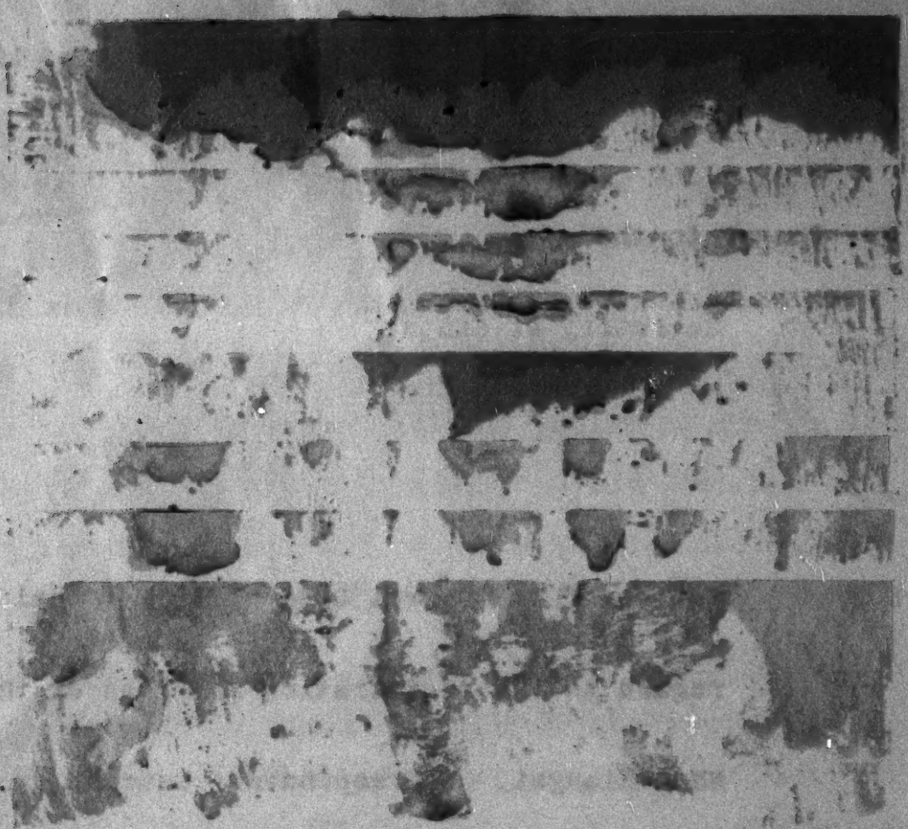
DEC 12 1902
FILED

See # 90 Oct 11/02 from Shanghai



No. 1114.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. C. Montague Ede, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of correspondence between him and the American Association of China, relating to the registration of the Steamship "Kiangsi," her subsequent loss, and the refusal of the United States Consular authorities at Shanghai to hold a Court of Enquiry.

It does not appear from this correspondence that any formal or written application was made to the Consul-General, asking him to hold a Court of Enquiry. The chief fact complained of seems to be that Mr. White had charged five hundred taels for preparing the papers in the transfer of this steamer from the hands of its owners to those of an American, which Mr. White seems to have done, not in his official capacity, but in that of a private citizen.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure, Mr. Ede to Mr. Conger, 8/23-1902, with Encs.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1114.

Mr. Ede to Mr. Conger.

****

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Per Lienshing . Shanghai, 23 September, 1902.

To His Excellency E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herein copies of correspondence recently exchanged with the American Association of China, together with copies of affidavits and letters in support of the statements contained therein, relatingto the registration of the steamship Kiangsi, her subsequent loss, and the refusal of the United States Consular Authorities here to hold a Court of Enquiry.

I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will bring the facts now put before you to the notice of the United States Government in order that steps may be taken to safeguard the interests of business men here in general, and of the Society which I represent in particular.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. Montague Ede,

Agent

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1114.

Mr. Fee to Mr. Conger.

****

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Per Indemnity. Shanghai, 28 September, 1902.

To His Excellency E. H. Conger,

United States Minister,

Peking.

Sir:

I have the honor to hand you herein copies of correspondence recently exchanged with the American Association of China, together with copies of affidavits and letters in support of the statements contained therein, relating to the registration of the steamship Kiangyat, her subsequent loss, and the refusal of the United States Consular Authorities here to hold a Court of Enquiry.

I have the honor to request that Your Excellency will bring the facts now put before you to the notice of the United States Government in order that steps may be taken to safeguard the interests of business men here in general, and of the Society which I represent in particular.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) C. Montagne Fee,

Agent

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Shanghai, 31st, July, 1902.

The Chairman,

American Association in China.

Dear Sir:

I beg to bring to your notice the fact that the s. s. Kiangsi, owned by Chinese and commanded by Capt. Brissander was registered at the U. S. Consulate here, and was allowed to fly the American Flag.

The fees paid by the owners of the Kiangsi for this privilege were $200 & Tls. 500, as I am informed.

On the 9th inst. the Kiangsi struck a submerged rock off Namoa Island, and was afterwards beached, but subsequently became a total loss.

The Society represented by me here had a line on the hull of the Kiangsi, and I very naturally desired that an enquiry should be held by the U. S. Consul into the circumstances of the casualty.

A protest was extended at the U. S. Consulate, but to the application of the owners and captain for an enquiry was refused.

A representative from this office was sent to interview Mr. White (in the absence of Mr. Goodnow) on the 25th instant to ascertain the reason why no enquiry could be held and was met with the reply that the steamer was merely registered at the U. S. Consulate, and that she could not be properly termed an American vessel, as neither Master, Mate, nor Engineer were citizens of the United States, and that the court here had no official jurisdiction.

I must confess that I fail to comprehend this reasoning; the Kiangsi was flying the American Falg;- How then does it come about the Consulate which granted this privilege has no jurisdiction?

You will have noticed from the local Press that

through

Union-Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Mr. Pila to Mr. Sherman, 31st, July, 1900.

The Chairman,

American Association in China.

Per Steamship

Dear Sirs

I beg to bring to your notice the fact that the S. S. Klangat, owned by Chinese and commanded by Capt. Birkmandar was registered at the U. S. Consulate here, and was allowed to fly the American Flag. The fees paid by the owners of the Klangat for this privilege were $200 & Tls. 600, as I am informed. On the 9th inst. the Klangat struck a submerged rock off Lamma Island, and was afterwards beached, but subsequently became a total loss. The Society represented by me here had a Lien on the hull of the Klangat, and I very naturally desired that an enquiry should be held by the U. S. Consul into the circumstances of the casualty. A protest was extended at the U. S. Consulate, but the application of the owners and captain for an enquiry was refused.

A representative from this office was sent to interview Mr. White (in the absence of Mr. Goodnow) on the 25th instant to ascertain the reason why no enquiry could be held and was met with the reply that the steamer was merely registered at the U. S. Consulate, and that she could not be properly termed an American vessel, as neither Master, Mate, nor Engineer were citizens of the United States, and that the court here had no official jurisdiction.

I must confess that I fail to comprehend this reasoning; the Klangat was flying the American Flag; how then does it come about the Consulate which granted this privilege has no jurisdiction?

You will have noticed from the Local Press that

through

through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Sweden & Norway, Capt. Brissander being a Swede, an unofficial enquiry was held at his residence, and that he was supported by two assessors, one British & one Denish.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. Montague Ede,

Agent.

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I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) R. Montagu Smith,

Agent.

Copy.

The American Association of China

Shanghai, August 8th, 1902.

C. Montague Ede Esq.,

Agent Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 31/02. addressed to the Chair-man of the American Association, in regard to the wreck of the s. s. Kiangsi, and I ha ve to say that it will be brought forward for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee of the Association.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Robert E. Lewis,

Hon. Secretary.

Copy.

The American Association of China

Shanghai, August 8th, 1902.

Montague Bale Esq.,

Agent Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 31/02. addressed to the Chair-man of the American Association, in regard to the wreck of the S. S. Xiangsi, and I ha ve to say that it will be brought forward for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee of the Association.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Robert S. Lewis,

Hon. Secretary.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Shanghai, 9th August, 1902.

The Chairman,

American Association in China.

Dear Sir:

In continuation of my letter to you dated 31st ultimo, I now beg to enclose a Debit Note amounting to $ 90, being the fees charged by the U. S. Consulate General here for extending the protest per Kiangsi /.

I may mention that the fees charged at the British Consulate General for such service would not exceed $10.

It may also interest you to know that the officers & crew of the s. s. Kiangsi paid U. S. Gold $ 4.00 per head for renewing their articles, and that this payment was made twice a year.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. Montague Fde,

Agent .

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Shanghai, 9th August, 1902.

The Chairman,

American Association in China.

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It may also interest you to know that the officers & crew of the s. s. Kiangsi paid U. S. Gold $ 1.00 per head for renewing their articles, and that this payment was made twice a year.

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) C. Montague Yde,

Agent.

Copy.

The American Association of China

Shanghai, 13th August, 1902.

C. Montague Ede Esq.,
Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.,
4 Jinkee Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your favors dated July 31st. and August 9th with memo. attached and addressed to the Chairman of the American Association in China, I beg to state that this correspondence has been laid before the Executive Committee of the American Association and I am instructed to reply as follows :

The Committee suggests that you secure a written opinion from an American lawyer as to whether or not the s. s. "Kiangsi", at the time she was wrecked, came under jurisdiction of the American Consulate General. If such be the case, I am instructed to say that the Committee will be gald to give the matter careful consideration. Will you also kindly inform us as to who is the registered owner of the s. s. "Kiangsi" at the U. S. Consulate General?

I am, Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Robert E. Lewis,

Honorary Secretary.

Copy.

The American Association of China

Shanghai, 13th August, 1902.

C. Montague Tate Esq.,
Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.,
4 Jinkee Road,
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I am, Dear Sir,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) Robert E. Lewis,

Honorary Secretary.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Shanghai, 19th August , 1902.

P. P. Ball, Esq.,

Chairman, The American Association of China

PRESENT.

Dear Sir/

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th isnt., in answer to mine addressed to you with inference to the s. s. Kiangsi.

I am now informed that it is your wish that I consult an American lawyer on the subject of this correspondence, and that when I submit the opinion of such lawyer, your Association will give t h e subject the most careful consideration.

I have complied with your intimation, and am now writing to place you in possession of the facts, in connection with which I will quote from the opinion which has been given me by an American lawyer as to the law.

The s. s. Kiangsi was formerly known as the Adowa, and was purchased by a Chinese named Tam Yun San in 1899, from which date she flew the Chinese flag until August 1900, when she was transferred to the United States flag, and Joseph Seymour, an American citizen, became the registered owner in the United States Consulate General at Shanghai.

About 9th July 1902, the s. s. Kiangsi struck some submerged wreckage, was beached, and became a total loss.

The s. s. Kiangsi was insured in the Society I represent at this port, and being registered at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai in the name of an American Citizen, and flying the American flag, it was natural for those interested to apply to the United States Consul General at Shanghai for a Court of enquiry.

The insurance Company represented by me was interested to the amount of Taels fifty thousand, and was most

anxious

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Shanghai, 19th August, 1902.

P. P. Ball, Esq.,

Chairman, The American Association of China

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anxious

anxious for the Court of Enquiry to be held by the Consular officer of the country whose flag the ship was flying, and application was made in the interest of my Society, and on behalf of the owner for a Court of Enquiry, but the application was denied.

It had come to my knowledge that fees to the amount of Taels Five hundred, plus U.S.G. $ one hundred and one & cents seventy four had been paid at the United States Consulate General for the [illegible] registration of the s. s. Kiangsi in the name of Joseph Seymour, and it had further come to my knowledge that for the above sums a receipt had been given for U. S. G. $ 101.74 only, but no receipt was given for the Taels five hundred which was paid by Chinese Bank order, a photograph of which I have in my possession.

It has seemed to me that every business man at this port would feel that his interests would not be properly safe-guarded, if the Consular officer had the discretion to register a ship in the Consulate over which he was commissioned to preside, and in the name of one of his countrymen, thus recognising the right of such ship to fly the flag of his country, and be entitled to the full protection of that flag, and then in his discretion refuse to exercise jurisdiction over such ship especially when those largely interested pecuniarily had applied for the protection of the law represented by the flag which from the records of the Consulate guaranteed protection.

If there had been no application in form or otherwise for a Court of Enquiry, but the fact that a ship flying the American flag and registered at the U. S. Consulate General in the name of an American citizen was in distress, and that fact had been brought to the knowledge of the U. S. Consul General, American law does not give him the discretion to ignore the ship and the flag and the interest

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anxious for the Court of Enquiry to be held by the Consular officer of the country whose flag the ship was flying, and application was made in the interest of my Society, and on behalf of the owner for a Court of Enquiry, but the application was denied.

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I will now quote from the opinion of the American lawyer I have at your request consulted, and beg of you to read carefully the law in connection with the above facts.

" " The law governing the subject of your enquiry is
" too plain to admit of doubt, and I can best answer
" you by quoting the law word for word, as it appears
" int h e United States Consular Regulations. "The
" right of Citizens of the United States to acquire
"" property in foreign ships has been held to be a
"" natural right independent of statutory law, and such
"" property is as much entitled to protection by the
"" United States as other property of a Citizen of the
"" United States" (Consular Regulation, Paragraph 341)
" As if to confirm paragraph No. 341 the paragraph
" immediately following No. 342, is in these words; "
" The existing general regulations of the Treasury De-
"" partment under the Customs and Navigation Laws re-
"" cognise the right of property in vessels of this
"" character and declare them to be entitled to the
"" protection of the Authorities and to the flag of
"" the United States".
"" And Paragraph 343 reads a s follows:- "In view of
"" th e existing Regulations and to enable the owner
"" of vessels so situated to protect their rights if
"" molested or questioned, a Consular Officer though
"" forbidden by law to grant any marine document or
"" certificate of ownership, may lawfully make a re-
"" cord of the bill of sale in his office, authenti-
"" cate its execution, and deliver to the purchaser
"" a certificate to that effect; certifying also that
"" the owner is a Citizen of the United States. Be-
"" fore granting such certificates, the Consular Of-
"" ficer will require the tonage of the vessel to be

DULY

of all concerned. Court of Inquiry to be made by the Consular Law. I will now quote from the opinion of the American lawyer I have at your request consulted, and by of you to read carefully the law in connection with the above facts. Section was drawn.

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" As it to confirm paragraph No. 341 the paragraph " immediately following No. 342, is in these words: " "The existing general regulations of the Treasury De- "partment under the Customs and Navigation Laws re- "cognize the right of property in vessels of this "character and declare them to be entitled to the "protection of the Authorities and to the Flag of "the United States".

" And Paragraph 343 reads as follows: "In view of "the existing Regulations and to enable the owner "of vessels so situated to protect their rights if "molested or questioned, a Consular Officer though "forbidden by law to grant any marine document or "certificate of ownership, may lawfully make a re- "cord of the bill of sale in his office, authenti- "cate its execution, and deliver to the purchaser "a certificate to that effect, certifying also that "the owner is a citizen of the United States. Be- "fore granting such certificate, the Consular Of- "ficer will require the tonnage of the vessel to be

DULY

""duly ascertained in pursuance of law, and insert the
""same in the description of the vessel in his certi-
""ficate (Form 35). These facts thus authenticated,
""if the transfer is in good faith, entitle the vessel
""the vessel to protection, as lawful property of
""the United States and the authentication of the bill
""of sale, and of Citizenship will be prima facie
""proof of good faith".

" It will be seen from paragraph 343 that the certi-
" ficate of the Consular Officer that the vessel is
" registered in his Consulate makes her an American
" vessel and, as such, as much entitled to the pro-
" tection of the Authorities of the United States as
" any other property owned by an American Citizen.
" Paragraph 344, 345 & 346 impose upon the Consular
" Officers the duty of ascertaining the good faith
" of the transfer of vessel registered in a United
" States Consulate, and enjoin the greatest diligence
" in making the necessary investigation. The Regula-
" tions are most explicit in confiding Consular Of-
" ficers the honor of their Government, and the pur-
" ity of their flag in the transaction indicated, and
" appeal to their loyalty to exercise every possible
" circumspection to guard the flag from covering a
" vessel that had not been sold in good faith.
" The right of the American Citizen to fly the flag of
" his country on a ship he may purchase and employ
" abroad is again confirm in paragraph 347, to wit:-
""As a Citizen of the United States is not prohibited
""from purchasing and employing abroad a foreign ship,
""it is regarded as reasonable and proper that he
""should be permitted to fly the flag of his own
""country as an indication of ownership, and for the
""due protection of his property. The practice of

(a)

""duly ascertained in pursuance of law, and insert the
""same in the description of the vessel in his certi-
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""should be permitted to fly the flag of his own
""country as an indication of ownership, and for the
""due protection of his property. The practice of

" carrying the flag of such vessels is now established.
" The Government of the United States having recogn-
" ised the right of an American Citizen to purchase
" and employ abroad a foreign built ship also recogn-
" ises the right of such Citizens to fly on such ves-
" sel the flag of his country, and guarantees to the
" property so purchased the full and absolute protect-
" ion of that flag.
" Vessels purchased and employed as the above cannot
" leagally engage in importing goods from foreign
" ports and are not allowed to the coasting trade of
" the United States. (Paragraph 348).
" And in the case of American or foreign built ves-
" sels purchased abroad wholly owned by American
" Citizen, the crew are usually made up of men who
" are not American citizens, and who are not acquired
" the character of American Seamen under the law.
" Seamen of this class, when not serving under con-
" tract made in the United States are not regarded
" as within the jurisdiction of a Consular Officer
" as to their shipment ahd discharge, but when an
" American Citizens they are.
" (paragraph 195)
" The fact that the seamen on board a foreign built
" vessel may not be American Seamen as defined by law
" can in no sense negative the title of the American
" owner or deprive him of the protection of a Consular
" officer, which American distinctly demands shall be
" given to the vessel, under the flag of the United
" States.
" There should be no difficulty in applying the law
" as I have quoted it as it written in the Consular
" regulations of the United States to the facts as
" you have stated them. For certainly the American
" owner of a ship can fly the flag of his country

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" carrying the flag of such vessels is now established.
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" nized the right of an American citizen to purchase
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" regulations of the United States to the facts as
" you have stated them. For certainly the American
" owner of a ship can fly the flag of his country

from

" from her mast, and it equally as certain that if
" the master, officers and crew are foreigners, the
" rights of the owner are not impaired; otherwise
" the nationality of an Agent servant or employee
" and not that of the owner would determine the nation-
" ality of property, thus reversing all the adjudi-
" cated cases, and upsetting every principle of law
" on the subject."

In addressing this letter to you, I wish to repeat that I am influenced by the desire of safe-guard my own and the interests of other business men at this port by having known in some way where we must go for remedies when our rights and business interests are in peril.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(sd.) C. Montague Ede,

Agent.

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I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(sd.) G. Montagne Jr.,

Agent.

Union Insurance Society of Canton,

Shanghai, 17 September, 1902.

Messrs. Tung Kee & Co.,

Agents- late s. s. Kiangsi.

Dear Sirs:

S. S. KIANGSI.

When the loss of this vessel was reported to me, and I was asked to settle under the Society's policy for $50,000 on her hull & machinery, I informed your representative and the Captain that I could not make any settlement, until a Court of Enquiry had been held at the U. S. Consulate-General.

Both the said representative and the Captain informed me that the U. S. Consul had refused to hold a Court of Enquiry.

It has since been reported to me that the U. S. Consul-General Goodnow denies that any application was made at his Consulate for a Court of Enquiry to be held; Will you be good enough to state the facts?

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

C. Montague Ede,

Agent.

Union Insurance Society of Canton,

Shanghai, 17 September, 1900.

Messrs. Tung Kee & Co.,

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I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

C. Montague Dale,

Agent.

COPY.

Tung Kee & Co. Shanghai, 18 September, 1902.

C. Montague, Edgar, Esq.,

Agent-Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

Dear Sir:

S. S. KIANGSI.

In reply to your letter of the 17th inst., we beg to state that Capt. Brissander of the late S. S. Kiangsi had applied to Mr. White, the Acting U. S. Consul General for a Court of Enquiry to be held in the U. S. Consulate, but he informed us that Mr. White refused to do so.

Captain Brissander has been requested by us to give his statement, which will be forwarded to you.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Ting Kee & Co.,

Agents:

Kiang Line of steamers.

C O P Y.

Tung Kee & Co. Shanghai, 18 September, 1902.

G. Montagne, Esq.,

Agent-Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.

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We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Tung Kee & Co.

Agents:

Kiang Line of steamers.

C O P Y .

Tung Kee & Co. Shanghai, 18 September , 1902.

C. Montague Ede, Esq.,

Agent- Union Insurance Society of Canton Ld.,

PRESENT.

Sir,

On request I beg to state that I on several occasions applied verbally at the U. S. Consulate General Shanghai for a court of Enquiry to be held into the loss of the steamer Kiangsi, which occurred on the night between the 9th & 10th July this year outside of Swatow, but various objections were always made by Mr. White, then in charge of the U. S. Consulate, and that sometimes in the presence of Officers and Engineers of the ship. That being unable to obtain a satisfactory answer I reported the matter to Owners Underwriters and other parties concerned.

Yours obedient

F. A. Brissander,

ex Master s. s. Kiangsi.

C O P Y.

Tung Kee & Co. Shanghai, 18 September, 1902.

C. Montagne Esq., Esq.,

Agent- Union Insurance Society of Canton Ld.,

PRESENT.

Sir,

On request I beg to state that I on several occasions applied verbally at the U. S. Consulate General Shanghai for a court of Enquiry to be held into the loss of the steamer Kiangsi, which occurred on the night between the 9th & 10th July this year outside of Swatow, but various objections were always made by Mr. White, then in charge of the U. S. Consulate, and that sometimes in the presence of Officers and Engineers of the ship. That being unable to obtain a satisfactory answer I reported the matter to Owners Underwriters and other parties concerned.

Yours obediant

P. A. Brisander,

ex Master s. s. Kiangsi.

I, HERBERT WILLIAM DOETAU SCHMIDT, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, do solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I am a clerk in the employment of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited at Shanghai, and Charles Montague Ede is the Agent of the said Company at Shanghai.

2. On the afternoon of the 25th July 1902, acting under the instructions of the said Charles Montague Ede, I called upon Mr. White, the shipping Vice-Consul for the United States of America at his Office at the Consulate General for the United States of America at Shanghai, and there and then had an interview with him with reference to his previous refusal to hold a Court of Enquiry in connection with the stranding and subsequent loss of the steamer Kiangsi.

3. At such interview, I asked Mr. White to state and explain to me his reasons for refusing to hold such a Court of Enquiry as aforesaid, and he then said that he had declined to hold such a Court of Enquiry as the vessel in question though flying the flag of the United States was not an"American vessel" in the proper sense of those words being merely registered in the Consulate (i. e. the Consulate General for the United States of America at Shanghai), as the property of the owners, and that he had consequently no jurisdiction over the steamer and was powerless to move in the matter further than by noting the master's "portest" of the occurence of the stranding & loss.

4. The statement contained in the preceding paragraph hereof was the only explanation offered me of Mr. White's refusal to hold such a Court of Enquiry as aforesaid, and I immediately reported the same to Mr. Ede, who then directed me to see Mr. Hagberg, the Consul-General for Norway and Sweden at Shanghai and to request him (the

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3. At such interview, I asked Mr. White to state and explain to me his reasons for refusing to hold such a Court of Inquiry as aforesaid, and he then said that he had declined to hold such a Court of Inquiry as the vessel in question though flying the flag of the United States was not an "American vessel" in the proper sense of those words being merely registered in the Consulate (i. e. the Consulate General for the United States of America at Shanghai), as the property of the owners, and that he had consequently no jurisdiction over the steamer and was powerless to move in the matter further than by noting the master's "protest" of the occurrence of the stranding & loss.

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the

the master of the said s. s. Kiangsi being a Swede) to hold an informal enquiry into the matters aforesaid.

5. I accordingly called upon Mr. Hagberg at his office in Shanghai and he, after I had informed him of the refusal of Mr. White to hold a Court of Enquiry , and had explained the circumstances under which I was calling upon him agreed to hold an informal enquiry into the aforesaid matters, and such enquiry was subsequently held by him sitting with two Assessors, one British and one Danish. And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

Declared by the said Herbert William Degetau Schmidt at Shanghai, this nineteenth day of September, 1902.
Before me
G. D. Pitzipios
H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

H. W. D. Schmidt.

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the

I, THOMAS WARD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, commonly known among the Chinese as Tam Yuet lun or Tam Wa do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. That I was a part owner of the steamship Kiangsi which vessel was up to the 15th day of August one thousand ninehundred registered in my name at the Office of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai.

2. In consequence of the Boxer uprising in N. China and on the recommendation of the Agent at Shanghai of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ld., with which Company the hull and machinery of the said vessel was insured for Tls. 50000, and with the consent and concurrence of my co-owners, I on or about the 11th day of August 1900 arranged to transfer the said vessel to Capt. Joseph Seymour, an American Citizen, and on the 16th day of August 1900 the relative deed of sale of the vessel was duly executed completed and registered at the Consulate General for the United States of America at Shanghai in accordance with the forms supplied and the shipping regulations of the United States of America, as explained by the Consul General and Shipping Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Shanghai.

3. On the 11th day of August 1900, Captain Seymour informed me and my co-owners that Mr. Goodnow, the Consul General for the United States of America at Shanghai had expressed his willingness to prepare the Deed of Sale and register the transfer of the said vessel to Captain Seymour, but for three days, Mr. Goodnow neglected to prepare the Deed of Sale and the said vessel was consequently delayed at Shanghai for three days, thereby causing her owners great inconvenience and loss.

4. Captain Seymour and myself called at the American Consulate on the 12th 13th and 14th days of August to ascertain whether the Deed of Sale had been prepared, but on each occasion we were informed that Mr. Goodnow was

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I, THOMAS WARD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, commonly known among the Chinese as Tam Yuet Lun or Tam Wa do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. That I was a part owner of the steamship Kiangsi which vessel was up to the 15th day of August one thousand nineteen hundred registered in my name at the Office of the Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai.

2. In consequence of the Boxer uprising in N. China and on the recommendation of the Agent at Shanghai of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd., with which Company the hull and machinery of the said vessel was insured for Tls. 50000, and with the consent and concurrence of my co-owners, I on or about the 11th day of August 1900 arranged to transfer the said vessel to Capt. Joseph Seymour, an American Citizen, and on the 16th day of August 1900 the relative deed of sale of the vessel was duly executed completed and registered at the Consulate General for the United States of America at Shanghai in accordance with the forms supplied and the shipping regulations of the United States of America, as explained by the Consul General and Shipping Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Shanghai.

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too busy to attend to the matter and had no time to draw up the deed of sale.

5. On the 15th of August 1900 Captain Seymour and myself again called upon Mr. Goodnow who then told Captain Seymour that he (Captain Seymour) had better see Mr. White, the Vice-Consul, and ask him to prepare the transfer. Captain Seymour and I then immediately visited Mr. White in his office at the Consulate, and having informed him that we had been referred to him by Mr. Goodnow requested him to prepare the deed of sale of the steamer as soon as possible and so avoid further detention of the steamer in Shanghai.

6. In reply to the request set out in the preceding paragraph hereof Mr. White said " What about the charges? " I then asked him how much he wanted and he replied "Make it $ 500" (five hundred Taels). I then said that was too much and asked him if he would take $ 300. Mr. White said "No": Captain Seymour and myself then left Mr. White's office, and went to consult my other co-owners.

7. As all the co-owners were of opinion that the Kiangsi could not be longer detained at Shanghai without heavy loss I was instructed to make the best arrangement with Mr. White possible and consequently Captain Seymour & I went back on the same afternoon (15th August) to Mr. White's office.

8. On Arriving at Mr. White's office, Captain Seymour said to Mr. White "Come on-will you take $500 (Five hundred dollars mexican) and have all the papers prepared to-morrow morning?" Mr. White replied "No, what is $ 500 to a ship? I wont get it all". Seeing that argument was useless, I then said "Alright; we will pay you $ 500 as soon as the transfer is completed but please have the papers made by to-morrow morning". Mr. White said "alright". Captain Seymour and I then left the office.

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9. Shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning of the

following day (the 16th of August) Captain Seymour and I went to Mr. White's Office where Mr. White then handed Captain Seymour the Deed of Sale for perusal and Captain Seymour after reading it returned it to Mr. White. Captain Seymour and I then went up-stairs to Mr. Goodnow's office, and informed him that the Deed of Sale was ready for signature. Mr. Goodnow said "Alright" and went down stairs and in about a quarter of an hour's time returned with the deed of sale which he then read over. I then signed the deed of sale both in Chinese and English in the presence of Mr. Goodnow and after I had signed it Captain Seymour handed to Mr. Goodnow and Mr. Goodnow passed on to me a Chinese cheque for $ 60000, the amount of the consideration expressed in the said deed of sale to be paid by Captain Seymour for the transfer of the said vessel.

10. After the completion of the said Deed of sale as aforesaid, Captain Seymour and I went to Mr. White's office and I informed Mr. White that the Deed of Sale had been executed and that I would bring him the cheque for $ 500 presently. Captain Seymour and I then left the office.

11. On the after noon of the 16th August Captain Seymour and I again went to Mr. White's office and I handed to Mr. White a Bank Order of the Wei Kong Bank ( ) for $ 500 numbered 6872 and due on the 22d day of the 7th Chinese Moon (16th day of August, 1900.)Mr. White thanked me and Captain Seymour then said to Mr. White "Will you please see about the signing of the Articles" referring to the ship's Articles) Mr. White said that he would try to go on board next day (the 17th August) for that purpose.

12. In addition to the above mentioned sum of $500, other fees were paid into the Consulate in connection with and relative to the said vessel, for which said other

fees

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12. In addition to the above mentioned sum of $500, other fees were paid into the Consulate in connection with and relative to the said vessel, for which said other fees

fees receipts were given and signed by the said Mr. White on behalf of the Consulate but no receipt was given for th the said sum of $500.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

Declared by the said
Thomas Ward at Shanghai
this 20th day of
September 1902.
Before me.

G. D. Pitsipios
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

Thomas Ward.
comonly known as
Tam Wa.

fees receipts were given and signed by the said Mr. White on behalf of the Consulate but no receipt was given for the said sum of $800.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

Declared by the said
Thomas Ward at Shanghai
this 20th day of
September 1902.

Thomas Ward
commonly known as
Tam Wa.

Before me.

G. D. Pittaluga
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

C O P Y .

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel F. A. Brissander was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 22d day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Brissander apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-Generalfor a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said steamship Kiangsi, and did further hear the said Mr. White, in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Brissander on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Brissander repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so .

And I make this Declaration conscientiouslydbelieving the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me G. D. Pitzipios H.B.M. Vice-Consul .

ANDREW H. BOYD.

COPY.

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel F. A. Brimsmader was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 23rd day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Brimsmader apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM. Nov. 26-1902

Mr Van Dyne:

The Consul General in his No. 490 (Leuvrith) of Oct 11-1902, reported this matter.

Did you see this despatch & does it alter the situation?

W. J. C.

C.O. 5 X.

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel T. A. Brimsmader was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 23d day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Brimsmader apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-General for a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said steamship Kiangsi, and did further hear the said Mr. White, in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Brimsmader on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Brimsmader repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me

G. D. Pitzipios
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

ANDREW H. BOYD.

[redacted]

Dear Mr. Carr:

If Mr. Goodnow's statement is true, that the only application made to the Consulate-General was a verbal request by the Swedish captain to the Deputy Consul General that his conduct be investigated, then

No. 2.

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel P. A. Briandaer was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 22d day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Briandaer apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-General for a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said steamship Kiangsi, and did further hear the said Mr. White, in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Briandaer on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Briandaer repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me
G. D. Pittaluga
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

ANDREW H. BOYD.

I think he was justified in declining to assume a court of inquiry. But it is stated in the papers accompanying Mr. Congur's despatch that application for a court of inquiry was made "on behalf of the owner" of the vessel, and "in the interest of" the Union Insurance Society.

In view of this ex-

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel T. A. Briasauder was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 23rd day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Briasauder apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-General for a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said steamship Kiangsi, and did further hear the said Mr. White, in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Briasauder on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Briasauder repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me
D. D. Pitzipios
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

ANDREW H. BOYD.

plicit statement,
a think copies of
Mr. Cowgill's dispatch
-ches. may go to
the Consul General
with instn. to re-
port.—

F. V.

COPY.

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel P. A. Briasander was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 22d day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Briasander apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-General for a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said steamship Kiangsi, and did further hear the said Mr. White, in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Briasander on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Briasander repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me
H. D. Pitzipios
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

ANDREW H. BOYD.

Consular Bureau.

MEMORANDUM.

Mr. Peirce directs that a copy of this despatch be sent to Shanghai with the statement that the vessel appears to have been entitled to a court of inquiry. A full report of the case, and in regard to the fees charged should be made.

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel T. A. Briasmaster was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 23d day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Briasmaster apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-General for a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said steamship Kiangsi, and did further hear the said Mr. White, in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

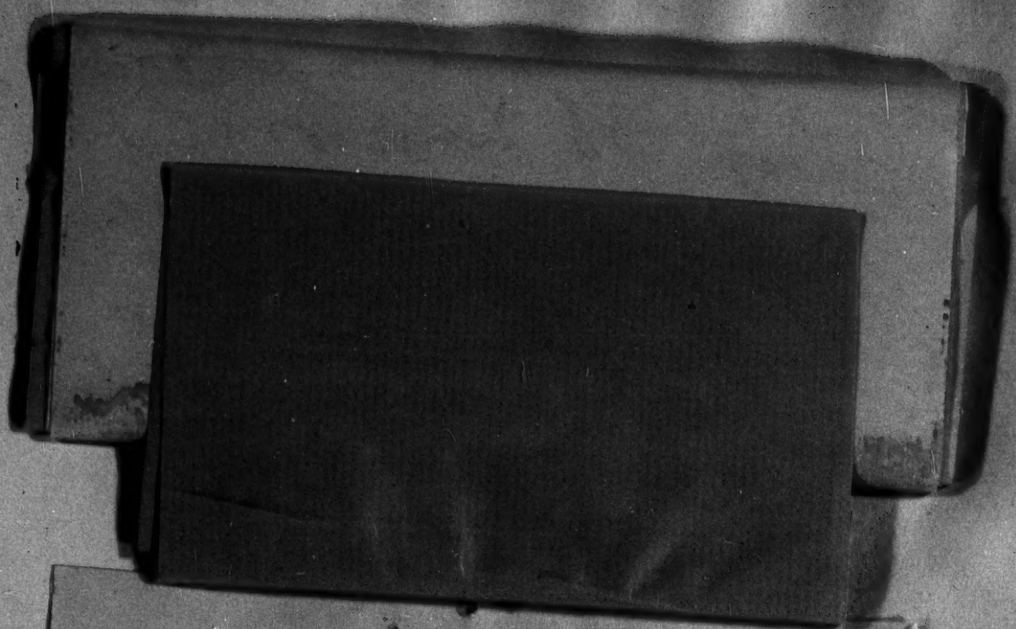
3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Briasmaster on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Briasmaster repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me

ANDREW H. BOYD.

H. D. Pittaphos
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.



Assistant Solicitor,
NOV 24 1902
Department of State.

Dear Mr. Peirce:

While my opinion is that the spirit if not the letter of the Consular Regulations authorized the convening of a court of inquiry in this case, and that the refusal of the consular offic

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3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Brimsmader on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Brimsmader repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me
O. D. Pittaluga
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

ANDREW H. BOYD.

to entertain an
application for such
a court was not
warranted, yet I
think that the Dept.
before instructing
him finally in
the matter should
call upon the Con-
sul general for
a report on the case
and an explanation
of the refusal to

I, ANDREW HUTCHISON BOYD, of Shanghai in the Empire of China, Marine Engineer, do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I was during the months of June & July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the steam ship Kiangsi, of which vessel F. A. Brimsmader was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 23d day of July 1902, and did there and then hear Captain Brimsmader apply to Mr. White, a Vice-Consul of the said Consulate-General for a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said steamship Kiangsi, and did further hear the said Mr. White, in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

3. I was also present at the said Consulate-General with the said Captain Brimsmader on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof, and heard the said Captain Brimsmader repeat his application to the said Mr. White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid, and heard the said Mr. White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declaration Act 1835.

Declared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22d day of September 1902 Before me
H. D. Pittaluga
H.B.M. Vice-Consul.

ANDREW H. BOYD.

take the action requested.

F. V.

No. 1115

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

RECEIVED
NOV 29 1902
BUREAU.

October 11th, 1902.

Secretary of State.
NOV 29 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Legation cipher telegram of the 8th instant, with regard to manner of payment of Chinese Indemnity.

3111.

No. 1115.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 11th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of the 8th instant, suggesting that the question of gold or silver indemnity payments might be referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration at The Hague,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, October 8th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Eighth. It is important that the question of gold or silver indemnity payments should be satisfactorily settled before issuance of fractional bonds. Chinese are paying at silver rates. Bankers' Commission crediting at gold rates, which will leave large deficit and will give Powers which might desire excuse for declaring default, and some of them have means of bringing great pressure upon the Chinese Government. Complications damaging to trade and disastrous for China may arise at any semi-annual settlement. This should be avoided if possible. I have to suggest that the United States propose to the other Governments submission to The Hague or other tribunal of arbitration.

(Signed) Conger.

282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 15 1902
BUREAU.

From PEKING,

October 13, 1902.

Received 5:25 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Wrote to Treasury, Oct. 17

13th. My despatch No. 1027, will you send architect from Washington or will instructions be given employ one here to make required changes? It is very important that contract should be awarded before winter.

CONGER.

2 Jam 8/6 8/15
4 "

INDEX BUREAU
NOV 28 1902
FILED

Deciphered by C.C's Office, October 13, 1902.

Peking, October 8th, 1902.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

It is important that the Chinese Government should be satisfactorily pressed for full indemnity payments before the Powers have settled before themselves of fractional bonds. Chinese will probably offer Customs Surplus Revenue pledged at 4 per cent. Bankers' Consortium would not take this at less than 5 per cent. It is very important that control be secured over Customs Revenue before Powers which might desire excuse for declaring default on some of them have means of bringing great pressure on the Chinese Government. Complications dangerous to peace and disastrous for China may arise at any next moment. This should be avoided if possible. Please ascertain that the United States proposes to the other governments submission to The Hague or other tribunal of arbitration.

(Signed) Conger.

Received at U.S. Office, October 13, 1902.

No. 1116

Diplomatic Bureau.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
NOV 20 1902
RECEIVED

October 13th, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
RECD.
NOV.
19
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Valuable services of the U.S.Consul at Chefoo during Boxer uprising.

Acknowledging Department Instructions No. 360 (? 560) of September 5th, 1902.

INDEXED
SERIALIZED
FILED

Sir,

Your

No. 1116.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 15th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge Department instructions No. 360(?)of September 5th, enclosing a copy of a communication from Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, regarding the valuable services of Mr. Fowler, the United States Consul at Chefoo, during the Boxer outbreak of 1900,

and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1116.

October 19th, 1900.

To the Honorable

Hong Kong.

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge Department instruction No. 380(5)of September 8th, enclosing a copy of a communication from Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, [illegible] valuable services of Mr. Fowler, the United States Consul [illegible] and to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1117.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 20 1902 ASST. SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack. & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU RECD. NOV 19 1902 DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC NOV 20 1902 BUREAU.

October 13th, 1902.

File Archive Letter from Mr. Conger copy & enclosure S.F.S.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: New Legation buildings. No further information received about them. No work possible this season but preparations should be made at once for work in the spring. Uncertain tenure of present premises owing to arrival of Korean Minister. Confirming Legation telegram of this day.

DEPT OF STATE NOV 20 1902 LEGAL ADVISER

No. 1117.

October 13th, 1902.

Re. Cooper to Lee

Secretary of Legation

Subject: New Legation buildings. No further information received about them. No work possible this season but preparations should be made at once for work in the spring. Shortage causes delay later. Conferring Legation telegram of this day.

Signed

Consular Assistant

No. 1117.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 13th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm my cipher telegram of this day as follows:

Secstate,

Washington.

Thirteenth. My despatch number ten twenty-seven. Will you send architect from Washington or will instructions be given to employ one here to make required changes? It is very important that contract should be awarded before winter.

(Signed) Conger.

I have been anxiously awaiting information that an architect from home was en route, or to receive instructions to employ one here to make the changes in the plans thought necessary by the Department. But finding nothing in the Department mail received last night, I thought best to telegraph.

The possible building season is so nearly gone, that should instructions be received at once, it would be impossible to make the required changes, advertise for bids,

and

No. 1117.

October 12th, 1909.

To the Honorable

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to send you my cipher telegram of this day as follows:

Secretary,

Washington.

Thirteenth. My despatch number two hundred seven. Will you send architect from Washington or will Inspector Stone be given to employ one here to make required changes? It is very important that contract should be awarded before winter.

(signed) Conger.

I have been awaiting some reply to my telegram of October 7th, 1909, stating that an architect from home was en route, or to receive instructions to employ one here to make the changes in the plans thought necessary by the Department. Mr. Stone visiting in the Department until received late night, I thought best to telegram.

The possible building season is so nearly gone, that should instructions be received at once, it would be impossible to make the required changes, advertise for bids,

mcd

and award the contract in time to do any work this season. However, the contract should be let in time to assemble all materials possible during the coming winter, so that work may begin in the very early spring.

The Korean Minister is here, and I have induced him to move into some Chinese houses in the Legation quarter; but there is no certainty as to how long he will permit us to occupy our present premises. Certainly not long, unless he sees that we are proceeding with the erection of new buildings.

Should we be obliged to vacate before the new Legation is ready, there is no place in Peking which we can secure without large expenditures for repairs.

I, therefore, again express the hope that some arrangements may be speedily made to proceed with the work.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

ward the contract in time to do any work this season.

However, the contract should be let in time to assemble

all materials possible during the coming winter, so that

the Korean Minister in Peru, had I been invited him

to move into some Chinese houses in the Legation quarter

but there is no certainty as to how long he will permit

us to occupy our present premises. Certainly not long,

unless he sees that we are proceeding with the erection of

new buildings.

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without large expenditures for repairs.

I, therefore, again express the hope that some arr-

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1119.

Recd Nov. 25

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

DEPT OF STATE
NOV
25
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC
NOV 25 1902
BUREAU.

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DEPT OF STATE

October 13th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: New Legation buildings. Acknowledging Department Instructions No. 357 (? 557). Comparative advantage of "Paroid" roofing.

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NOV 25 1902
FILED

No. 1119.

October 15th, 1906.

Dear Sir,

Re: Cheque for £50 - Secretary of State.

Please New Imperial Building, Archaeological Department, Open Excavations No. 5814(2 007). Comparative advantage of "Portal" roofing.

Yours faithfully,

T. [illegible] COLLEGE

No. 1118.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 13th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of instruction No. 357 (? 557), of August 29th, with the accompanying sample of "paroid" roofing, from Messrs. F. W. Bird & Son, of East Walpole, Massachusetts, and their statement that the War Department has used large quantities of it in the Philippines, and requesting my opinion as to this roofing.

I have never seen it used, but if Messrs. Bird & Son's claim as to its durability is correct, it would be cooler than corrugated iron, and undoubtedly more impervious to rain than the tile made in this part of China and less liable to disturbance from the wind. It would be in no sense ornamental; neither is iron; but by painting it some live color it would contrast very favorably with the gray brick of the structure. If Messrs. Bird & Son's statement as to its satisfactory use by the War Department in the Philippines is confirmed by the Secretary of War, and

this

1

this use has been on permanent instead of temporary structures, then I recommend its use here.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 114.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 20 1902 ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Cons. Bur. will note.
Mr. Mosher?
Ack by No. & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

BUREAU RECD. NOV. 19 1902 DEPT OF STATE

October 14th, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU NOV 21 1902

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Acknowledging Department Instructions No. 554 of August 22nd, last. The recognition of Mr. William Martin, of New York, as U. S. Consul at Nanking applied for to the Foreign Office. Favorable answer.

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No. 1119.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 14th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge Department Instruction No. 554, of August 22nd, last, enclosing the Commission of Mr. William Martin, of New York, appointed Consul of the United States at Nanking, China.

I have applied to the Foreign Office for the recognition of Mr. Martin, as directed, and an answer has been received from Prince Ch'ing, stating that the proper local authorities concerned have all been notified of the appointment of Mr. Martin.

I have consequently forwarded his Commission through the Consul General at Shanghai.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1120.

DIPLOMATIC
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BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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1902
DEPT. OF STATE

October 15th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Requirement of Confucian worship from Christian students in the Chinanfu University.

Referring to Despatch No. 987, and Instruction No. 534.

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DEC 8

No. 1120.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 15th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 987, of May 15th, last, and your reply No. 534, of June 27th, concerning the requirement of Confucian worship from Christian students in the Chinanfu University, I have the honor to enclose further correspondence with Dr. Hayes upon the subject, which is self-explanatory.

A very large majority of the Missionaries fully agree with Dr. Hayes' contention, and heartily approve my note to Prince Ch'ing, copy of which was transmitted to the Department in my No. 987; but there are some influential Christian teachers and workers here who do not look upon the ceremonies required by the regulations as worship, nor a compliance therewith as violative of the Christian conscience. The Chinese know this and are, therefore, encouraged in their contention.

However, since it was in support of Dr. Hayes that I

took

No. 1120.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA

October 31st, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 897, of May 12th, last, and your reply No. 884, of June 27th, concerning the appointment of Confucian worship from Christian students in the Chinese University, I have the honor to enclose further correspondence with Dr. Hayes upon the subject, which is self-explanatory.

A very large majority of the Missionaries fully agree with Dr. Hayes' contention, and heartily approve my note to Prince Ch'ing, copy of which was transmitted to the Department in my No. 897; but there are some influential Christian teachers and workers here who do not look upon the ceremonies required by the regulations as worship, nor a compliance therewith as violative of the Christian conscience. The Chinese know this and are, therefore, encouraged in their contention.

However, since it was in support of Dr. Hayes that I

took the matter up, I have thought best, in compliance with his wishes, not to press it further until his contract with the University is finished.

In the meantime I shall be glad to have the Department carefully read the correspondence, and instruct me definitely what further action I should take.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Dr. Hayes to Mr. Conger, September 30th, 1902, with enclosures.
2. Mr. Conger to Dr. Hayes, October 15th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1120

Dr. Hayes to Mr. Conger.

****

Chinanfu, September 30th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister,

Peking.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find the correspondence, up to date, between Governor Chou, Director Chin, and myself, regarding the Confucian worship. You will see that while preferring me to remain, there is no intention of granting the toleration asked for. I am informed that when Governor Chou was in Peking, the high officials there charged him that there must be no yielding on this point, and Director Chin, recently from the North, states that in his opinion, the Chinese Government would not grant it even at the united request of the foreign Legations.

I hardly need say that Governor Chou is wrong in supposing that we wish to force conformity to our religion, or that I forbid the Christians to engage in this rite. The forcing is the other way, and no one is forbidden to go if he wishes. All that is asked for is liberty of conscience for Christian students. As to the T'ung Wen-Kuan, the course pursued there and in the Peking University has done the cause for which we are contending no small harm. It is urged incessantly as a reason why we should yield now, and it is clear that giving way now would only add to the evil precedent already existing. There is no question, but the vast majorityof Christians, both Protestants and Catholics, will not peform this rite, no matter whether the point is yielded now or not, and the sooner the fact is recognized and counted on, the better. As to my engagement with Governor Yüan that was made five months before these regulations were drawn up, and no such iron-clad rule was there thought of, seeing that this rite

was

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1120

Dr. Hayes to Mr. Conger.

****

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Hon. E. H. Conger,

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was practically already a dead letter in the old Provincial College. When it was inserted, I protested, and only acquiesced on the verbal assurance of Taotai S. Y. Tang that there would be no interference with t he rights of the Christians.

Summing it all up, I do not think any thing will be done here. Governor Chou declares that he dare not do so, even if he was willing, and not being a strong man like Yuan. I presume that is true. As the matter affects the Empire and no one province, it properly belongs to Peking.

At the same time, as it does not seem proper for me to receive a salary from the Chinese Government and at the same time be contending with it, I personally do not feel like pressing the matter during the few months that I remain here. Whether then it is pressed now or deferred until the begining of the next Chinese Year is for Your Excellency to decide. I only hope that it may not be deferred indefinitely and that the Christians through your good offices may be secured in their rights.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

P.S. Since writing the above and sending you the Peking University regulations which are very strict on this subject,- I have obtained a copy of the recently promulgated regulations for all classes of schools, provincial, prefectural, county, and village, and find that this requirement is made a rule in all of them. If the regulations are carried out, we will find the Christians excluded from the whole educational system, and of course this will not tend to peace.

Yours,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

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Yours,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

(First letter to Governor Chou.)

Chinan, Sept. 12th, 1902.

To His Excellency Chou Fu,

Governor of Shantung.

Honorable Sir:

As Your Excellency is doubtless aware the strict injunction with regard to the Confucian worship issued by Your predecessor, H. E. Chang Yin Chuin, has caused no little embarrassment. With your permission, I will first give a resume of the case, and then state what is desired.

The injunction referred to had its origin, not in the refusal of the Christian to perform this rite, for at that time there were no Christian students in the school, but in the frequent absence of a number of non-Christian students. Of this I was not aware at the time, this being a matter under the control of the Dean and Classical teachers.

Had the language of the injunction been so framed as to cover only those students who are not Church adherents, there would have been no difficulty. Unfortunately, however, it was so worded as to include Christians as well, and so violated the verbal promise made me by Taotai S. Y. Tang. On my return in the second Moon, having heard from Director Chow what had been done, I at once remonstrated with Governor Chang. This being without effect, I then appealed to Viceroy Yuen, but he being not in control declined to take action. I then unwillingly and as a last resort, laid the matter before Minister Conger. His note to Prince Ch'ing, and His Highness' reply have doubtless been seen by Your Excellency. This is a statement of the case up to the present.

What is desired is that Your Excellency would either allow the Christian students here the same liberty that has been granted in the school already established at

Yenchowfu

(First letter to Governor Chou.)

Chimen, Sept. 12th, 1902.

To His Excellency Chou Fu, Governor of Shantung.

Honorable Sir:

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What is desired is that Your Excellency would either allow the Christian students here the same liberty that has been granted in the school already established at

Yencheowfu

Yenchowfu, and the one about to be established by Bishop Anzer in Chining,- both of which are in good part supported by official funds-or while enforcing the rule in the main, not to press it in case of the Christian students, unless definite instructions to this effect are received from the Throne. In this way Your Excellency would not only meet the necessities of the case, but also relieve Mr. Conger, who has shown himself a true friend of China of an unpleasant burden. Should Your Excellency take a different view and incline to making a local compromise, there are several ways in which this might be effected. These, if called for, can be presented at another time.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

This letter, in Chinese and English, was returned September 15th by Governor Chou with a verbal message saying that he could do nothing.

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(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

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(First letter to Director Chin.

Chinan, September 15th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Chin:-

To avoid the risk of any misunderstanding, I had better put in writing my proposition of this afternoon; namely, The contention having been made that students taking the Classical course should worship Confucius as the founder of the Chinese Classics, I will under protest, yield that point, and consent to Christian students not entering those classes, and further to relieve the School authorities from embarrassment, I will agree to Christian students finding rooms off the premises, on conditoon that their names do not appear on the roll which is called for the Confucian worship. In all other respects, they should have the same rights and privileges as other students.

If there is a desire to meet the difficulty in a way that will not violate the conscience of Christian students, then it is also possible for H. E. Gov. Chou to make a grant to the Protestant School now in Tengchow but soon to be at Wei Hsien, just as he has done to the Roman Catholic Schools in Yenchow and Chining, and then require all Christian students, who do not see their way clear to conform to this rite, to attend those schools, until such time as they wish to enter the University as students in special departments.

Judging from Minister Chang's regulations, however, I am afraid that no tolerance of any kind is contemplated, but that China is about to range herself alongside of Spain, Bolivia, Turkey &c., which require unswerving obedience to one regilion. How much better for the cause of education and her own interests, if she would range herself alongside of Germany, America and Holland in such questions as this.

Earnestly hoping a satisfactory solution of the

difficulty

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(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

Chinan, September 15th, 1902.

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the founder of the Chinese Classics, I will under pro-

test, yield that point, and consent to Christian students

not entering these classes, and further to relieve the

School authorities from embarrassment, I will agree to

Christian students fitting rooms off the premises, on

condition that their names do not appear on the roll which

is called for the Confucian worship. In all other res-

pects, they should have the same rights and privileges as

other students.

If there is a desire to meet the difficulty in a way

that will not violate the conscience of Christian students,

then it is also possible for H. K. Gov. Chou to make a

grant to the Protestant School now in Tengchow but soon

to be at Wei Hsien, just as he has done to the Roman

Catholic Schools in Yencheu and Chining, and then require

all Christian students, who do not see their way clear

to conform to this rite, to attend those schools, until

such time as they wish to enter the University as students

in special departments.

Judging from Minister Chang's regulations, however,

I am afraid that no tolerance of any kind is contemplated,

but that China is about to range herself alongside of

Spain, Bolivia, Turkey &c., which require unswerving

obedience to one regition. How much better for the cause

of education and her own interests, if she would range her-

self alongside of Germany, America and Holland in such

questions as this.

Earnestly hoping a satisfactory solution of the

difficulty

(Second letter to Director Chin
(Answered verbally by Director Chin
(for Gov. Chow in the negative.

Chinan, September 18th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Chin:-

As you have not yet presented my last letter to Governor Chow, I wish to state more clearly where I believe the regulations of Minister Chang Pai Shi are leading, for I believe you are an intelligent man, and it may be that you can lead His Excellency who has hitherto borne the reputation of being a broad minded man, to consider carefully the certain results of intolerance, and his own duty as a Chinese patriot and faithful Minister.

As far as the Christians are concerned, these regulations, if carried out, will have several effects.

1. They will exclude Christian pupils from public schools of all grades.
2. They will compel the native Church to continue its own parochial schools, while at the same time it is taxed, directly or indirectly, for the support of Government Schools.
3. They will exclude educated Christians from positions in Government Schools and Colleges.
4. They will tend to separate the Christian and the non-Christian population more widely than ever, and that a time when the true policy of the Empire is to minimize, not accentuate, these divisive tendencies.
5. The Christian Church, while reverencing the Sage, cannot bow down before anything to which incense is burned or sacrifice offered, nor to anything which stands instead of it. If the Imperial Government insists on carrying out Minister Chang's regulations to the letter, this inability on the part of the part of the Church to comply with them, will, of necessity

(Second letter to Director Chin
(Answered verbally by Director Chin
(for Gov. Chow in the negative.

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I am,

Your Chinman, September 18th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Chin:- (Signed) W. M. Hayes.

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necessity

necessity, lead to steps being taken to oppose the spread of Christianity,- very possibly to repress it, and this will le ad to conflict.

The final result of all the above will be a continual and ever increasing dissatisfaction, and who knows what the end may be?

To seek for the tranquillity of the people is one of the highest aims of true Gover nment,- one on which the Sage himself lays stress. Would he be pleased to see the insistance on an outward rite ite himself being made the occasion for debarring any of the people from their just rights, or to see it become the agency for fomenting discord? Insist on respect to the civil authority from all, regardless of creed; and as far as possible, grant religious freedom,- then you may have a people as contented and prosperous as the Americans or Germans. Deny it, and the logical result will be turmoil and disorder. Thus it ever has been through the world, and there is no reason to suppose that China will be any exception. On the contrary, there are indications that she too will demonstrate the truth that intolerance is one of the greatest curses that can befall a nation. As you are well aware, the tolerant nations are the most powerful, united and advanced while those who are intolerant are weak, divided, and retrograde.

I believe that both H. E. Gov. Chow and H. E. Viceroy Yuen are sincere patriots, and for the welfare of the Empire, I would beseech them to do all in their power to prevent so suicidal a policy.

This is not a small matter, it is the antagonizing of an ever increasing class of your people,- a class which is advancing in intelligence more rapidly than the mass around them,- and intelligence is power. It is also antagonizing your truest foreign friends- those who have no ulterior

COPY

ulterior motives behind them. Let all then regardless of creed, respect each others convictions and heaven borne freedom of conscience, and seek for such a settlement as will prevent discord.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

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Yours sincerely,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

Chinan, September 22nd, 1902.

To His Excellency,

The Governor of Shantung.

Honored Sir:-

As Your Excellency does not deem it advisable to make any compromise in regard to the confucian worship, I must ask you to make other arrangements for the posts occupied by myself and the teachers and physician who came on my invitation.

To close our work promptly will be agreeable to us, but as we have no wish to embarrass Director Chin, or to cause loss of time to the students, we will remain tothe end of the year if requested to do so.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

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Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

(Confidential).

Copy of translation of letter from Governor Chow Fu to Dr. W. M. Hayes.

****

Chinan, September 25, 1902.

(28th Year. 24th Day. 8th Moon.)

Sir:

In reply to your letter received yesterday from Chin Taotai, I have to say that because of your learning and ability as an instructor, the students of the college are all depending upon you to educate them. How can you come to the point of resignation? I could not rest in peace after reading your letter.

Referring to my refusing to make any change in the rites (of the Confucian worship) I have to say that the worship of Confucius, has been for several thousand years a very important act and rite, and as regulations have been issued concerning it by the Imperial Government, how can I dare to establish separate harmonizing means?

Some time ago the Board of Foreign Affairs issued orders throughout the provinces allowing all Christians to come to the examinations, this is allowing them to become officials. If in the College (they) do not worship the Sage Confucius they are throwing themselves out of the sacred religion. The only other way is for them to follow the example of the Taoists and Budhists and not desire to become officers.

I have, during leisure hours, studied both Chinese and foreign records. The Chinese record of offerings is well known to contain but two ideas, thanksgiving and adoration. This is not mistaking the wooden idol for a god, as flattering and insulting (gods) are alike reprehensible. This seems in most respects to coincide with the sacrificial rites of the Churches. How then can the worship of the Sage Confucius violate (your) religion?

In

(Confidential).

Copy of translation of letter from Governor Chow Fu
To His Excellency to Dr. W. M. Hayes.

Chinan, September 25th 1902.
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In

In your educational work for the Government it is not neccessary to force conformity to (your) religion.

When the Board of Foreign Affairs was opening the Tsung Wen Kwan nothing was heard of the foreign teachers ehaged at that time bidding the Christians abandon this rite. Now when the different provinces are establishing Government schools, Christians are allowed to enter, and the Government treats all impartially, yet, you must have the Christians not worship the Sage Confucius. This is not only violating the regulations of the College, but I m am afraid will cause the difference between the Christians and the common people to become more maeked.

I have he ard that when Jesus was teaching men, he commanded his followers, on entering a country, to follow its national customs, and to respect its rulers.

Formerly whe n you accepted Viceroy Yuen's offer, it was stated in the contract, that the President was to observe the regulations of the College, and not to be implicated with other religious affairs etc. The Regulations of the Shantung College have long been reported to the Emperor, and the different provinces ordered to follow its example. Do you not know this?

As for myself, I sincerely hope that you will further extend your wish of doing good to people and enlarge your liberal mind which already regards the whole world as one family, & that in order to begin and end well, you will stay here until the contract has expired, and not expose anything to the outsiders and then return east. This does not concern the Shantung Province only. Please appreciate my motives and not thow away my words. If you have anything further to say, please inform me through Chin Taotai.

(Card).

(Confidential).

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(Sgd).

In

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1120.

Mr. Conger to Dr. Hayes.

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Mis. No. 1438.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China. October 15th, 1902.

Dr. W. M. Hayes,

Chinanfu, Shantung.

Dear Dr. Hays:

I have your esteemed favor of the 30th ultimo, enclosing correspondence between His Excellency Governor Chou, and Director Chin, and you, regarding the compulsory Confucian worship.

You say that it does not seem proper for you to receive a salary from the Chinese Government, and, at the same time, be contending with it, and therefor you do not feel like pressing the matter during the few months that you remain with the college.

Since it was at your suggestion, and chiefly to support you in your contention that the question was taken up by the Legation, I shall, respecting your wishes, not press it further for the present.

I apprehend that it would have been better if there had been no formal or official correspondence with the Governor or Director concerning th e affair. It was my idea that by a quiet and informal conference with the Governor you should arrive at some understanding whereby a failure of the Christian students to strictly comply with the regulations would be overlooked. Governor Chou, when here, without saying so directly, intimated to me that this might be done, and Taotai T'ang told me that if he had been in Chinanfu at the time the students would not have been expelled; but bringing the matter to them in a way to make permanent record of it, I can easily understand why

they

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they were practically forced to refuse your request.

I agree with you fully that a strict compliance with the regulations will exclude all Christians who share your view of the question from the general educational system; but I find that all of our Christian workers do not consider the humage required to be paid to the Sage, such worship as would violate the Christian conscience. The Chinese know this, and hence they are encouraged in their course, and it would be very difficult to induce them to yield.

However, while we are awaiting for the expiration of your service, I shall lay the matter before the Department of State, and try to ascertain how far I shall be justified and sustained in pressing the question.

Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

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Yours very respectfully,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ans #1120 as below.
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W. Adee

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
3
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Secretary of State.
DEC 3 1902

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1120.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I think that Mr. Conger's letter of October 15th to Dr. Hayes (enclosure No. 2 in this despatch) is to be approved, and the Department's views are in absolute conformity with it.

It would seem advisable at the present time not to officially press for a sttttlement of this question, especially as an article in the convention which we are now negotiating with China for the revision of the Treaty of Commerce, relates to Christianity and to the treatment of native Christians. Should this article be incorporated in the treaty, as I believe it will, for it has the approval of the Chinese

Approved JH

of the Christian students to strictly comply with the regu-
lations would be overlooked. Governor Chow, when here,
without saying so directly, intimated to me that this
might be done, and Taotai T'ang told me that if he had
been in Chinanfu at the time the students would not have
been expelled; but bringing the matter to them in a way to
make permanent record of it, I can easily understand why
they

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

negotiators, it will greatly strengthen ~~the~~ Your hands ~~of the Minister~~ in reaching a final settlement of the question of Confucian worship by native Christian scholars.

W. W. Rockhill

December 2, 1902.

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TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC
OCT 17 1902
BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE
OCT
17
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Confirm. ocs

From PEKING,

Received October 16, 1902.

3:30 a. m.

Confirmed Oct. 18

Secretary of State,

Washington.

16th. Portuguese treaty was signed yesterday.

CONGER.

Deciphered by C.C's Office, October 16, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER

Secretary of State,

Washington.

16th. Portuguese treaty was signed

yesterday.

COMEX.

Registered by C.C's Office, October 16,1902.

No. 282.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC OCT 17 1902 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE OCT 17 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU *From Mr. Conger will give date when printing tariff. Confirm. aab*

PEKING,

October 16, 1902.

Received 3:33 a. m.

Cont Oct. 30 file GP

Secretary of State,

Washington.

16th. The Chinese Government has ordered new tariff put in force October 31st.

CONGER.

Covered ~~PRINTED~~ IN ADVANCE SHEETS NO. 1.48.1

Deciphered by C.C's Office, October 16, 1902.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

PEKING,

October 16, 1902.

Received 8:35 a. m.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

16th. The Chinese Government has ordered new tariff put in force October 31st.

COLTON.

No. 1121

FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

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2ND ASST SECRETARY

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October 16th, 1902.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Death of Viceroy Liu K'un-yi.

Confirming Department telegram of October 10th.

Message to the Chinese Government and reply.

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DEC 8

No. 1121

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Death of Viceroy Liu K'un-yi.

Confirming Department telegram of October 31th.

Message to the Chinese Government and reply.

No. 1121

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm below Department telegram of October 10th, concerning the death of Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, and to report that its contents have been conveyed to the Chinese Government as directed, and a reply received, copies of which communications are enclosed.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Convey to Chinese Government assurances our sincere sympathy occasion death Viceroy Liu Kun-yi.

(Signed) Hay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 11th, 1902.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 15th, 1902.

No. 1121.

Legation of the United States of America
Peking, China

October 19th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm below Department telegram of October 10th, concerning the death of Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, and to report that its contents have been conveyed to the Chinese Government as directed, and a reply received, copies of which communications are enclosed.

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Peking.

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(Signed) Hay.

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Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 11th, 1902.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 12th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In despatch No. 112.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ching.

****

F. O. No. 433.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 11th, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Highness that I have just received telegraphic instructions from the Secretary of State at Washington, directing me to convey to the Imperial Government the assurance of my Government's sincere sympathy in the loss sustained by China through the death of so worthy and capable a public official as the late Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, H. E. Liu K'un-yi.

In complying with these instructions, I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1121.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ching.

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(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 112/

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 423.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note, saying that you had had a telegram from the State Department at Washington, expressing the deep sympathy of your Government on learning of the death of H. E. the Superintendent of Trade for the South, the Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, which telegram Your Excellency, as instructed, had had translated and which you transmitted for our information, etc.

On receiving and reading Your Excellency's note and learning that Your Honorable Government had sent a special telegram to convey its regret on hearing the death of H. E. the Superintendent of Trade for the South, the Viceroy Liu K'un-yi, we, Prince and Ministers have been filled with gratitude for such a distinguished mark of friendship. We therefore send this note to Your Excellency in reply, hoping that you will inform the State Department of your honorable country of its contents.

In sending this reply we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the blessings of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 14th day. (Oct. 15th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 1121

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

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In sending this reply we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the blessings of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 14th day. (Oct. 15th, 1902).

No. 1122

DEP'T OF STATE
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1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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October 16th, 1902.

Ack'd Dec. 5
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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Likin Station on the Lu-Han Railway. Correspondence with the Foreign Office on the subject.

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No. 1122

No. 1122

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Enclosing herewith copies of correspondence with the Foreign Office regarding the establishment of a Likin Station upon the Lu-Han railway at Hankow, and certain modifications of the former regulations,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Oct. 4th, 1902.

2. Mr. Conger to the Foreign Office, Oct. 7th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1122.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

The Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., sends this despatch:

On the 26th of the Eighth Moon (Sept. 27th, 1902) I received a telegram from the Viceroy of the HuKuang, saying that the railway was already open between Hankow and Hsing-yang, and that the goods carried to and fro in the trade between Hupeh and Honan were for the most part being transported by rail, and that no arrangement had been made to collect the Likin duties of the two provinces; that it would appear that railway trains ought to be classed in the same category with river steamers and junks, all alike being required to pay duty on goods carried by them; that he had already established a railway likin office in accordance with the requirements of the public interest, and that the regulations provided that if foreign merchants have transit passes, they may pay a half duty at the customs, and that, if they be not so provided with transit passes, they must pay likin at the likin stations; that the likin of both provinces, Honan and Hupeh, would be collected at the same time by this one office and apportioned afterwards; but that the likin regulations heretofore enforced require a somewhat heavier duty than the half-duty of the transit pass system and that the likin charges of the two provinces added together would make a still larger sum; that, therefore, in order to show the more considerations for the interests of the merchants, the likin tariff had been modified and made lighter, all merchants, whether Chinese or Foreign being alike required to pay once at the rate of the Customs' half-duty 2 1/2%, beyond which the two provinces of Honan and Hupeh would make no further levy; and that the Commissioner of Customs had been directed to select and appoint an officer from

Enclosure No./ In Despatch No. 1122.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

The Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., sends this despatch:

On the 26th of the Eighth Moon (Sept. 27th, 1902) I received a telegram from the Viceroy of the HuKuang, saying that the railway was already open between Hankow and Hsing-yang, and that the goods carried to and fro in the trade between Hupeh and Honan were for the most part being transported by rail, and that no arrangement had been made to collect the Likin duties of the two provinces; that it would appear that railway trains ought to be classed in the same category with river steamers and junks, all alike being required to pay duty on goods carried by them; that he had already established a railway Likin office in accordance with the requirements of the public interest, and that the regulations provided that if foreign merchants have transit passes, they may pay a half duty at the customs, and that, if they be not so provided with transit passes, they must pay Likin at the Likin stations; that the Likin of both provinces, Honan and Hupeh, would be collected at the same time by this one office and apportioned afterwards; but that the Likin regulations heretofore enforced require a somewhat heavier duty than the half-duty of the transit pass system and that the Likin charges of the two provinces added together would make a still larger sum; that, therefore, in order to show the more consideration for the interests of the merchants, the Likin tariff had been modified and made lighter, all merchants, whether Chinese or Foreign being alike required to pay once at the rate of the Customs' half-duty 2 1/2%, beyond which the two provinces of Honan and Hupeh would make no further levy; and that the Commissioner of Customs had been directed to select and appoint an officer from

the Maritime Customs' force to assist the likin officials in the superintendence of the matter, so as to meet the interests of the merchants and prevent obstruction, and that he requested that despatches might be sent to the Ministers of the various Powers, etc.

Our Board is of opinion that, the railway being already open between Hankow and Hsing-yang, and the trains engaged in transporting goods, the likin regulations ought to be changed; that the likin offices should be removed and established at the railway divisions, and that, no matter whether Chinese or foreign, all merchants should unfformly pay at the rate of the Customs' half-duty of 2 1/2%; that the foreign merchants who have already obtained transit passes and paid the half-duty at the Maritime Customs should not be required again to pay likin, and that those who have not obtained transit passes ought to pay likin, just as the Chinese merchants do, a method which will be most just.

As in duty bound we send this despatch to Your Excellency for your consideration and that you may in turn instruct the Consuls on their part to direct the foreign merchants to act accordingly.

A necessary despatch.

Kuanghsu XXVIII Year, Ninth Moon, 3rd Day.

(October 4th, 1902).

the Maritime Customs' force to assist the likin officials in the superintendence of the matter, so as to meet the interests of the merchants and prevent obstruction, and that he requested that despatches might be sent to the Ministers of the various Powers, etc.

Our Board is of opinion that, the railway being already open between Hankow and Hsing-yang, and the trains engaged in transporting goods, the likin regulations ought to be changed; that the likin offices should be removed and established at the railway divisions, and that, no matter whether Chinese or foreign, all merchants should uniformly pay at the rate of the Customs' half-duty of 2 1/2%; that the foreign merchants who have already obtained transit passes and paid the half-duty at the Maritime Customs should not be required again to pay likin, and that those who have not obtained transit passes ought to pay likin, just as the Chinese merchants do, a method which will be most just.

As in duty bound we send this despatch to Your Excellency for your consideration and that you may in turn instruct the Consuls on their part to direct the foreign merchants to act accordingly.

A necessary despatch.

Kuangsuan XXVIII Year, Ninth Moon, 3rd Day.

(October 4th, 1902).

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1122.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

F. O. No. 430.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 7th, 1902.

Your Highness:-

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' despatch of the 4th instant informing me that Your Highness had on September 27th received a telegram from the Viceroy of the Hu-Kwang, making announcement of the opening of the railway between Hankow and Hsing-yang and the establishment of a Railway Likin Office and the modification of the former Likin Regulations, etc.

Your Highness reports the approval by the Board of Foreign Affairs of the removal of the Likin office to the railway and of the modifications of the regulations as proposed.

I have the honor to say in reply that the United States Consuls at Shanghai, Nankin and Hankow have been instructed to notify the United States merchants of this action of the Viceroy and direct them to act accordingly.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my most cordial esteem.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing.

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1122.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

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Peking, China, October 7th, 1902.

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Your Highness reports the approval by the Board of Foreign Affairs of the removal of the Likin office to the railway and of the modifications of the regulations as proposed.

I have the honor to say in reply that the United States Consuls at Shanghai, Nankin and Hankow have been instructed to notify the United States merchants of this action of the Viceroy and direct them to act accordingly.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my most cordial esteem.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and

Minister Plenipotentiary.

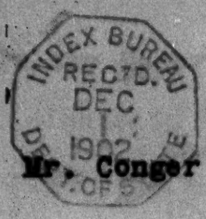
To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing.

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

No. 1123.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1902.



Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The new specific tariff. Confirming Department telegram of the 13th and Legation telegram of the 16th. Tariff to go into effect October 31st.

No. 1123.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your cipher telegram of the 13th instant, and mine of to-day.

Orders were issued yesterday to the Imperial Customs to put in force on the 31st instant, the specific tariff agreed upon by the Joint Commission in Shanghai.

October 31st was selected instead of November 1st because the former is the first of the Chinese Tenth Month or Moon.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram received. (Cipher).

Washington, October 13th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

October thirteenth, four P. M. It is understood tariff agreed upon by Joint Commission becomes effective November first. If steps have not been taken by Chinese Government and no impediment exists you will request action to that end.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Peking, October 16th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Sixteenth. Chinese Government has ordered new tariff put in force October 31st.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1124.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Granted by telegraph
1st Dec

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DEC
1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

Confirm. Usual formula as to freedom to pass leave anywhere. Dept does not limit its enjoyments.
aak

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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October 16th, 1902.

Ans Dec 13

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Requesting leave of absence for sixty days.

Purpose, to visit Manila. A telegraphic answer desired.

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No. 1124.

No. 1124.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request a leave of absence from my post for sixty days, beginning at some date in December next when the business of the Legation will permit it.

I desire to make a brief visit to Manila, possibly to Singapore, and as some little time will be required in preparation for my departure, I will thank you to telegraph me on receipt of this despatch.

I shall in no event leave my post unless the condition of business will justify.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1174.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

October 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request a leave of absence from my post for sixty days, beginning at some date in December next when the business of the Legation will permit.

I desire to make a brief visit to Manila, possibly to Singapore, and as some little time will be required in preparation for my departure, I will thank you to telegraph me on receipt of this despatch.

I shall in no event leave my post unless the condition of business will justify.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

No. 1125.

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DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ack & file.

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PEKIN, CHINA.

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October 16th, 1902.

Ackd Dec 5

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Treaty negotiations between China and Portugal. Continuing despatch No. 1112. Confirming Department's telegram of October 15th and Legation telegram of October 16th. The Treaty signed. Satisfactory to China. Terms. Departure of Portuguese Minister. Practical failure of his mission.

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No. 1115.

October 16th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Treaty negotiations between China and Portugal.

Continuing despatch No. 1113. Confirming Department's telegram of October 15th and Legation telegram of October 16th. The Treaty signed. Satisfactory to China. Terms. Departure of Portuguese Minister. Practical failure of his mission

No. 1125.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 16th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject of my No. 1112, of the 11th instant, I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, additional telegrams, and to report that I was at the Foreign Office yesterday, just after the Agreement or Treaty had been signed, and found the Chinese quite satisfied with the arrangement.

By its terms the Chinese Government secures Portugal's formal acceptance of the Protocol, by which some of the Powers had advised she was not bound, and also the postponement of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, which was stipulated for in the Portuguese Treaty of 1887, but which the Chinese have never since been willing to take up.

China has given to Portugal, in return, a Customs station at Macao, the same as the Germans have at Kiao-chow, and a concession for a railroad from Canton to Macao, neither of which do the Chinese consider a great concess-

ion

No. 1127.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

October 18th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Continuing the subject of My No. 1118, of the 11th instant, I have the honor to confirm, on the overland, additional telegram, and to report that I was at the Foreign Office yesterday, just after the Agreement or Treaty had been signed, and found the Chinese quite satisfied with the arrangement.

By its terms the Chinese Government secures Portugal's formal acceptance of the Protocol, by which some of the Powers had advised she was not bound, and also the postponement of the delimitation of the boundaries of Macao, which was stipulated for in the Portuguese Treaty of 1887, but which the Chinese have never since been willing to take up.

China has given to Portugal in return, a Customs station at Macao, the same as the Germans have at Kiao-chow, and a concession for a railroad from Canton to Macao, neither of which do the Chinese consider a great concess-

ion

ion on their part.

The Portuguese Minister left Peking for home this morning, having secured all he could, but greatly disappointed because unsuccessful in the chief object of his mission, which was the acquisition of hinterland at Macao. A Secretary is left in Charge of the mission.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram received. (Cipher).

Washington, October 15th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

See your nine thirty-three. Portugal having presented claims through British Minister and accepted installment is justly bound by the Protocol, and we think should not be granted additional conditions which might establish disadvantageous precedents for similar demands on the part of other non-signatories.

(Signed) Hill, Acting.

Telegram sent. (Cipher).

Secstate,

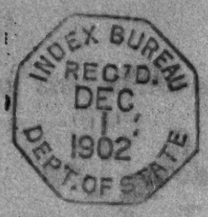
Washington.

Sixteenth. Portuguese Treaty was signed yesterday.

(Signed) Conger.

No. 1126.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.



October 20th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's Telegram of the 16th.

Payment of Indemnity Claimants.

No. 1124.

October 30th, 1928.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's Telegram of the 16th.

Payment of Indemnity Claimants.

No. 1126.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 20th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm Department's telegram of the 16th instant, as follows:

American Minister,

P e k i n g.

Drafts for claimants will be sent you with vouchers as suggested in your ten eighty one.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1126.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 30th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm Department's telegram of the 16th instant, as follows:

American Minister,

P e k i n g.

Drafts for claimants will be sent you with vouchers as suggested in your ten eighty one.

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edwin H. Conger

No. 1127

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 20th, 1902.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the 18th concerning the payment of the indemnity.

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No. 1127

October 20th, 1903.

Sir: Confirming Department's cipher telegram of the

19th concerning the payment of the indemnity.

No. 1127.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 20th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm Department's cipher telegram of the 18th instant, concerning the payment of the indemnity, as follows:

Conger,

Peking.

October eighteenth, eleven A.M. Your cable eighth. While maintaining our views concerning payment in silver and of indemnity, we will not insist on compliance therewith by other Powers. Period. If China asks for submission of question to Hague Tribunal, we would agree.

(Signed) Hay.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1127.

October 20th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

I have the honor to confirm Department's cipher telegram of the 19th instant, concerning the payment of the indemnity, as follows:

Conger,

Peking.

October eighteenth, eleven A.M. Your cable eighth. While maintaining our views concerning payment in silver and of indemnity, we will not insist on compliance therewith by other Powers. Period. If China asks for submission of question to Hague Tribunal, we would agree.

(Signed) Hay.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1128.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 21st, 1902.

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Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans Dec 5

Subject: The Imperial Audience at the Summer Palace. Report of the ceremony. Absence of the English Minister and the reasons for it. Failure to observe stipulations of the Protocol. Question as to whether a slight was intended. Personal view of the subject. Course to pursue in the future.

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No. 1178.

October 21st, 1900.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The Imperial Audience at the Summer Palace. Report of the ceremony. Absence of the British Minister and the reasons for it. Failure to observe stipulations of the Protocol. Question as to whether a slight was intended. Personal view of the subject. Course to pursue in the future.

No. 1128

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 21st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to report that on the 18th instant, in response to an invitation through the Foreign Office, copy of which is enclosed, the Diplomatic Corps, with the exception of the English Legation, attended an Imperial Audience and breakfast at the Summer Palace, which is located about five miles west of the City.

We were received by the Emperor and Empress Dowager upon the Throne, to whom I, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, made some brief remarks which were cordially responded to by the Emperor. I enclose copies of both.

The Heads of Missions, Ministers, and Charges d'Affaires then ascended the Throne, and the Empress Dowager, through His Excellency, Lien-fang, made some informal inquiries as to our health, and bade us enjoy in full the breakfast, promenade, etc., arranged for us.

Prince Ch'ing and the other Ministers then took us

in

No. 1128

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA

October 21st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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We were received by the Emperor and Empress Dowager upon the Throne, to whom I, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, made some brief remarks which were cordially responded to by the Emperor. I enclose copies of both.

The Boards of Visitors, Ministers, and Chinese Officials then ascended the Throne, and the Empress Dowager, through His Excellency, Liên-Fang, made some informal inquiries as to our health, and bade us enjoy in full the breakfast, promenade, etc., arranged for us.

Prince Ching and the other Ministers then took us

in

in charge, served us with breakfast, escorted us through the grounds and buildings, gave us a boat ride on the lake, and otherwise entertained us until 2:30 P.M. when we took our leave, all agreeing that it was a most pleasant and interesting occasion.

The English Minister has, for some months, been trying to effect a satisfactory settlement with the Chinese Government for the murder of two British Missionaries in Honan, demanding, among other things, the exemplary and merited punishment of certain Officials where the murder occurred.

Only two days before this Audience, after the British Minister had accepted the invitation, he received a most unsatisfactory note from the Foreign Office substantially refusing the punishments demanded. Whereupon, the British Minister recalled his acceptance of the invitation, and notified Prince Ch'ing that, under the circumstances, he could not attend, so there were no British Representatives present. The British Minister informs me that his Government telegraphed approval of his course.

Since our return to the City considerable criticism has been indulged in by some of the Representatives, be-

cause

cause the Emperor was not present at the breakfast.

Article VI, of Annex 19 of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, provides: "If His Majesty decides to invite the Representatives of the Powers to a banquet, it is well understood that this banquet ought to take place in one of the halls of the Imperial Palace, and that His Majesty ought to be personally present."

It is possible that when it was observed that the Emperor did not go into the breakfast room, insistence should have been made upon compliance with the strict terms of the Protocol, but I confess that this requirement of the Protocol was not in my mind at the moment, and if any of the Ministers thought of it they did not mention it. Some of my Colleagues think it was an intentional slight, or an effort to try the Ministers and see if they would insist upon the presence of the Emperor; especially since only a few days before both His Majesty and the Empress Dowager had been present at the breakfast given to the ladies, and had accompanied them around the grounds.

My own view of it is that the Audience and opportunity to visit the Park and Palace were the principal purposes of the invitation, and that the breakfast was given as a

necessary

A

necessary refreshment during an all-day's absence from home, and was not such a banquet as contemplated by the Protocol; although the Chinese character translated "banquet" in the Protocol is the same as that used in the invitation for "refreshments."

I apprehend, further, that the requirement of the Protocol has reference to the Imperial Palace in the City, and hence if this breakfast was a banquet in the meaning of the Protocol, we should have refused to attend because of the place. However, if we should have insisted upon the Emperor's presence, we did not, and I shall now enter no complaint unless you so direct. But in view of this incident I think that, in case of a future invitation, we should, before acceptance, require some assurance that the Emperor will be present.

If the Department thinks that this incident should be further pursued at this time, please instruct me by telegraph.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, October 12th, 1902.
2. Remarks of Mr. Conger at Audience of 10/18, 1902.
3. Response of Emperor to Mr. Conger's remarks.

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If the Department thinks that this incident should be further pursued at this time, please instruct me by telegraph.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

1. Foreign Office to Mr. Cooper, October 14th, 1902.
2. Remarks of Mr. Cooper at Audience of 10/13, 1902.
3. Response of Emperor to Mr. Cooper's remarks.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1128.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that at a personal Audience we, Prince and Ministers, received athe Commands of H. I. M. the Empress Dowager and the Edict of H. I. M. the Emperor, that the Ministers in Pekin representing the various foreign Powers togethe r with the Secretaries of Legation, Military Commandants and Attaches, and Interpreters, shall have audience on the 17th. of the Ninth Moon (Oct. 18th.) at ten o'clock in the Summer Palace, that moreover refreshments shall be served for them and the favor granted of a walk about the palace grounds.

On the day appointed at early dawn our Board will s send petty officers to the several Legations to conduct the guests, who will take their chairs and horses out the Hsi-Chih-Men and along the stone road to the office of the Board of Foreign Affairs at the Summer Palace, where they will rest a few moments and at ten o'clock enter by the Tung-Kung-Men to the north and south side-halls, where they will respectfully wait until T. I. M. the Empress Dowager and the Emperor shall have taken their seats upon the Throne in the Jen-Shou-Tien, when they shall have audience. After the audience, refreshments will be served in the north and south side-halls, and when they shall have finished their eating they will go to th e Yu-Lan -T'ang boat-landing, where they will enter boats and go to the Han-Hsu-T'ang, the n enter the boats again and go to the Ch'ing-Yen-Pang, climb the hill and walk about and enjoy the view. At the Ching-Fu-Ko they will rest a while, come down the hill and take their departure through the Tung-Kung-Men and be re-conveyed by t heir chairs and horses back to their Legations.

As in duty bound we have prepared a list of the names and

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1170.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

We have the honor to inform Your Excellency that at a personal Audience we, Princes and Ministers, received the Commands of H. I. M. the Empress Dowager and the Edict of H. I. M. the Emperor, that the Ministers in Pekin representing the various Foreign Powers together with the Secretaries of Legation, Military Commandants and Attaches, and Interpreters, shall have audience on the 17th. of the Ninth Moon (Oct. 18th.) at ten o'clock in the Summer Palace, that moreover refreshments shall be served for them and the favor granted of a walk about the palace grounds.

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As in duty bound we have prepared a list of the names

and

and official titles of the guests, which we send herewith to Your Excellency, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, that you may transmit the same to the various foreign Ministers, Secretaries of Legation, Military Commandants and Attaches who on the day mentioned are together to have audience.

We also hope that before the date of the audience we may receive a reply saying whether or not all the Ministers and officials named on the list will be present, for which we shall be grateful.

In sending this we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Translated by

Cards inclosed.

(Signed) E. T. Williams.

Ninth Moon, 11th Day.

(Oct. 12th.1902).

Cards of Prince Ch'ing and Ministers of Board.

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In sending this we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Translated by

(Signed) E. T. Williams.

Cards inclosed.

Ninth Moon, 11th Day.
(Oct. 12th. 1902).

Cards of Prince Ch'ing and Ministers of Board.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1128.

Remarks made by Mr. Conger at the Imperial Audience on October 18th, 1902.

It is with genuine pleasure that the members of the Diplomatic Corps have responded to the gracious invitation to this Audience, and in their behalf I sincerely thank Your Majesties for the opportunity to visit and enjoy the generous hospitality of your beautiful summer home.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 1128.

Remarks made by Mr. Conger at the Imperial Audience on October 18th, 1902.

It is with genuine pleasure that the members of the Diplomatic Corps have responded to the gracious invitation to this Audience, and in their behalf I sincerely thank Your Majesties for the opportunity to visit and enjoy the generous hospitality of your beautiful summer home.

In reply to this we avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish Your Excellency the compliments of the day.

Cards inclosed.

Translated by

(Signed) H. T. Williams.

Ninth Moon, 11th Day.
(Oct. 12th.1902).

Cards of Prince Ch'ing and Ministers of Board.

Enclosure No.3 In Despatch No. 1128.

Imperial response at the Audience to the United States Minister, Dean, and the Members of the Diplomatic Corps, at the Summer Palace, October 18th, 1902.

The presence of Your Excellencies, the Ministers, in united attendance upon this audience, and the congratulatory address in which you have joined have given Us very deep pleasure.

At present the autumn days are clear and pleasant, and the temperature here in hall and garden is so agreeable that to follow one's bent in ramble and feast is suited to the season and fills one with great delight.

We desire only that Your Excellencies may have your wishes gratified in all your relations, and that the friendly feeling between China and foreign countries may continually increase.

Translated by
E. T. Williams

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1128.

Imperial response at the Audience to the United States Minister, Dean, and the Members of the Diplomatic Corps, at the Summer Palace, October 18th, 1902.

The presence of Your Excellencies, the Ministers, in united attendance upon this audience, and the congratulatory address in which you have joined have given Us very deep pleasure.

At present the autumn days are clear and pleasant, and the temperature here in hall and garden is so agreeable that to follow one's bent in ramble and feast is suited to the season and fills one with great delight.

We desire only that Your Excellencies may have your wishes gratified in all your relations, and that the friendly feeling between China and foreign countries may continually increase.

Translated by
William W.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

DEPT OF STATE
DEC 3
DIVISION OF
DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

Ans #1128 in the line of this mem. aag

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1128.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Nothing appears in the note sent by the Foreign Office to ~~Mr. Conger~~ Gen, on October 12th, ~~(enclosure No. 1)~~ to indicate that the Diplomatic Corps was invited to a banquet after the audience with the Emperor and Empress. The note It simply states that refreshments will would be served ~~to them~~ after the audience. I think it would be stretching the meaning of paragraph VI of the memorandum on the ceremonial to be followed in solemn audiences (Annex No. 19 of Final Protocol), to attempt to make its provisions apply to the present case. ~~This~~ That paragraph was inserted to put an end to the Emperor having the diplomatic corps invited

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

to a banquet in the Foreign Office, and there entertained in his name by the foreign minister, without ~~he~~ himself being present.

The present audience does not appear to have been a solemn public one, the ceremonial for which is prescribed in the memorandum above referred to. I don't think there is any necessity of Mr. Conger taking any action in the matter; his views may, I think, be approved of. I can not see that there was any intention to slight the Representative in the present case.

W. W. Rockhill

December 2, 1902.

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 23rd, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 5 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC
1
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 2 1902
BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Requesting to be supplied with Vandergrift's

United States Tariff of 1897.

Ans. Dec 2/02
By Clerk
Ans. Dec 9.
Filed

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 11 1902
FILED

No. ~

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 23rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that Vandergrift's United States Tariff, 1897, revised to July 1st, 1902, be furnished for use at this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

October 22nd, 1903.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to request that Passport No. 1 issued to me by the United States Department, 1897, revised to July 1st, 1903, be returned to me for use at this Legation.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU

No. 1129.

DEP'T OF STATE DEC 3 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU RECD. DEC 1 1902 DEPT OF STATE

DIPLOMATIC DEC 3 1902 BUREAU.

October 24th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Withdrawal of the foreign garrisons from Shanghai. Proposal by the British to withdraw on November 1st. Conditions imposed upon the Chinese by the French and Germans. Unsatisfactory result. Means of remedying this. Probable delay owing to the murder of two missionaries in Hunan.

INDEX BUREAU DEC 8

No. 1129.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 24th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Some time since the British Government proposed to withdraw its garrison from Shanghai on November 1st, if the other Powers would do likewise.

This, I believe, was agreed to by all; but the Germans and French, in communicating the fact to the Chinese Government, made their withdrawal conditional upon the Chinese Government's pledging itself never to grant any exclusive privileges of any kind, that would in any way contravene the policy of the "open door" to any Power in the Yangtze Valley.

The Chinese Government promptly accepted this condition without consulting any other Powers, and now I understand the British Government is unwilling that, in terminating the general occupation, any single Power shall impose special conditions, and especially does it object to the Yangtze Valley being singled out for such a declaration

as

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

October 25th, 1926.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Some time since the British Government proposed to withdraw its garrison from Shanghai on November 1st, if the other Powers would do likewise.

This, I believe, was agreed to by all; but the Germans and French, in communicating the fact to the Chinese Government, made their withdrawal conditional upon the Chinese Government's pledging itself never to grant any exclusive privileges of any kind, that would in any way contravene the policy of the "open door" to any Power in the Yangtze Valley.

The Chinese Government promptly accepted this condition without consulting any other Powers, and now I understand the British Government is unwilling that, in securing the general occupation, any single Power shall impose special conditions, and especially does it object to the Yangtze Valley being singled out for such a declaration

as to nonalienation or privilege granting, while other parts of the Empire, where other Powers are more particularly interested, are exempt from the same conditions.

It does seem a stupid proceeding on the part of the Chinese, and they are now greatly worried over it, and are trying to invent some sort of addenda to the replies made to the Germans and French that will, if possible, satisfy the English, and yet be accepted by the others. A declaration that the same principle shall apply to all Chinese will probably be satisfactory to all.

However, with this point settled, it is probable that the evacuation of Shanghai may be somewhat longer delayed because of the failure of the Chinese to promptly accede to the demand of the British Government for the murder of the two missionaries in Hunan.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

No. 1130.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 24th, 1902.

RECEIVED
DEC 10 1902
BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS DEP. OF STATE.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting Eighth Partial Report of the United States Claims Commission.

Received by telegraph Dec. 27-1402

INDEXED
FILED

Assistant Solicitor.
DEC 30 1902
Department of State

Dear Mr. Fitzsimmons:

As the claim is made by Mrs. Hayner in her own behalf and as guardian of her minor children, I think we may accept her receipt in her individual capacity and as guardian, and make payment to her.

F. V.

No. 1130.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 24th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further compliance with your telegraphic Instruction of March 13th, 1902, I have the honor to transmit indemnity claims passed upon by the United States Claims Commission in China, and approved by me, as follows:

No.	3,	3207.50	W. A. P. Martin,	2,225.30
"	5, 25,	4, (approx)	Peter Turner,	disallowed
"	19,	7,265	Courtenay Fenn,	4,981.
"	22,	4,	Anna D. Gloss,	2,975.
"	35,	1,459	Elizabeth E. Leonard,	1,179.50
"	39,	1049	Janet C. McKillican,	disallowed
"	50,	8,400	B. C. Atterbury,	8,400
"	64,	50.	Gertrude Wyckoff,	50.
"	69,	2,449.73	Estate of John Strong,	1,666.
"	95,	992.80	Nathan J. Sargeant,	788.80
"	108,	3581.	Luella Miner,	1,571
"	116,	5937.	J. R. Goddard,	disallowed
"	117, 119,	5418.02	A. S. Fobes (Great China Dispensary Co)	539.91
"	125,	6,942.27	Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States,	withdrawn
"	140,	564,779.20	China & Japan Trading Co., Limited,	63,612.74
"	153,	1,825.	Herbert G. Squiers,	1,825.
"	154,	530.	Fleming D. Cheshire,	disallowed
"	164, 165,	3,575	Mary L. King,	1,975.

170,

No.170, 5,986. Estate of J. F. Hayner, 3,633.

" 178, Com 10,235.76 C. H. C. Moller, 476.

" 180, dis 40,000. Heirs at Law of George Frederick Ward and Etta Ward, death disallowed.

" 181, Com 6,000 Flint Eddy and American Trading Co., 4,636.32

" 186, 965.50 Bessie C. McCoy, 706.

" 190, 1050. I. J. Atwood, 900.

" 195, compr 30,000. John G. Stewart, disallowed

" 201, 5,678.50 Willis C. Noble, 3,798.

" 202, 605. George H. Ewing, 605

" 209, 1591.20 Edwin E. Aiken, 816.

" 210, Com 6,518.76 W. S. Jackson, 3,141.25

" 212, Com 9,019.50 Fobes & Company. 4,573.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Claims as above.

No. 3

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, W. A. P. Martin, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Livonia in the State of Indiana on or about the 10th day of April 1827; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Audubon Park in the ~~State~~ City of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Milford Penn; that my occupation ~~is and~~ at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of President in the Imperial University of Pekin.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $3207.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

W. H. Martin

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of July, 1902, at Milford, Connecticut

(Seal)

William G. Mitchell

Notary Public.

State of Connecticut } S.S.
County of New Haven } Milford, July 10th 1902

I, William S. Mitchell hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W. H. McMartin the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

William S. Mitchell

DOCTOR W. A. P. MARTIN'S CLAIMS AGAINST THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT FOR LOSSES OCCASIONED BY HOSTILITIES AT PEKING JUNE AND AUGUST, 1900.

1	For my library, Chinese & Foreign books, Mex	$700.00
2	For 100 Copies Natural Philosophy in Chinese,	100.00
3	For 1 cottage piano,	200.00
4	For one large melodian, roseweed case,	120.00
5	For 3 new carpets and oilcoth,	300.00
6	For 2 reels Canton matting,	40.00
7	For 8 camels hair carpets and rugs,	160.00
8	For personal clothing,	700.00
9	For 2 sofas,	30.00
10	For 2 dozen chairs, parlor and dining,	150.00
11	For 10 tables, large and small,	60.00
12	For 1 bedstead and bedding, with hair and spring mattresses,	80.00
13	For 2 sideboards, 1 with mirror and marble top	100.00
14	1 chest drawers, 2 closets, 4 cupboards,	60.00
15	For additions to house built for me in university, 2 cisterns, with piping, locks, keys, outhouses,	320.00
16	For 1 large mule, $140, Mandarin cart and harness, $180	320.00
17	For furniture and books at my Temples at Hills	100.00
18	For advance rent, for my temple.	75.00
19	For house occupied by Doctor Reid, taken on mortgage for Taels 1000, = $1400, with improvements, valued at Taels 2000	~~$2,800.00~~ ~~3,000.00~~
	Total,.....	$6,815.00 Mex.

~~Total $6815. Mex @ 60 cts U.S. gold $3208.~~ 1/4

The above is correct as far as my memory serves me, and the estimates are fair and modest, - much less, in fact, than would be required to replace the lost articles.

This list having been sent me for reconsideration by the U.S. Indemnity Commission, I now return it without alteration except the correction of one error in computation in item 19, to which my attention was called.

Wm A P Martin.

Feb'y 1902

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, China.

I, W. A. P. Martin, being first duly sworn, on oath say that, the statement of losses sustained by me at the times and in the manner herein stated is correct as far as my memory serves me, and that the estimates are fair and moderate.

(Signed) W. A. P. MARTIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 7th day of September, 1900.

(Signed) W. E. RAINBRIDGE,
Second Secretary of Legation.

(Seal of U. S. Legation)

To the U.S. Commissioners
of Claims
W. R. Beanbridge Esq.
J. W. Ragsdale Esq.

Gentlemen,

Yesterday Feby 27th
I received your letter of the 17th inst
& have come to hand and hasten
to return the enclosed proofs duly
attested as you suggest, & trust
careful revision.

In item 19 there is a manifest error of computation
& a manifest error of computation
this & three corrected list & have
made not other alterations in the
list. Your draft memorandum
drawn up Aug 13. 1800 (during the siege)
this 19th item is stated as follows:-
"For destruction of dwelling house
occupied by Revd Isaels 2000
Said house was taken on mortgage
by me for Isaels 1000, but with improvements

and those named bills have been repealed that
I have not received a further item / 15th nor
did I present such claims to the Chinese authorities
the hands of Lord Salisbury. I record in agreement
You will not inconsistent with the generous rules,
to allow me the full amount of that item.
Thanking you for drawing my attention to
the error in computation" and submitting the
corrected list I remain
Respectfully Yours
Milford Cowen W. Vol P. Martin
July 10th 1902.

It was valued at Tael 2000
As regards further information, I understand that Mr Reid
having gone to the U.S. in 1897
& took charge of his affairs —
his absence, and loaned Th 1000
to the proprietor taking the house
on mortgage. The house being
worth more than the amount of the
loan, it is here estimated
"with improvements" at a total
of Tael 2000 which regards no
more than a fair valuation.
Claim 15 for "records invalid"
because the money expended on
the property of the Imperial Chinese
Sic? To me the claim still appears
just as the Boxer outbreak
rendered that building untenable
for me and caused the loss of what
I had spent on improvements.
Last fall I made further repairs,

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 3.

AWARD on Claim of W. A. P. MARTIN.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$4,675.00 (Mex.)	U.S.Gold	$2,225.30
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900			257.43
corrected by Bureau Secty.		TOTAL.....	$2,482.73

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On carpets	Mex.	$ 100.00
" Canton matting	"	20.00
" Clothing	"	300.00
" Additions to house (property of Imperial University)	"	320.00
" Dr. Reid's house		1000.00
	"	$1740.00 = $828.24

Tientsin, China,
October 7th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

Nos. 5 and 25.

CLAIM OF PETER TURNER.

(Dismissed)

Claim No 5

MEMORANDUM OF LASSES ACTUALLY SUSTAINED BY PETER TURNER, A NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE U. S. A. CAUSED BY FIRE AND DEPREDATIONS OF THE I-HO-TUAN SOCIETY IN PEKING DURING MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY/ 1900.

23 Chien (rooms) Chinese House, situated east of Ha Ta Men, burnt, K.F.Taels,	$3,450.00
Contents of same,	200.00
Damage to well and walls,	150.00
Plans, books and drawing instruments burnt in Peking Club,	250.00
60 pieces laundry burnt in Chinese Wash house,	80.00
2 boxes and 1 package stolen from house occupied by self, containing furs and winter clothing,	1,000.00
Kung Fah Taels,	5,130.00

IEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

I, Peter Turner, being first duly sworn on oath say that the statement of losses above made is just and true and corre ct.

(signed) PETER TURNER.

Subscribed and sworn to be fore me this 29th day of August, 1900.

(signed) W. E. BAINBRIDGE,
Second Secretary of Legation.

(U.S.Legation Seal)

No. Claim No 5

MEMORANDUM OF LOSSES ACTUALLY SUSTAINED BY PETER TURNER,
A NATURALIZED CITIZEN OF THE U. S. A. CAUSED BY FIRE AND
DEPREDATIONS OF THE I-HO-TUAN SOCIETY IN PEKING DURING
MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY\ 1900.

25 Chien (rooms) Chinese House, situated
east of Ha Ta Men, burnt, K.Y.Tsais. $5,450.00

Contents of same, 200.00

Damage to wall and walls, 150.00

Plans, books and drawing instruments
burnt in Peking Club, 250.00

60 pieces laundry burnt in Chinese
Wash house, 80.00

2 boxes and 1 package stolen from house
occupied by self, containing furs and
winter clothing, 1,000.00

Kung Yeh Tsais, 3,150.00

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

I, Peter Turner, being first duly sworn on oath
say that the statement of losses above made is just and
true and corre ct.

(signed) PETER TURNER.

Subscribed and sworn to be fore me this 29th day
of August, 1900.

(signed) W. H. HAINSBRIDGE.
Second Secretary of Legation.

(U.S.Legation Seal)

Claim No. 25.

Memorandum of loss sustained by Peter Turner, Architect and Builder, Peking, in consequence of suspe nsion of business caused by Boxer rising.

To amount of half share of commission on Peking Club Building,		500.00
To amount of one third share on moneys due contractor Young by Lu Han Ry. payment refused by railway,		2,500.00
To value of windows, doors, dlooring, paint and glass and Oregon lumber, stored in Contractor Young's godown and burnt,		2,800.00
To value of material delivered for grand stand at Race Course and work done including architect's commission, Payment refused by Peking Club.		1,750.00
To value of complete set of plans and specifications for H & S Bank. New Building, burnt,		1,000.00
T To value of one cart and two mules hired to contractor Young, stolen,		250000
Total,	K.F.Taels,	8,800.00

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China.

Peter Turner, being first duly sworn on oath says that the annexed statement of his losses sustained at the time and in the manner there in set forth is just, true and correct.

(signed) Peter Turner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of October, 1900.

(Signed) W. R. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

Enclosure No. 2:

Memorandum of loss sustained by Peter Turner, Architect and Builder, Peking, in consequence of anapo nation or bust-ness caused by Boxer rising.

To Amount of half share of commission on Peking Club Building,	500.00
To amount of one third share on moneys due contractor Young by Im Han Fy. payment refused by railway,	2,500.00
To value of windows, doors, flooring, paint and glass and Oregon lumber, stored in contractor Young's godown and burnt,	800.00
To value of material delivered for grand stand at Race Course and work done thereon architect's commission, Payment refused by Peking Club.	1,750.00
To value of complete set of plans and specifications for H & S Bank. New Building, burnt,	1,000.00
To value of one cart and two mules hired to contractor Young, stolen,	250.00
Total, K.P.Taels,	8,800.00

IMPERIAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Peking, China.

Peter Turner, being first duly sworn on oath says that the annexed statement of his losses sustained at the time and in the manner there in set forth is just, true and correct.

(signed) Peter Turner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of October, 1900.

(Signed) W. E. Pethbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

No.541.

February 21, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to my despatch No. 450 of November 16th, last, I have the honor to report that on investigation I find that Mr. Peter Turner, claims Nos. 5 and 25, is not a citizen of the United States, since he has only taken out his first papers. I have, therefore, to request that his claims may be returned to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. CONGER.

No.641.

February 21, 1901.

To the Honorable
John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

SIR:

Referring to my despatch No. 450 of November 16th, last, I have the honor to report that on investigation I find that Mr. Peter Turner, claims Nos. 5 and 25, is not a citizen of the United States, since he has only taken out his first papers. I have, therefore, to request that his claims may be returned to me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
E. H. CONGER.

No.545.

February 25, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No.541 of the 21st inst. regarding Mr. peter Turner, whose claims, Nos. 5 and 25, I requested withdrawn on the ground that as he has only taken out his first papers he is not a citizen of the United States,-I have the honor to say that his case appears to be one of considerable hardship, as he was with us during the siege, suffered with us, and in various directions rendered good service. His own people refuse to recognize him as a British subject, as he has renounced his allegiance to that Government, and will not, of course, present his claim. He cannot complete his naturalization here, and even if he returned to the United States, there would still be the question of his residence, since he would not have lived in the United States, "five years next preceding his naturalization."

I should like to be informed if there is any way in whidh his claim can be presented by our Government and thus help him out of his most unenviable position,- that of a man without a country.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. CONGER.

No.545.

February 25, 1901.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No.541 of the 21st inst. regarding Mr. Peter Turner, whose claims, Nos. 5 and 25, I requested withdrawn on the ground that as he has only taken out his first papers he is not a citizen of the United States,-I have the honor to say that his case appears to be one of considerable hardship, as he was with us during the siege, suffered with us, and in various directions rendered good service. His own people refuse to recognize him as a British subject, as he has renounced his allegiance to that Government, and will not, of course, present his claim. He cannot complete his naturalization here, and even if he returned to the United States, there would still be the question of his residence, since he would not have lived in the United States, "five years next preceding his naturalization."

I should like to be informed if there is any way in which his claim can be presented by our Government and thus help him out of his most unenviable position,- that of a man without a country.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. H. CONGER.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

No.339 April 6, 1901.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esquire,

etc., etc., etc.,

Peking.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Conger's despatches Nos. 541 and 545, dated, respectively, February 21 and 25 last, on the subject of the claims of Peter Turner against China for losses sustained by him during the recent "Boxer" disturbances in that country.

In reply I have to say that the Department regrets that there is no ground upon which this Government can present the claims of Mr. Turner, who has merely made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Conger is under a misapprehension in thinking that the declarant, upon taking out his first papers, renounces his allegiance to the government of his origin. He merely declares that it is his intention to renounce such allegiance. The act of renunciation does not take place until his final application for admission to citizenship.

It is believed that Mr. Conger is also in error in his view, that because the claimant has decalred his intention to become a citizen of the United States, the British Government will not recognize him as a British subject. The question was passed upon in several cases coming before the British and American Claims Commission under the Treaty of Washington of 1871, and the Commission unanimously rendered the following decision:

"The question is raised as to whether, in consequence of "the claimants' having declared their intention to become "citizens of the United States, and to renounce their allegiance

to

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

No.339 April 6, 1901.

Herbert G. Squiers, Esquire,

etc., etc., etc.,

Peking.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Conger's despatches Nos. 561 and 565, dated, respectively, February 21 and 25 last, on the subject of the claims of Peter Turner against China for losses sustained by him during the recent "Boxer" disturbances in that country.

In reply I have to say that the Department regrets that there is no ground upon which this Government can present the claims of Mr. Turner, who has merely made a declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Conger is under a misapprehension in thinking that the declarant, upon taking out his first papers, renounces his allegiance to the government of his origin. He merely declares that it is his intention to renounce such allegiance. The act of renunciation does not take place until his final application for admission to citizenship.

It is believed that Mr. Conger is also in error in his view, that because the claimant has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, the British Government will not recognize him as a British subject. The question was passed upon in several cases coming before the British and American Claims Commission under the Treaty of Washington of 1871, and the Commission unanimously rendered the following decision:

"The question is raised as to whether, in consequence of "the claimants' having declared their intention to become "citizens of the United States, and to renounce their allegiance

to

"to Her Britannic Majesty, they have ceased to be British "subjects within the meaning of the treaty. We are of opinion "that, notwithstanding the claimants having expressed this "intention, they still remain British subjects until, the "necessary formalities having been completed, they act upon "the intention so expressed." (Moore, International Arbitrations, 2552-3.)

The papers relating to the claims of Mr. Turner, which are numbered 5 and 25 in the list of claims accompanying Mr. Conger's despatch No.450, of November 16, 1900, are therefore herewith returned to the Legation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Enclosures as above.

"to Her Britannic Majesty, they have ceased to be British
"subjects within the meaning of the treaty. We are of opinion
"that, notwithstanding the claimants having expressed this
"intention, they still remain British subjects until, the
"necessary formalities having been completed, they act upon
"the intention so expressed." (Moore, International Arbitra-
tions, 1855-3.)

The papers relating to the claims of Mr. Turner, which are numbered 5 and 25 in the list of claims accompanying Mr. Cooper's despatch No.450, of November 16, 1900, are therefore herewith returned to the Legation.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN HAY.

Enclosures as above.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 5 and 25.

Claim of PETER TURNER.

It appearing that this claimant has not perfected his naturalization as a citizen of the United States his claim is dismissed by the Commission for want of jurisdiction.

Tientsin, China,
October 9th, 1902.

William E. Burkbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 19.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Courtenay H. Fenn, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Clyde in the State of New York on or about the 11 day of April, 1866; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Pittston in the State of Pennsylvania; that I am temporarily sojourning at New York City; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary to China, representing the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 7,265.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

I was residing in Peking, compelled to flee from my home on June 8th 1900, and the property was destroyed during the weeks of violence which followed.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself, wife & two young children

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Courtenay H. Fenn

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of June, 1902, at New York City, N.Y.

(Seal)

Benedicta McLaughlin

NOTARY PUBLIC, NEW YORK COUNTY.

(506

State of New York
County of New York } S.S.

I, Benedicta Mc Cann hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Courtney H. Penn the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Benedicta Mc Cann
(K-6

ESTIMATE OF PROPERTY OF REVEREND C. H. FENN, PEKING, CHINA, DESTROYED BY THE CHINESE IN THE "BOXER" PERSECUTION SUMMER 1900.

	Gold.
1, Household furniture,	654.00
2, Furnishings, curtains, etc,	39.00
3, Mattings, Rugs, etc.	107.00
4, Crockery, Glass, Silver & Utensils,	265.00
5, Provisions,	107.00
6, Bedding and Table Line n,	142.00
7, Pictures, framed and unframed,	268.00
8, Clothing, furs, etc,	632.00
9, Cloks and Jewelry,	37.00
10, Books and Maps/	1,650.00
11, Papers, Indexes, etc,	950.00
12, Stationery and instruments,	490.00
13, Hardware, tools, etc,	94.00
14, House and furniture at Peitaihe,	1,800.00
	47,235.00
Personal trust fund just spe nt in repairs,	5 0.00
Total,	$7,285.00

At probable current rates of exchange about K.f.Taels 10,000. I believe this to be a true statement of the value of the property destroyed. C. H. FENN.

American Presbyterian Mission,

Peking, August 17th, 1900.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PEKING, CHINA.

I, C. H. Fenn, being first duly sworn on oath say that the itemized statement of losses sustaine d by me at the time and the amounts given therein is just true and correct.

(signed) COURTENAY H. FENN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

18th day of August, 1900.

(signed) W. E. Bainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

(US Legation Seal)

ESTIMATE OF PROPERTY OF REVEREND C. H. PENN, PEKING, CHINA, DESTROYED BY THE CHINESE IN THE "BOXER" PERSECUTION SUMMER 1900.

	Gold.
1, Household furniture,	654.00
2, Furnishings, curtains, etc,	39.00
3, Mattings, Rugs, etc.	107.00
4, Crockery, Glass, Silver & Utensils,	285.00
5, Provisions,	107.00
6, Bedding and Table Linen,	142.00
7, Pictures, framed and unframed,	288.00
8, Clothing, furs, etc,	632.00
9, Cloaks and Jewelry,	37.00
10, Books and Maps\	1,650.00
11, Papers, Indexes, etc,	950.00
12, Stationery and instruments,	490.00
13, Hardware, tools, etc,	94.00
14, Houses and furniture at Peitaiho,	1,800.00
	$7,285.00
Personal trust fund just spent in repairs,	$ 0.00
Total,	$7,285.00

At probable current rates of exchange about K.T.Taels 10,000. I believe this to be a true statement of the value of the property destroyed. C. H. PENN.

American Presbyterian Mission,

Peking, August 17th, 1900.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PEKING, CHINA.

I, C. H. Penn, being first duly sworn on oath say that the itemized statement of losses sustained by me at the time and the amounts given therein is just true and correct.

(signed) COURTENAY H. PENN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

18th day of August, 1900.

(signed) W. R. Rainbridge,

Second Secretary of Legation.

(US Legation Seal)

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 19.

AWARD on Claim of COURTENAY H. PENN.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$4,981.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	576.24 ✓
TOTAL.....	$5,557.24 ✓

0103

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On Furniture	$ 154.00
" Pictures	100.00
" Clothing, furs etc.	200.00
" Books and maps	400.00
" Papers and indexes	950.00
" Stationery and instruments	200.00
" Peitaiho house	300.00
TOTAL.....	$2,304.00

Tientsin, China,

October 7th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 22.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Anna D. Gloss, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Mayfield in the State of Illinois on or about the 17th day of July, 1861; that my father was a natural born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Evanston in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Evanston; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Medical missionary to Peking China, and a medical missionary in Work-China since the month of November A.D. 1885.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $4000.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Personal effects including household furnishings	$500.00
Clothing	$150.00
Library	$500.00
Pictures	$200.00
Professional outfit	150.00
One brick cottage (of 3 rooms and servants quarters) with iron roof and board floors at Peitai ho	$2500.00
Total valuation (U.S. Gold)	$4000.00

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me, (Anna D. Gloss)

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Anna D. Gloss

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of June, 1902, at Chicago Cook County Illinois

(Seal)

Merritt W. Pinckney
Notary Public

COMMISSION EXPIRES
JANUARY 6th 1904

United States of America
State of Illinois
Cook County } S.S.

I, Merritt W. Pinckney hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Anna D. Gloer the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Merritt W. Pinckney

PERSONAL LOSSES OF ANNA D. GLOSS BY "BOXERS."

Household furnishings,	$5 00.00
Library,	$5 00.00
Pictures,	$200.00
Clothing,	$150.00
Medical and Scientific Apparatus,	$150.00
Furnished House at Peitaiho,	$2,500.00
	$4,000.00 Gold.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKING, CHINA, OCTOBER 31st, 1900.

I, Anna D. Gloss, being first duly sworn on oath say that the annexed schedule is a statement of my personal losses incurred by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in the months of June, July and August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

(signed) Anna D. Gloss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1900.

(Signed) W. R. RAINBRID GE,

Second Secretary of Legation.

PERSONAL LOSSES OF ANNA D. GLOSS BY "BOXERS."

Household Furnishings,	$5 00.00
Library,	$5 00.00
Pictures,	$200.00
Clothing,	$150.00
Medical and Scientific Apparatus,	$150.00
Furnished House at Peitaiho,	$2,300.00
	$4,000.00 Gold.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PEKING, CHINA, OCTOBER 31st, 1900.

I, Anna D. Gloss, being first duly sworn on oath say that the annexed schedule is a statement of my personal losses incurred by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in the months of June, July and August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

(signed) Anna D. Gloss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of October, 1900.

(Signed) W. R. RAINHILL GR,

Second Secretary of Legation.

1719 Sherman Ave
Evanston Ill. U.S.A. June 18
1902

Commissioners,
Dear Sirs,
In accordance with
your request I have had the
blank Memorials received from
you filled out before a Notary
Public, Mr. Kenneth Pinckney
(Suite 503-504 First National Bank
Building Chicago Ill.)
I have given my permanent as
well as my temporary address
as Evanston Ill. because my
continued ill health makes the
date of my return to Peking
indefinite though I hope to
be there some time next year.
I have made the estimate of
my losses in the Boxer uprising
on what I thought it would

cost to replace my possessions
In estimating the value of my
Pictures property I have allowed
the difference in exchange between
gold and silver (about $600.00) as
an allowance for the increased
cost of rebuilding due to the
present higher prices.
I have made no request for
the loss of rent for the cottage
which has already amounted
to eight hundred tails.
Hoping that I have given
you all desired information
I remain
Very respectfully
Anna M. Gloss Mrs

1919 Sherman Ave.
Evanston Ill. U.S.A.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 22.

AWARD on Claim of ANNA D. GLOSS.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$2,975.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	342.00 ✓
TOTAL.....	$3,317.00 ✓

0103.

DISALLOWED:

On household furnishings	$ 200.00
" library	100.00
" pictures	100.00
" peitaiho house	625.00
TOTAL.....	$1,025.00

Tientsin, China,
October 8th, 1902.

William E. Baintridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA

No. 72.

BOARD OF CLAIMS OF MRS. CLARA.

ADOPTED:

[illegible]

[illegible] at 30% [illegible] June 30th, 1923

TOTAL.....$3,217.00

DISALLOWED:

[illegible] Household Furnishings $ 800.00

" Library 100.00

" pictures 100.00

" Small house 250.00

TOTAL..... $1,250.00

[illegible], China.

October 8th, 1923.

No. 35

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Eliza E. Leonard, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Kossuth in the State of Iowa on or about the 16 day of Nov, 1866; that my father was a natur citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Tacoma in the State of Washington; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of missionary physician

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1489.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Eliza E. Leonard

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 1902, at Tacoma

(Seal)

O. W. Dorem
Notary Public
Tacoma Wash.

State of Washington
County of Ouick } S.S.

I, S. O. Whitcomb hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Eliza E. Lemond the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

S O. Whitcomb

Eliza E. Leonard Am. Presbyterian Mission Peking.
Schedule of personal losses sustained during and as a result of the Boxer riots June-August 1900.

Medical Library	$ 189.00 gold.
Other "	120.00
Microscope and slides	85.00
Clothing	120.00
Household furnishings	350.00
Share Peilaiho House	625.00
	$1489.00

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, Eliza E. Leonard, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above scedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in Peking June-August, 1900, and that the same is just true and correct.

Eliza E. Leonard

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January 1901.

W. R. Bainbridge

Second Secretray of Legation.

Elgin Edward
#14869

legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

[illegible] Secretary of Legation, duly sworn on oath
say that the above results is a statement of the personal
losses sustained by himself and as a result of the Boxer
riots in Peking June-August, 1900, and that the same is just
true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January
1901.

Second Secretary of Legation.

607 No. L St. Tacoma Wn.

July, 31th 1902.

Messrs. W. E. Bainbridge & J. W. Ragsdale,
U. S. Claims Commissioners China.

Dear Sirs.

I am this morning in receipt of a letter from Chas McKay of Peking asking information in regard to our house at Victoria B.C.

I have not a single figure at hand upon which to base a calculation. By the statute it is that we contracted for $1600 Dollars and furnished all hardware, including nails &c, outside of contractors figures. We also furnished glass. The contractor found somewhat mistaken & we found it necessary to

front a front I this time back + kitchen. I built a five room house, four rooms 12 X 14 and one 15 X 15 as I recall the figure, and two back rooms, a kitchen, store room, pantry, laundry and two rooms for Chinese servants. The main house was roofed with best galvanized iron roofing, was lathed, plastered and had a good board floor. The veranda was an unusually large one 60 ft x 20 extending across the entire front and back on either side the depth of a room. It was covered with the galvanized iron roofing and had a lath + plaster ceiling + tile floor. I give you these details in lieu of definite figures.

I assume you none of us wish to obscure more I am indemnity than will cover

to cost of re building. and when
r made its claim raised
writing man. It appeared
in the place was a complete
uck and that rebuilding would
ed building figures. That
duin was a universal favor.
I have been informed since
at our foundations are good
nd only timber cannot somewhat
building figures I do not know
t am quite willing to abide
any estimate which your
entlemen may make.
Some time before Mrs McCoy
ter was sick I met Mrs
Skillcorn & the effect that
e might reduce our house
stem nity as foundations
ained good.
I am sorry we have caused
on any trouble. Let me

again assure you that I shall be satisfied with what you consider a fair estimate for such services as I have described. I would rather lose than gain.

I feel sure that Miss Newton who owns a Spanish will be glad of a like opinion. She will sail for China Aug 20th. Miss McCoy is in Peking and can speak for herself.

Yours Respectfully
Eliza E. Howard.

I shall be pleased to have you if you will give what you consider a fair estimate and simply write in my claim without waiting to hear from me further in regard to it.

E. E. H.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 35.

AWARD on Claim of ELIZA E. LEONARD.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$1,179.50 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	136.60 ✓
TOTAL.....	$1,316.10 ✓

OKG

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On household furnishings	$ 50.00
" share Peitaiho house	259.50
TOTAL.....	$ 309.50

Tientsin, China,
October 8th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 39.

Claim of JANET C. McKILLICAN.

(Dismissed)

Janet C. McKillican Am. Presbyterian Mission Peking, China
Schedule of personal losses sustained during, and as a result of the Boxer riots June - August - 1900.

Household Furniture	$284.00
Clothing	90.00
Books	50.00
Share of Rental house	625.00.
Total	$1049.00 U.S. Gold

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, Janet C. McKillican, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct. Janet C. McKillican

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1901

W. R. Bain Cridge
Second Secretary of Legation.

#39.
Jas. A. McKillican
#10479

Citizen.

Mis. No.650. UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

April 6, 1901.

No. 39.

Miss Janet C. McKillican,

Peking.

Claim of JANET C. McKILLICAN,

Dear Miss McKillican:-

It having appeared that the above named claimant is not a citizen of the United States of America, her jurisdiction.

I very much regret to inform you that your claim for indemnity must be withdrawn from this Legation as it appears that you are not a citizen of the United States.

Tientsin, China,
October 9th, 1902.

Faithfully yours,

H. C. SQUIERS.

W. W. Rockhill
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved October 22nd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 650.

April 6, 1901.

Miss Janet C. McKillican,

Peking.

Dear Miss McKillican:-

I very much regret to inform you that your claim for indemnity must be withdrawn from this legation as it appears that you are not a citizen of the United States.

Faithfully yours,

H. G. SQUIERS.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 39.

Claim of JANET C. McKILLICAN.

It having appeared that the above named claimant is not a citizen of the United States of America, her claim is dismissed by the Commission for want of jurisdiction.

Tientsin, China,
October 9th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved October 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 50

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, B. C. Atterbury, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Manchester in the State of England on or about the 10th day of June, 1852, that my father was a American citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Pasadena Calif that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Medical Missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 8,400— (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

N. 1 Numbered.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to one

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

B. Atterbury

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of June, 1902, at Pasadena, California

(Seal)

Robert Strong

NOTARY PUBLIC
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES, STATE OF CALIFORNIA

State of California
County of Los Angeles } S.S.

I, Robert Strong hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with B. C. Atterbury the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Robert Strong

W. Mundell

Indemnity Claim

Chinese Imperial Garment
to
Benedict C. Atterbury
for property destroyed or
looted during Summer of
Nineteen hundred - 1900 -
at Paoting fu and Pei tai ho.

Dr.

One House	J.$	2500	
Hall		200	
Gallery & wall		150	2850
Woman's Ward Hospital		250	
Chapel & Dispensary	" "	3500	
Two Wards	" "	1000	4750
Household effects as per accompanying statement		800	
House at Pei tai ho.		800	1600
Total Gold	$		9200

Statement Household Effects-

Dining room Table - stove - carpet
side board - lamps small table
Pictures curtains table china

J. $ 200

Parlor - Sofa chairs table lamps
rug piano pictures stove 190

Statement Household Effects-Cont.

Bedroom Bed-Curtain chairs
Wash stand sewing machine
rug-stove heating utensils
140

Bedroom No 2- Bed, Curtain
Chairs wash stand-rug stove
Lamp 90

Kitchen utensils 20

Study Desk stove rug lamp
Books sofa 160
Total $ 800

State of California
County of Marin } ss I, B. C. Atterbury
being duly sworn
on oath state that the above and foregoing
statement of account is true and correct
and no portion thereof has ever been paid.

B C Atterbury

Subscribed in my presence and sworn to
before me by the above named B. C. Atterbury
to me personally known this Eighteenth (18th) day
of October AD 1900.

John L Greer
Notary Public in and for the County of Marin, State
of California.

Inclosure

Claim of B. C. Atterbury
against the Chinese for
property destroyed during the
Boxer troubles in 1900

At Paotingfu		U.S. Gold
One house	2,500	
Wall	200	
Telegraph wire	150	2,850
Chapel & Dispensary	3,500	
Two wards	1,000	
Ward for women	250	4,750
At Pei tai ho		
One house		800
		8,400

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 50.

AWARD on Claim of B. C. ATTERBURY.

ALLOWED:

In full	$8,400.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	968.00 ✓
	~~974.15~~ ✓
TOTAL.....	~~$9,374.00~~
	9.368.00 ✓

Corrected by Bureau of Accts. Dec. 11/02.

Tientsin, China,
October 9th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

J. WALTER LOWRIE, sworn, says; that he is familiar with the property of Dr. Atterbury at Peitaiho and Paotingfu; that the amounts asked for by Dr. Atterbury represent the actual money expended and does not include any amount whatever for extra cost of rebuilding; that the buildings could not be replaced for the amount claimed.

ALBERT MILLER, sworn, on behalf of B. C. Atterbury, says; he knows the house of Dr. Atterbury at Paotingfu and that $2500 represents its actual cost; that the house at Peitaiho with the wall was worth $800; the chapel and dispensary were his individual property and worth $3,500.; the wards were Chinese buildings - 10 chien value $1000; woman's ward hospital just built; household effects left here and worth $800.00.

Appraised Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 64.

CLAIM OF GERTRUDE WYCKOFF.

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government

To Miss Gertrude Wyckoff Dr

For loss sustained during the up-
rising in June and July 1900

Steamer trunk with Books & Cloth	10.00
Box, 3 setts curtains	15.00
Table Linen $7. Artogram, $10.	17.00
Foodbox & Utensils $3. Bedding & clothing $5.	8.00
Total	$50.00

Presented Clear J. J. C. 8/13/09

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

Miss Gertrude Wyckoff being duly sworn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the best of his knowledge and belief. x Gertrude Wyckoff

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of January 1909.

James W. Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

City of Tientsin,

Empire of China.

I, C. A. Stanley, on oath say that I am acquainted with Gertrude Wyckoff and have known her for the last ten years and know that said Gertrude Wyckoff is a native citizen of the United States of America.

C. A. Stanley.

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 16th day of October, 1902.

James W. Ragsdale

U. S. Consul.

City of Illinois,
County of Cook.

I, C. A. Bentley, on oath say that I am acquainted with Gertrude Tyrrell and have known her for the last ten years and know that said Gertrude Tyrrell is a native citizen of the United States of America.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this 20th day of October, 1902.

U. S. Commr.

City of Tientsin,
October 16th, 1902.

I, Charles F. Gammon, being first duly sworn on oath say that I am an American citizen, resident in Tientsin, China; that I am and for the past five years have been acquainted with Miss Gertrude Wyckoff; that said Gertrude Wyckoff is, to my knowledge, a native citizen of the United States of America; that her occupation is and during the year 1900 was that of a missionary in China of the American Board of Foreign Missions; that according to my best knowledge and belief Miss Wyckoff sustained the losses set forth in her claim for indemnity during and as a result of the "Boxer" outbreak of 1900.

Charles F. Gammon

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 16th day of October, 1902.

James W. Ragsdale

U. S. Consul.

City of Tientsin,
October 18th, 1902.

I, Charles F. Gammon, being first duly sworn on oath say that I am an American citizen, resident in Tientsin, China; that I am and for the past five years have been acquainted with Miss Gertrude Wyckoff; that said Gertrude Wyckoff is, to my knowledge, a native citizen of the United States of America; that her occupation is and during the year 1900 was that of a missionary in China of the American Board of Foreign Missions; that according to my best knowledge and belief Miss Wyckoff sustained the losses set forth in her claim for indemnity during and as a result of the "Boxer" outbreak of 1900.

Charles F. Gammon

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 18th day of October, 1902.

Frederick Kopsel

U. S. Consul.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 64.

AWARD on Claim of GERTRUDE WYCKOFF.

ALLOWED:

Claim in full	$50.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	6.60
	$56.60 ✓

Tientsin, China,
October 16th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James D. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902,
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
In China.

No. 94.

AWARD on Claim of BERTHOLF WENDORF.

Claim in full $380.00

Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900 ..... 6.00

$386.00

Shanghai, China,

October 18th, 1902.

COMMISSIONERS.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No.69.

Claim of Estate of JOHN STRONG, deceased.

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

The Chinese Imperial Government

To John Strong, Dr.

...r personal property lost at Tongshan during the uprising in June ...o July 1900.

...lothes:-

		£
1	Cloth overcoat	18.00
1	Light "	20.00
1	Monkey jacket	14.00
2	Suits, Woolen cloth	36.00
3	" TWEEDS	48.00
2	" Cloth and Serge	34.00
4	" Light Spring stuff	60.00
6	" Coloured flannels	60.00
6	" White "	42.00
6	" " drill	24.00
2	Norfolk jackets	10.00
2	Pair Knickerbockers	7.00
2	Velvet vests	11.50
1	Dress suit	42.00
1	Frock coat and vest	12.50
1	Morning coat and vest	8.00
5	White vests	10.00
3	Chamois leather vests	7.50
3	doz. White shirts and collars	70.00
1	" Cotton "	24.00
1/2	" Flannel crape shirts	18.00
1/2	" " underwear	36.00
1/2	" Woolen "	42.00
1/4	" Merino "	6.00
1 /2	" Wool gauze "	18.00
1	" Cotton singlets	12.00
1/2	" Suits Woolen pyjamers	24.00
1/2	" " Cotton "	18.00
4	" Pairs Summer socks	54.00
3	" " Winter "	38.00
3	Pairs long stockings	6.00
4	" gloves	8.00
1	Dressing gown	12.00
1	Mackintosh (Rain coat)	18.00
6	Hats, various	29.00
2	Pair long boots	20.00
5	" lace "	40.00
3	" shoes	18.00
4	" slippers	7.00
	A quantity of ties, studs and links	15.00
	Carried forward	£ 999.50

INVOICE.

The Chinese Imperial Government,

To John Strong, Cr.

Personal Property & Ice as Torpedo during the Period in June

1900.

1	Cloak, overcoat	15.00
1	Mule	20.00
1	Pair Socks	1.50
1	Suit, Woolen cloth	55.00
1	" Drill	45.00
1	" Cloth and Serge	35.00
1	" Light Serge Khaki	60.00
1	" Cotton Flannels	20.00
1	" White "	25.00
1	" " Drill	24.00
1	Overall Jackets	10.00
1	Pair Helmets	7.00
1	Valves Vests	12.80
1	Pairs suits	40.00
1	Flock cots and rugs	12.50
1	Mosquito cots and rugs	8.00
1	Pairs Vests	10.00
1	Flannel Jacket & Vests	7.50
1	Cotton Jacket and collars	7.50
1	" Cotton "	24.00
1	" Flannel Drawers shirts	18.00
1	" " Undercloth	36.00
1	" Woolen "	45.00
1	" Cotton "	7.00
1	" Flannel Gowns "	16.00
1	" Cotton Jackets	12.00
1	" Khaki Woolen Uniforms	25.00
1	" " Cotton "	10.00
1	" Khaki Summer Coats	5.00
1	" " Winter "	30.00
1	Pair long Boots	4.00
1	" Gloves	2.00
1	Tweed Cap	12.00
1	Helmet (Khaki cover)	10.00
1	Kit, various	20.00
1	Pair long Boots	20.00
1	" Lace "	40.00
1	" Shoes	16.00
1	" Slippers	7.00
1	Assembly Of Blue, Khaki and Ulsters	15.00

Carried Forward £ 999.80

	Brought forward	$ 999.50
	HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.	
Sitting and Dining room :-		
1	Large table	10.00
2	Small "	8.00
1	Sofa	15.00
1	Sideboard	18.00
2	Easy chairs	30.00
4	Dining "	16.00
2	Small "	12.00
1	Corner whatnot	4.00
7	Wall brackets and ornaments	22.00
1	Overmantle and ornaments	13.00
1	Large mirror	25.00
1	Carpet	47.00
2	Rugs	9.00
3	" skin	4.50
2	Pairs Woolen curtains	20.00
2	Curtain poles, rings and brackets	4.00
8	Pictures	17.00
5	Photographic frames and mounts	5.50
1	Hanging lamp	7.50
1	Table "	5.50
1	Japanese screen	6.00
4	Pairs lace curtains	12.00
1	Small desk	6.50
1	Pair large red vases	9.00
4	Cuspidores	5.00
1	Copper coal skuttle and shovel	4.50
1	Set brass fire irons	3.50
1	Photo album	8.00
1	Table cloth	8.00
9	Set furniture covers	20.00
2	Flower vases and stands	3.00
1	Clock	9.50
1	Set Japanese kakemonos (silk)	7.00
Less gear:-		
1	Dinner set, half doz. complete	82.00
6	Large knives and forks	12.00
6	Small " " "	12.00
6	Fruit knives	8.00
1	Doz. Tea spoons	4.00
1	" Medium spoons	6.00
6	Large spoons	3.00
1	Set Carving knife and fork	3.50
1	Electro-plated cruet stand	6.50
1	" " tea set	11.50
1	Britannia metal coffee set	10.00
8	Large cups and saucers	4.00
6	Small " " "	2.50
6	Coffee " " "	3.00
9	Tea " " " Japanese fancy	5.50
6	Dishes, fruit, etc.	11.50
4	Linen table cloths	10.00
12	" napkins	10.00
4	Silver napkin rings	5.00
4	" salt cellars and pepper pots	6.00
	Carried forward	$ 1610.50

INVENTORY OF

The Chinese Imperial Government

To John Strong, Esq.

Account drawn by Ioas at Tongshan during the Period 19 June

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

	Brought forward	£ 999.80
	Drawing and Dining room :-	
1	Large table	10.00
2	Small "	8.00
1	Sofa	15.00
1	Sideboard	18.00
3	Easy chairs	30.00
6	Dining "	16.00
3	Small "	12.00
1	Corner whatnot	4.00
7	Wall brackets and ornaments	22.00
1	Overmantle and ornaments	18.00
1	Large mirror	25.00
1	Carpet	47.00
8	Rugs	9.00
1	" skin	4.80
2	Pairs Woolen curtains	20.00
8	Curtain poles, rings and brackets	4.00
8	Pictures	17.00
5	Photographic frames and mounts	5.50
1	Reading lamp	7.50
1	Table "	5.50
1	Japanese screen	6.00
4	Pairs lace curtains	12.00
1	Small desk	6.50
1	Pair large red vases	8.00
4	Cuspidores	5.00
2	Copper coal shuttle and shovel	4.80
1	Set brass fire irons	3.80
1	Photo album	8.00
1	Table cloth	8.00
6	Set furniture covers	30.00
2	Flower vases and stands	3.00
1	Clock	9.50
1	Set Japanese kakemonos (silk)	7.00
	Dessert:-	
1	Dinner set, half doz. complete	82.00
6	Large knives and forks	13.00
6	Small " " "	12.00
6	Fruit knives	8.00
1	Doz. Tea spoons	4.00
	~~Soup~~	
1	" Medium spoons	6.00
6	Large spoons	5.00
1	Set Carving knife and fork	3.50
1	Electro-plated cruet stand	6.50
1	" " tea set	11.50
1	Britannia metal coffee set	10.00
6	Large cups and saucers	4.00
6	Small " "	2.50
6	Coffee " "	3.00
9	Tea " " Japanese fancy	5.50
8	Dishes, fruit, etc.	11.80
6	Linen table cloths	10.00
12	" napkins	10.00
1	Silver napkin rings	5.00
4	" salt cellars and pepper pots	6.00
	Carried forward	£ 1810.5 0

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.

1	Brought forward	$ 1610.50
1 Lot of glassware		20.00
3 Salvers		4.50
1 Filter and stand		14.00
Bedroom:-		.00
1 Brass and iron bedstead, with spring and hair Mattress, blankets, pillows, sheets, curtains, etc		150.00
1 Wardrobe		22.00
1 Chest of drawers		16.00
1 Dressing table		7.00
1 Side table and cover		3.50
1 Night stand and utensil		4.00
1 Table lamp and candle stick		6.00
1 Carpet and 2 rugs		27.00
3 Skin rugs		4.50
3 Pairs of curtains, poles and brackets		26.00
7 Pictures photo stands and mounts		10.00
1 Overmantle and ornaments		6.00
2 Easy chairs		27.00
2 Small "		7.50
1 Clock		12.00
2 Cuspidores		3.00
1 Lot spare blankets, sheets and pillow slips		32.00
2 Sets linen chair covers		6.00
1 Japanese screen		4.00
1 Washstand, set and towel rack		10.80
3 Wall brackets, ornaments and call bell		7.50
Spare bedroom:-		
1 Bed complete with everything		120.00
1 Washstand and set		5.00
1 Night stand and utensil		4.00
1 Decanter and 2 tumblers		2.00
1 Table and cloth		11.00
2 Large Tientsin rugs		9.00
2 Pictures		5.50
2 Chairs		7.50
1 Clock		6.00
1 Chest of drawers		7.50
1 Dressing table and mirror		9.00
2 Cuspidores		3.00
1 Set brackets and ornaments		3.00
1 Set of shelves and curtains		4.50
Bath room:-		
2 Bath tubs		9.00
1 Dressing table and drawers		5.00
1 Mirror		4.00
1 Commode		4.50
1 Towel rack		2.50
Chair, buckets; grating and shower bath		10.00
1 Doz. Towels, 4bath towels 1 bath gown		26.00
	Carried forward	$ 2298.50

FOURSFOLD EFFECTS.

8	Brought forward	£ 1810.50
1	Set of glassware	20.00
3	Salvers	4.50
1	Tilter and stand	14.00
	room:-	
1	Dress and iron bedstead, with spring and hair mattress, blankets, pillows, sheets, curtains, etc	150.00
1	Wardrobe	25.00
1	Chest of drawers	16.00
1	Dressing table	7.00
1	Side table and cover	3.50
1	Night stand and utensil	4.00
1	Table lamp and candle stick	6.00
1	Carpet and 2 rugs	27.00
5	Skin rugs	4.50
6	Pairs of curtains, poles and brackets	24.00
7	Pictures photo stands and mounts	10.00
1	Overmantle and ornaments	6.00
2	Easy chairs	27.00
2	Small "	7.50
1	Clock	12.00
2	Cuspidores	5.00
1	Set spare blankets, sheets and pillow slips	22.00
2	Sets linen chair covers	6.00
1	Japanese screen	4.00
1	Washstand, set and towel rack	10.00
3	Wall brackets, ornaments and call bell	7.50
	bedroom:-	
1	Bed complete with everything	120.00
1	Washstand and set	5.00
1	Night stand and utensil	4.00
1	Decanter and 3 tumblers	2.00
1	Table and cloth	11.00
2	Large Tientsin rugs	9.00
2	Pictures	5.50
2	Chairs	7.50
1	Clock	6.00
1	Chest of drawers	7.50
1	Dressing table and mirror	9.00
2	Cuspidores	3.00
1	Set brackets and ornaments	8.00
1	Set of shelves and curtains	4.50
	room:-	
2	Bath tubs	9.00
1	Dressing table and drawers	8.00
1	Mirror	4.00
1	Commode	4.50
1	Towel rack	2.50
	Chair, buckets, grating and shower bath	10.00
1	Box. Towels, sheets towels 1 bath gown	26.00
	Carried forward	£ 2298.50

1	" " tea set	11.50
1	Britannia metal coffee set	10.00
8	Large cups and saucers	4.00
6	Small " "	2.50
6	Coffee " "	3.00
2	Tea " " Japanese fancy	5.50
6	Dishes, fruit, etc.	11.50
4	Linen table cloths	10.00
12	" napkins	10.00
4	Silver napkin rings	5.00
4	" salt cellars and pepper pots	6.00
	Carried forward	£ 1810.50

HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS,

Hall:- Brought forward	$ 2,298.50
1 Table and cloth	15.00
1 Hat rack and umbrella stand	6.00
1 Large desk and book case	16.00
1 Flower stand and 8 plants	18.00
Floor matting and 4 mats	16.00
1 Hanging lamp	6.50
4 Chairs, (2 cane, 2 folding)	11.00
2 Japanese kakemonos	4.00
2 Brackets and vases	5.00
Verandah:-	
2 Cane chairs long	8.00
4 " " "	13.00
3 Small tables	12.00
4 Verandah screens	12.00
A quantity of plants	15.00
Store room:-	
A large quantity of stores, one years supply, also wines, beer, liquors, whisky, aerated waters, etc; etc.	430.00
Cook house:-	
Stove, pots and pans, tables, shelves, dishes, benches, saussage machine, coffee grinder, etc.	60.00
Miscellaneous:-	
A large quantity of books, consisting of about 200 volumns on a diversity of subjects	1000.00
2 Cameras and stand, with complete developing and printing outfit, chemicals, plates, negatives, prints, photo albums, etc,	85.00
1 Sadle and bridle	45.00
1 Medicine chest	12.00
1 Box of tools	18.00
1 " " drawing instruments	8.00
1 Sextant	60.00
6 Water kongs	6.00
Whips, walking sticks, umbrellas, etc.	16.50
1 Pair binoculars	44.00
1 " opera glasses	12.00
Eletric bell, pushes and battery	20.00
2 Stoves, piping and trays	16.00
1 Boot stretcher and boot trees	4.00
1 Ice box	14.00
1 Commode, galvanized iron tank and buckets	10.00
1 Pair of razors	5.00
1 Dressing case	11.00
1 Travelling rug and carry all	13.00
1 Pair of skates and tailors goose	10.00
2 Tennis bats and presses	14.00
1 Punkah	4.50
1 Inhaler and a pair of sun goggles	11.50
Expenses incurred at Pei-tai-ho purchasing bed, bedding, mess and cooking gear, tinned goods, etc, all of which had to be abandoned	48.00
Loss of half months salary, for 5 months, from 1st. August to 31st. Dec, at Taels, 200 per month=$ 500.	715.00
Total	$ 5,146.50

FOUNDATION EFFECTS.

Brought forward	£ 1810.50
1 lot of glassware	20.00
2 Salvers	4.50
1 Tilter and stand	14.00
1 Dress and iron bedstead, with spring and hair mattress, blankets, pillows, sheets, curtains, etc	180.00

FOUNDATION EFFECTS.

Brought forward	£ 2,278.50
1 Table and cloth	6.00
1 Oak rack and umbrella stand	16.00
1 Large desk and book case	18.00
1 Flower stand and 8 plants	16.00
Floor matting and 4 mats	8.50
1 Hanging lamp	11.00
4 Chairs, (2 cane, 2 folding)	4.00
2 Japanese kakemonos	8.00
2 Brackets and vases	
Drawing room:-	8.00
2 Cane chairs long	13.00
4 " " "	12.00
2 Small tables	12.00
4 Verandah screens	16.00
2 Quantity of Mats	
Store room:-	
A large quantity of stores, one years supply, also wines, beer, liquors, whisky, aerated waters, etc; etc.	450.00
Out house:-	
Stove, pots and pans, tables, shelves, dishes, benches, sausage machine, coffee grinder, etc.	60.00
Miscellaneous:-	
A large quantity of books, consisting of about 200 volumes on a diversity of subjects	1000.00
Cameras and stand, with complete developing and printing outfit, chemicals, plates, negatives, prints, photo albums, etc.	85.00
1 Easle and bridle	45.00
1 Medicine chest	12.00
1 Box of tools	18.00
1 " " drawing instruments	8.00
1 Servant	80.00
Water bongs	6.00
Whips, walking sticks, umbrellas, etc.	16.80
1 Pair binoculars	44.00
1 4 ovens plates	12.00
Electric bell, pushes and battery	20.00
2 Stoves, piping and trays	16.00
1 Book shrebber and book press	4.00
1 Ice box	14.00
1 Commode, galvanized iron tank and buckets	10.00
1 Pair of razors	5.00
1 Dressing case	11.00
1 Travelling rug and carry all	15.00
1 Pair of skates and saloira grates	10.00
2 Tennis bats and presses	14.00
1 Punkah	4.50
1 Inhaler and a pair of sun goggles	11.50
Expenses incurred at Pai-pai-ho purchasing bed, bedding, mess and cooking gear, kit bag, etc, all of which had to be abandoned	46.00
Loss of half months salary, for 3 months, from 1st.August to 31st.Dec, at Tls. 200 per month=$	718.00
Total $	5,146.50

#3146 20 Cents

Shanghai, Sept. 10th, 1902

I, John Goodnow, Consul General of the United States of Shanghai, hereby certify that John Strong deceased was a native citizen of America; that said John Strong died at Shanghai on the 30th day of August, 1901; that, prior to his decease, the said John Strong filed with the accredited authorities of the United States his certain claim for indemnity for lossess sustained by him during and as a result of the "Boxer" outbreak in China in the year 1900; that the said John Strong left a Will which was duly probated in the United States Consular Court in Shanghai by me; that for and in behalf of said estate I hereby make claim for indemnity in accordance with the terms of said claim as filed by the said John Strong in his lifetime; that by the Will of the said John Strong all his property of every class and description was left to his sister, Margaret Karg, and her husband, Joseph F. Karg, of No. 56 South Ninth St., Brooklyn, New York, U. S. A., in trust for their two children: that the residue of said estate except the above mentioned claim has been transferred to the said Margaret and Joseph F. Karg Trustees. I therefore ask that the amount of the aforesaid claim, when adjudicated, be made payable to Margaret Karg and Joseph F. Karg, Trustees, of 56 South Ninth St., Brooklyn New York, U. S. A.

John Goodnow
Consul General.

Allen Ferdinand

I, James W. Ragsdale, United States Consul at Tientsin, China, hereby certify that I knew John Strong in his life time; that said John Strong during the year 1900 resided at Tongshan, North China; that he was a native citizen of the United States of America; that he died at Shanghai, China on or about August 30th, 1901; that I was acquainted with the circumstances of the said John Strong and that according to my best knowledge and belief the sum of $3,500.00 (Mex.) fairly represents the value of his losses resulting from the "Boxer" outbreak.

James W. Ragsdale

United States Consul.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 69.

AWARD on Claim of ESTATE of JOHN STRONG, deceased.

ALLOWED:

On Claim $3,500.00 (Mex.) = ~~$1,766.00~~ 1.666.00

Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900 ~~303.33~~ 191.80

TOTAL..... ~~$2,069.33~~ 1.857.80

Correction made by U.S. Claims Commission See Mr. Conger's dis. 1146 Nov. 8- 1902.

DISALLOWED:

On overvaluations $1,646.50 (Mex.)=TOTAL...$ 783.73

Tientsin, China,
October 9th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge

James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 95.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Nathan J. Sargent, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at San Francisco in the State of California on or about the 28th day of May, 1875; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco in the State of Cal.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation ~~is and~~ at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Clerk in The American Trading Co. and name is that of Secretary Tientsin Race Club

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is ~~Tls.~~ 1460.00/100 Tientsin currency ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Insured only against fire

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

J. K. Sargent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of October, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I James W Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with N.J. Sargent the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

James W Ragsdale

My address is

N. J. Sargent
Race Course Rd.
Tientsin

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

The Imperial Chinese Government

Dr. To N. J. Sargent.

To losses incurred during and after the siege of Tientsin from 15th June et al

One dinner set	Tls.	90.00
" Tea set		35.00
" Coffee set		35.00
Table linen		30.00
Cutlery & silverware		75.00
Glass-ware		45.00
Wolf & other skin rugs		50.00
One antique watch by Tim. Williamson		110.00
One gold & two silver watches		180.00
Photo plates, paper and appliances spoiled, broken and stolen		75.00
Sundry curios, books &c. -"-		175.00
Furniture -"-		150.00
Barley, (30 bags) Wheat & Rice (8 bags each)		335.00
Bed linen and clothing stolen		150.00
Provisions -"-		85.00
	Taels	1460.00

Tientsin, 9th February 1900.

N. J. Sargent.

United States Consulate,

TIENTSIN, CHINA.

N. J. Sargent being duly

worn deposes and says that the foregoing claim is just and true to the

best of his knowledge and belief N J Sargent

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9 day of February

1900.

James W. Ragsdale

U.S. Consul.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 95.

AWARD on Claim of NATHAN J. SARGENT.

ALLOWED:

On Claim Taels 1,160.00	68	$788.80 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th		90.74 ✓
	TOTAL.....	$879.54 ✓

O.K. F

DISALLOWED:

On overvaluations Taels 300.00 TOTAL..... $204.00

Tientsin, China,
October 9th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

N. J. SARGENT, sworn, says: he lived at Tientsin during the siege; that the property enumerated in his claim disappeared or was destroyed during the siege and subsequent occupation of the city; that the valuations are, in general, estimates.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 108

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Luella Miner, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Oberlin in the State of Ohio on or about the 30 day of October, 1861; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Tacoma in the State of Washington; that I am temporarily sojourning at ; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Teacher in the North China College, Tungchow, China, under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 2581.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~myself~~; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself.

With the exception of manuscripts, for which I put in a claim for $30 behalf of the Board which supports me, on the ground that the time spent on them belonged to the Board.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Luella Miner.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of June, 1902, at Tacoma, Wash. U.S.A.

(Seal)

Jacob A. Freiday

Notary public in and for the State of Washington residing at Tacoma Wash

State of Washington
County of Pierce } S.S.

I, Jacob A. Freiday hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Lucille Miner the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Jacob A. Freiday

Statements A and duplicate A.A. hereto attached and part of petition memorial Jacob A. Freiday

State
Wash

Note:

A. (Jan.)

Personal Losses incurred by Luella Miner during "Boxer" troubles in China, June, 1900.

Clothing	$ 375.00
Furniture and Furnishings. (Including carpets, curtains, window shutters, sewing machine, organ, stoves, dishes, pictures, furniture in house at Western Hills.	760.00
Books	475.00
Bedding (Including mattresses, pillows etc)	75.00
Materials on hand (Dry goods, Groceries & Hardware)	111.00
Stationary (Including Picture Cards)	30.00
Photographic Albums (Value about $15) & Photographs	50.00
Microscope Slides, instruments etc.	25.00
Sundries (Saddle, Medicine & Medicine Case, Coal. Kerosene, etc.)	65.00
Veranda and other improvements on house built with private money	35.00
Girls' School Building (Private funds)	260.00
	$ 2281.00
Manuscript: Textbooks in Geology, Biology, & Botany	200.00
	$ 2381.00

Note: The application for indemnity for manuscripts is based not on the estimated value of the manuscripts but on the time actually spent on their preparation while working on a fixed salary. This indemnity, if allowed, will be given to the Board which supports me.

(Exh. A)

Record of Cases reported by Stella Miner during
Year "Travelling in China, June, 1920.

	$ 375.00
Furniture and Furnishings. (Including carpets, curtains, window shades, sewing machines, lamps, stoves, clocks, pictures, Pianos, Pianolas)	760.00
Clothing (Including Overcoats, Furs, etc)	475.00
Jewelry or Trinkets (Rings, Brooches, Watches)	75.00
Silverware (Including Picture Frames)	111.00
Typewriter, Cameras (Kodaks & Photographic Outfits)	30.00
Miscellaneous (Books, Musical Instruments etc.)	30.00
Cash (Including Bills, Checks, Drafts, Money Orders, Bonds, Securities, etc.)	25.00
	65.00
Personal Debts owed other individuals or Businesses	5.50
Total Liabilities (Bank Loans)	250.00
	$ 2,181.00
Assets: Furniture in Boarding, Lodging, or Rooming House	200.00
	$ 2,381.00

Use this application for insurance to be made in the Travelers Insurance Company of the Aetna Insurance Co. in the sum of $ [illegible] on the [illegible] of the [illegible] while [illegible] in the [illegible] of China. This insurance is to be void if [illegible] shall [illegible] or [illegible] unless [illegible] endorsed on [illegible].

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.108.

AWARD on Claim of LUELLA MINER.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$1,571.00 ✓
Interets at 5% from June 20th, 1900	181.95 ✓
TOTAL.....	$1,752.95 ✓

0163

DISALLOWED:

On furniture	$ 260.00
" books	100.00
" photographs	35.00
" veranda	55.00
" Girls' School Building	260.00
" manuscript,etc.	300.00
TOTAL.....	$1,010.00

Tientsin, China,
October 8th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902,
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 116.

CLAIM OF J. R. GODDARD.

(Dismissed)

The Hon. E. H. Conger,
U. S. Minister, etc.
Peking.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand you a list of claims for damages inflicted on the property of the American Baptist Missionary Union, in the city of Kinhwa, in the Province of Chekiang in the month of June, 1900, by a body of rioters; and also for the destruction of the personal property of Rev. J. D. Holmes and Rev. C. E. Bonsfield, missionaries of the aforesaid Missionary Union, at that time living in Kinhwa, and of certain native Christians in their employ. Messrs. Holmes and Bonsfield were obliged to return to the United States in consequence of the hardships endured in these riots. I have therefore estimated these damages after careful inquiry from various sources, and believe them to be reasonable and correct. Should we succeed in securing a settlement with the local officials, these claims will be withdrawn.

Damages to Dwelling House	$2000.00 Mex
" Chapel	1400.00
Personal property of Mr. Holmes destroyed	1800.00
" " " Mr. Bonsfield "	300.00
" " Native Christians "	400.00
Travelling expenses of Mission Secretary	37.00
	$5937.00

Yours respectfully

J. R. Goddard
Mission Secretary
and Agent.

Ningpo March 13. 1901.

P.J.C.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China Mar 14th/01.
Subscribed & sworn to before
me this day

John R. Hykes
Vice Consul General

12/3/01
I declare the foregoing
statement to be just
true & correct in all
respects.

J. R. Goddard

Claim of Master Mariner
(J.R. Goddard)
$5-937.00

...going
...mail
...cable

...7.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Sept. 15th, 1902.

J. R. Goddard, Esq.,

NINGPO.

Sir:

The United States Claims Commission in China is now sitting in Shanghai and will take up your claim for indemnity any time that may be convenient for you to appear before it during the present week.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) (W. E. Bainbridge
(J. W. Ragsdale.

COMMISSIONERS.

No. 107.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Shanghai, Sept. 15th, 1902.

J. R. Goddard, Esq.,
NINGPO.

Sir:

The United States Claims Commission in China is now sitting in Shanghai and will take up your claim for indemnity any time that may be convenient for you to appear before it during the present week.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge
J. W. Ragsdale.

COMMISSIONERS.

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai China Nov 14th 01.
Subscribed & sworn to before
me this day

John C. Hoyer
Vice Consul General

12/3/01
Ideclare
statement
true & corr
respects

J. R. G.

Ningpo Sept 18- 02

U.S. Claims Com.
Shanghai

Dear Sirs:

Dr. Goddard is at present in America. He has no claim, to my knowledge. If you refer to the Kinwha matter, that was settled by the local magistrates

Yours Truly

Frank J. White

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 116.

CLAIM OF J. R. GODDARD.

It appearing that this claim has been settled locally by the Chinese officials, the claim is hereby dismissed.

Tientsin, China,
October 16th, 1902.

William E. Baintridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902,
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 110.

CLAIM OF J. T. WOODARD.

It appearing that this claim has been settled locally by the Chinese officials, the claim is hereby dismissed.

No. 117 and 119.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Amasa S. Fobes, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Portland in the State of Maine on or about the 12th day of Feby 1839; that my father was a American citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Boston in the State of Mass.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Merchant

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 8951.00 Shanghai Taels (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of two claims filed on behalf of the Estate of A. S. Fobes representing a partnership in which I own One eighth of one fourth (1/32)

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~myself and for~~, and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself and The Broadway Chemical Dispensary

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim. A.A.S. Otis

The Broadway Chemical Dispensary
per A.A.S. Otis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Shanghai
China } S.S.

I, John R. Hykes hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with A. S. Fisher the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

John R. Hykes

Original.

Wilcox #85.

Hankow, China.

September 27th, 1901.

Dr. L. S. Wilcox,
United States Consul,
Hankow.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to file the following claim, for goods destroyed on July 12th., 1900, by a native mob, at Kin Du Ching. In the province of Kiang-si, China. The loss was a branch drug store of the Great China Dispensary, with head quarters at Shanghai, China, and consisted of the following merchandise,-

Loss of stock, of perfumery and sundries of a drug store,	1955.70
Cash on hand, (lost)	167.80
Loss of furniture & fixtures, (to replace has cost us)	255.50.
Taels,	2379.00

The books in our office at Shanghai show the amount of loss to be as above stated.

The books and accounts belonging to the above drug store, were destroyed on the same date as the goods.

The destruction of my drug store at Kin Du Ching, caused a loss of business for a period of six months.

Therefore the loss on use of the money invested and the delay in starting business again, would bring my total loss up to more than Taels 3000.

I hereby certify that the above facts and figures are just, true and correct according to my best knowledge and belief.

Signed, [signature]

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 27th, day of September 1901.

L. S. Wilcox,
United States Consul.
at Hankow, China.

THE GREAT CHINA DISPENSARY
CHEMISTS DRUGGISTS,
Corner Foochow and Honan Roads,
SHANGHAI.
大國中藥房

A. S. FOBES.
AGENT.

Shanghai 13 March 190[illegible].

John R. Hykes, Esq.,
Acting U.S. Consul General,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir.-

On 6th August 1900, I notified U.S. Consul L.S. Wilcox Esq., of Hankow of the looting and destruction of the branch of this Dispensary at Kin Te Chin on 12th July 1900, and requested him to lodge a claim with the proper authorities for Taels 3000. (three thousand)

In response to your notification, I cover claim herein in detail. You will note that the amount is less ; the reason being that in the interim I have been able to determine the exact loss, the charge for repairs being the actual amount paid out.

Branch at Kin ~~Tin~~ Te Chen (江西省景德鎮)
Street.....(陳家街)
Managers' name.....(程 延 甫)Chen Din Fu
Date of destruction 12th July 1900, Chinese 6th moon, 26th day.
Claim has been notified to nearest yamen - (浮梁縣) name of magistrate

Loss of medecines, Stock, Perfumery and usual sundries of a drug store.....	1955.70 0
Cash on hand	167.80
Cost of furniture and fixtures (now replaced).....	255.50
Taels	2379.00

Should Consul Wilcox have forwarded the original claim of Tls 3000., to Pekin, this should be substituted. in its stead.

I have the honor to remain,
Dear Sir.-
Your Obedient Servant,

A. S. Fobes

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai March 14th/01
Subscribed & sworn to before
me this day
John R. Hykes
Vice Consul General
U.S.A.

14/3/01
Declaration of claimant as to true & correct nature & extent
A. S. Fobes

THE GREAT CHINA DISPENSARY.
CHEMISTS PROPRIETORS
Corner Foochow and Kiangse Roads
SHANGHAI.
上海大清中藥房

Duplicate.

A. S. FOBES.
AGENT.

Shanghai 11th March 1901.

John R. Hykes, Esq.,
Acting U.S. Consul General
Shanghai.

Dear Sir : -

The Branch of this Dispensary located at Lu Li Chin (琉璃廠) Pekin, for the past six years, was on 20th June 1900 -(Chinese 5th Moon, 24th Day)- looted by the Boxers and contents entirely destroyed.

At this time Mr Yin Chin Fu (社景堂) was in charge as manager. Mr Lu Teo Yu, (劉尊賢) as second manager in charge.

Five men were employed as assistants and servants. The last mentioned five men were all seized by the Boxers; only two of them have returned, the other three are still missing. 周鳳 蕭德榮 聯李周

The books are all destroyed but the valuation of the stock as ascertained from this head office is as under.

Stock.....	Tls	4400
Furniture & Fittings.....	"	1298
Cash on hand - reported.....	"	774
Total		6472

The stock consisted of the usual medecines and sundries pertaining to a Dispensary, and was in good condition.

Such Compensation as is reasonable for loss of business consequent upon this destruction should be added to the above.

I have the honor to remain,
Dear Sir.-
Your Obedient Servant,

A S Fobes

Shanghai 13/3/01
I declare the above statement
to be true & correct in every respect
A S Fobes

U.S. Consulate General
Shanghai 13/3/01
Sworn to before me this
day of March 1901
John R Hykes
Vice Consul General
USA

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

as shown by books of head office Taels 1,298.00; cash lost amount shown by report of Manager; store and contents totally destroyed.

The Great China Dispensary is a partnership; partners are A. S. Fobes and five Chinese; the interest of A. S. Fobes is one tenth.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 125.

Claim of EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES.

(Withdrawn)

I John Thomas Hamilton General Manager for the East of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States carrying on business among other places in China make oath and say as follows:-

1 On the IIth day of August I898 the said Society issued policy No 880075 assuring the life of one Kin Ta Ting a doctor of medecine of Tientsin China in the sum of seven thousand five hundred taels of Shanghai Sycee in consideration of an annual premium of four hundred and thirty one $\frac{10}{100}$ taels two of which premiums were duly paid and the said policy was in force in the month of June I900 on the I9th day of which the said Kin Ta Ting was killed by persons for whose acts the Imperial Government of China were responsible his death being judicially declared by the Provisional Court at Tientsin on the 22nd day of November, I900 by the grant of letters of administration of the estate to the widow of the said Kin Ta Ting deceased. The utmost care has been taken by the said Society to inquire into the alleged death of the said Kin Ta Ting with the result that the said Society was satisfied and did on the eleventh day of April I90I pay to the widow the said sum of seven thousand five hundred taels.

2 On the 28th day of May I900 the said Society issued policy No 983858 assuring the life of one Jean Elie Sabauraud Secretary to the French Municipality in Tientsin in the sum of fifteen thousand francs in consideration of an annual premium of eight hundred and thirty four francs the first premium being duly paid and the policy in force in the month of June I900 on the I9th day of which the said Jean Elie Sabauraud was wounded by a shell thrown into the precincts of the French Municipality in Tientsin from the effects of which he died at 2 a.m on the 20th day of June I900 and upon the presentation of the claim the said Society paid on the 22nd day of December I900 to the Consul General for France at Tientsin as official administrator of the

estate of the said Jean Elie Sabauraud the said sum of fifteen thousand francs.

3 The loss actually sustained by the said Society in respect of the death of Kin Ta Ting and Jean Elie Sabauraud aforesaid due to causes for which the Imperial Chinese Government are responsible is

Policy No 880075 Kin Ta Ting	Taels	7,500.00
Less two premiums received	"	862.20
	Taels	6,637.80
	@ 65½ =	G$ 4,347.76
Policy No 983858 J.E.Sabouraud	Fcs	I5,000
Less one premium received		834
	Fcs	I4,I66
	@ 3.64 =	Tls 3,89I.76
	@ 66.2 =	G$ 2,594.5I
United States Gold		$6,942.27

J T Hamilton

On this twelfth day of April nineteen hundred and one before me John Goodnow Consul-General for the United States of America in Shanghai in the Empire of China personally appeared John Thomas Hamilton, General Manager for the East of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States resident in Shanghai aforesaid who made oath that the contents of the foregoing affidavit are true. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal on the day first above mentioned -

John Goodnow
Consul General U.S.A.
Shanghai

Equitable Life
Assurance Society
of United States.

$6942.27

Withdrawn
See Correspondence

125

Shanghai 28th May, 1901.

Honorable John Goodnow,

Consul General for the United States,

Shanghai.

Sir/

I have received telegraphic instructions from the President of the Society to withdraw the claim on the Chinese Government for losses sustained by the death of two policy-holders presented to you on the 12th of April last for approval and presentation through the Minister for the United States in Peking; and in conformity therewith I have the honor to request you will be good enough to consider the claim as wholly withdrawn.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p.p. J. T. Hamilton

W. H. Talbot

General Manager for the East.

Shanghai 28th May, 1901.

Honorable John Goodnow,

Consul General for the United States,

Shanghai.

Sir/

I have received telegraphic instructions from the President of the Society to withdraw the claim on the Chinese Government for losses sustained by the death of two policy-holders presented to you on the 12th of April last for approval and presentation through the Minister for the United States in Peking; and in conformity therewith I have the honor to request you will be good enough to consider the claim as wholly withdrawn.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

p.p. J. T. Hamilton

W. H. Talbot

General Manager for the East.

No. 140.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Harry DeGray, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Paterson in the State of New Jersey on or about the 31st day of Oct., 1866; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Hoboken in the State of New Jersey; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is ~~and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was~~ that of Manager of the China & Japan Trading Co. Limited, in China.

The China & Japan Trading Co. Ltd. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ said Corporation through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Mex. Dollars 122.38.57 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I~~ said Corporation was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of original claim, supplementary to that above I file this date an additional claim of Hartman Tools 8079.—

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~said Corporation~~; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to the China & Japan Trading Company Limited

said Corporation has

4.—I further say on oath that ~~I have~~ not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said claim was ~~not~~ insured at the time of ~~its~~ loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

against loss by fire only

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

Harry De Gray, Manager
China & Japan Trading Co. L
Chi

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Duplicate.

May 7th. 1901.

L.C. Squiers Esq.

Charge d'Affaires.

U.S. Legation. PEKING.

Sir,

The China & Japan Trading Co, Limited, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York in 1876, doing business in New York city continuously thereafter, and engaged in the trade between the United States and China, having large transactions under way at the outbreak of disturbances in the latter country in 1900, have suffered heavy loss upon merchandise in hand from the lack of protection provided them as lawful merchants trading under Treaty rights and lay their claim in the hands of the United States Government for such redress from the Chinese Government as may be secured under the negotiations now ~~providing~~ pending at Peking.

The operations of trade with a foreign country, especially one so distant from America and England as China, must be undertaken in anticipation of the needs of the particular market towards which the are directed, and once under way cannot easily be stopped.

International disturbances usually give sufficient warning to

permit traders to adjust their commercial ventures, but the recent outbreak in China, which at once assumed International importance came like thunder from a clear sky.

The trade in the North of China with Shanghai as a base and Tientsin and Newchwang as distributing points, the fields to which American and our brands of English goods chiefly go, had been rapidly growing for some years, and the markets in the Spring of 1900 were in a most healthy condition. In preparation for this growing trade, we had engaged our supplies from manufacturers in America and England and by May 1900 had our contracts out for what our long experience had taught us could profitably be placed in China within the year. On the first of June 1900 we had large quantities of goods in Shanghai, sold and for sale, goods on steamers on the way to China and still more awaiting shipment in America and England. At that time came the reports of the Boxer uprising, making impossible at once further business in our goods, the chief outlets for which are the Tientsin and Newchwang districts, the scene of greatest disorder. The goods in Shanghai were effectually blockaded, those on the way could not be stopped, and those in America and England awaiting shipment could not be disposed of because made for the China markets, and unsuitable for any other. Our loss has been direct and actual upon these goods affected, American and English cotton piece goods. For cost of carrying here

Telegram No. [illegible]

[illegible] tendency to adjust their commercial ventures, but the recent [illegible] in China, which at once assumed International importance [illegible] like thunder from a clear sky.

The trade in the North of China with Shanghai as a base and Tientsin and Newchwang as distributing points, the fields to which America and our friends of English goods chiefly go, had been rapidly growing for some years, and the markets in the Spring of 1900 were in a most healthy condition. In preparation for this growing trade, we had engaged our supplies from manufacturers in America and England and by May 1900 had our contracts out for what our long experience had taught us could profitably be placed in China within the year. On the first of June 1900 we had large quantities of goods in Shanghai, said and for sale, goods on steamers on the way to China and still more awaiting shipment in America and England. At that time came the reports of the Boxer uprising, making impossible at once further business in our goods, the chief markets for which are the Tientsin and Newchwang districts, the scene of greatest disorder. The goods in Shanghai were effectually blockaded, those on the way could not be stopped, and those in America and England awaiting shipment could not be disposed of because made for the China markets, and unsuitable for any other. Our loss has been direct and actual upon these goods affected, American and English cotton piece goods. For cost of carrying here

squires Esq B. 7/5/01.

at Shanghai, the stock on June 1st and subsequently arrived, cost of carrying in America and England the stock awaiting shipment, interest upon the amount of money involved on all items, and loss of market from the prices which were being paid in May 1900 to the prices which have had to be accepted for the quantities sold since, and the prices which are now current at Shanghai for the quantities unsold, we claim redress. This loss is set forth in detail in the statements herewith, which form our claim.

Yours faithfully,

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY,

Harry Dutton Limited

MANAGER.

Yours faithfully,

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY,

MANAGER.

Supplemental Claim

Shanghai, September 18th 1902

The Imperial Chinese Government

---

to China & Japan Trading Company, Limited.

To loss sustained on cargo sold but undelivered at the outbreak of disturbances in the North of China in May 1900 such loss being the direct result of said disturbances allowances made our customers in order to close contracts outstanding Mex $ 9000.--

@ 1.11 4 Haikwan Taels 8079.--

E & OE

China & Japan Trading Company, Limited.

HARRY De GRAY, sworn, says: that he is the Manager of the China and Japan Trading Co., Ltd., Shanghai branch; that said Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York; that said Company does a large general import and export business with Japan and China; that the imports of said Company are mainly cotton goods; that the total number of bales of American cottons entering into consumption in China in the year 1899 was 284,321, of which 113,250 bales were imported by this Company; that based upon the large business in American cottons in 1899, together with the brisk demand experienced in the first part of 1900 and the Company's convictions that raw cotton would increase in value during 1900, and consequently increase the cost of manufactured goods, said Company made its engagements early in 1900 for that year's supplies; that in consequence at the time of the Boxer outbreak said Company had in stock, afloat and awaiting shipment in American cottons 74,795 bales, and in England cottons 6,613 bales; that the Boxer troubles coming on stopped demand in the North where American cottons are almost wholly consumed, and greatly depressed the southern markets, stopping the demand for English goods; that the losses complained of by this Company in its claim for indemnity were due to these conditions; that said claim is made up from computation of losses in (1) market values; (2) interest on monies (capital and loans) tied up in carrying goods; (3) storage; and (4) fire insurance (premiums paid).

The first item, (market values) is estimated loss on stock in trade, being difference between Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances and price actually realized on goods sold or the estimated market value at time of claim on goods unsold.

The second item is interest on the Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances, for the extra time goods were

were carried; beginning with May 30th, 1900 as the date of outbreak and extending to the actual or estimated dates of deliveries of the goods; the Shanghai market value is taken as basis of computation because (1) to arrive at the actual cost in taels would be impossible, rate of exchange not being determinable when claim was made, and (2) because we felt that the Shanghai market value, considered as a whole, was a fair average of cost; that the Shanghai market values per ~~prices~~ prices designated are less than the prices ruling one month previous when they included a fair margin of profit.

The third item (storage) is for monies actually paid out in Shanghai or in America and England for storing goods necessarily carried for extra period designated. Is the ordinary rate for extra period.

The fourth item is for monies actually paid for insurance against fire, on goods necessarily carried for extra period designated -i.e. from May 30th, 1900 to actual or estimated dates of deliveries.

No. 140.

Claim of the CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The China and Japan Trading Company, Limited, a corporation organized in 1876 under the laws of the State of New York, makes claim for indemnity for losses sustained as a result of the "Boxer" disturbances of 1900 in the sum of Hai-kuan Taels 822,478.65 or U.S. Gold $559,285.48; and files a supplemental claim in the sum of Hai-kuan Taels 8,079.00 or U.S. Gold $5,493.72. These alleged losses are made up of the following items:

1. Loss on Market Value - being the difference between the market value at Shanghai of goods in stock at the time of outbreak of disturbances and the price actually realized on goods sold or the estimated market value at the time of claim on goods unsold.

2. Interest - computed on the Shanghai market value at the time of outbreak for the period the goods were carried, beginning with May 30th, 1900 as the date of outbreak and extending to the actual or estimated dates of deliveries of the goods.

3. Storage - monies actually paid out in Shanghai or in America and England for storage of goods necessarily carried for extra period designated.

4. Insurance - premiums paid for insurance on goods necessarily carried for extra period designated; i.e. from May 30th, 1900 to the actual or estimated dates of delivery.

The Supplemental Claim is for allowances made to customers in order to close outstanding contracts.

The first item of the claim is disallowed. The Company sold its goods in the open market. It had no contracts of sale previous to importation and hence no vested right to any special price. The effect of the Boxer outbreak on prices is necessarily

No. 140.

Claim of the CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The China and Japan Trading Company, Limited, a corporation organized in 1876 under the laws of the State of New York, makes claim for indemnity for losses sustained as a result of the "Boxer" disturbances of 1900 in the sum of Mexican dollars 895,675.00 or U.S. Gold $580,438; and files a supplemental claim in the sum of Mex.dollars 8,075.00 or U.S. Gold $5,227.75. These alleged losses are made up of the following items:

1. Loss on Market Value - being the difference between the present value at Shanghai of goods in stock at the time of outbreak of disturbances and the price actually realized on goods sold or the estimated market value at the time of claim on goods unsold.

2. Interest - computed on the Shanghai market value at the time of outbreak for the period the goods were carried, beginning with May 20th, 1900 as the date of outbreak and extending to the actual estimated dates of delivery to the goods.

3. Storage - monies actually paid out in Shanghai or in America and England for storage of goods necessarily carried for extra period designated.

4. Insurance - premiums paid for insurance on goods necessarily carried for extra period designated i.e. from May 20th, 1900 to the actual or estimated dates of delivery.

The Supplemental Claim is for allowances made to customers in order to close outstanding contracts.

The first item of the claim is disallowed. The Company sold its goods in the open market. It had no contracts already previous to importation and hence no vested right to any special price. The effect of the Boxer outbreak on prices generally

undeterminable.

The second item is for interest on capital invested in goods in stock and on bank loans employed in carrying stock. The rules laid down by the Committee on Indemnities inhibit the allowance of indemnity for "interest on goods in stock" and for "interest on loans". This item is disallowed.

The third and fourth items are for storage and insurances for the extra period goods were carried in consequence of the events. They represent an actual expenditure and are "extraordinary charges". The Commissioners are of opinion that these items should be allowed, except the claim for "storage on goods afloat" which is apparently equivalent to a claim for freight.

The Supplemental Claim is in its entirety disallowed, being a gratuity.

Bureau of Accounts.

MEMORANDUM.

May 26, 1905.

Note:

On May 23, 1905, the Solicitor's office made an additional allowance from the Chinese Indemnity, of $17,917.74 with interest at 7% per annum from May 1,1901 to October 15, 1902, amounting to $1829.10 in all $19,746.84; the same being for extraordinary storage charges paid at Shanghai on goods, as a direct result of the Boxer uprising. See statement and evidence filed with letter from F. C. Partridge and Herbert M. Lloyd, attorneys for the Company, dated April 25, 1905, indexed and filed in Index Bureau.
Also see letter to former Commissioner Bainbridge of May 8, and his opinion of May 11, 1905; also letter to the China and Japan Trading Company of May 26, 1905, informing them of allowance and enclo

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 140.

AWARD on Claim of CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, Ltd.

ALLOWED: 68

On extraordinary cost of storage and Insurance Hai Kuan Taels 67,198.53 =	U.S.Gold	$45,695.00
Interest at 7% from May 1st, 1901		4,664.57
TOTAL.....		$50,359.57

DISALLOWED:

Balance of Original Claim, Haikuan Taels 755,280.12 = 68	U.S.Gold	$513,590.48
Supplemental Claim; Haikuan Taels 8,079.00 = 68	U.S.Gold	5,493.72
TOTAL.....		$519,084.20

Tientsin, China,
October 15th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902,

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

MEMORANDUM.

voucher for the amount.

Allowance paid May 29, 1905.

Shanghai, China } S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Hsü Ching the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Bainbridge

The Imperial Chinese Government To the China and Japan Trading C
To loss sustained on Stock in Trade at the outbreak of the disturbances in the

Marks	Bales	Pieces	Goods		Position at the time of outbreak of disturbances	Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances Per Piece	Lot	Price realized on Present Shanghai market value Per Piece	Lot	of Market on Stock in Trade
C.J. a c / T/C a f	299	5980	American	Shtgs	afloat	3 55	21,229 "	3 45	20,631 "	598 "
" "	2	40	"	"	"	"	142 "	2 73.5	109 40	32 60
" "	1199	23980	"	"	"	"	85,129 "	3 40	81,532 "	3,597 "
" K.S	747	14940	"	"	Stock	3 90	58,266 "	3 50	52,290 "	5,976 "
" "	250	5000	"	"	afloat	"	19,500 "	3 75-1/2	18,562 50	937 50
" "	550	11000	"	"	"	"	42,900 "	3 50	38,500 "	4,400 "
" "	500	16000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	62,400 "	"	56,000 "	6,400 "
" MM MF	562	11240	"	"	Stock	3 65	41,026 "	3 45	38,778 "	2,248 "
" J A	3	60	"	"	"	3 90	234 "	3 75-1/2	222 75	11 25
" "	2592	51840	"	"	"	"	202,176 "	3 50	181,440 "	20,736 "
" "	31	620	"	"	afloat	"	2418 "	3 54.5	2,195 42	222 58
" "	997	19940	"	"	"	"	77,766 "	3 75-1/2	74,027 25	3,738 75
" "	3872	77440	"	"	"	"	302,016 "	3 50	271,040 "	30,976 "
" "	3700	74000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	288,600 "	"	259,000 "	29,600 "
" BM FF	50	1000	"	"	Stock	3 56.5	3,565 "	3 31¼	3,312 50	252 50
" "	1576	31520	"	"	"	"	112,368 80	3 35	105,592 "	6,776 80
" "	4215	84300	"	"	"	"	300,529 50	"	282,405 "	18,124 50
" "	500	10000	"	"	afloat	"	35,650 "	"	33,500 "	2,150 "
" "	1000	20000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	71,300 "	"	67,000 "	4,300 "
" (R) A	1000	20000	"	"	afloat	3 55	71,000 "	3 44.8	68,960 "	2,040 "
" "	1000	20000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	71,000 "	3 45	69,000 "	2,000 "
" S A	500	10000	"	"	Stock	3 45	34,500 "	3 45-1/2	34,155 "	345 "
" "	500	10000	"	"	"	"	34,500 "	3 36.2	33,620 "	880 "
" "	350	7000	"	"	afloat	"	24,150 "	3 34.8	23,436 "	714 "
" "	600	12000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	41,400 "	3 35	40,200 "	1,200 "
" DNC W	69	1725	"	"	afloat	3 20	5,520 "	2 95	5,088 75	431 25
" Cabota	250	6250	"	"	"	3 50	21,875 "	3 32.5	20,781 25	1093 75
" A B	7	140	"	"	"	3 35	469 "	2 87.2	402 08	66 92
" "	493	9860	"	"	"	"	33,031 "	3 12.5	30,812 50	2,218 50
" "	1500	30000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	100,500 "	"	93,750 "	6,750 "
" (W) 500	1800	36000	"	"	afloat	3 40	122,400 "	3 09.8	111,528 "	10,872 "
" "	3000	60000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	204,000 "	3 27	196,200 "	7,800 "
" O.D.S	300	6000	"	"	afloat	3 25	19,500 "	2 84.8	17,088 "	2,412 "
" "	52	1040	"	"	awaiting Shipment	3 40	3,536 "	3 30	3,432 "	104 "
" "	700	14000	"	"	"	3 25	45,500 "	2 95-1/2	40,887 "	4,613 "
" (CM CCC)	143	2860	"	"	afloat	3 35	9,581 "	2 86.4	8,191 04	1,389 96
" "	957	19140	"	"	"	"	64,119 "	3 00-7/12	57,132 90	6,986 10
" S M A A	300	6000	"	"	"	3 65	21,900 "	3 30	19,500 "	2,100 "
" "	250	5000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	16,250 "	3 42	17,100 "	1,150 "
" (M) A	750	15000	"	"	Stock	3 05	46,750 "	2 68.6	40,290 "	6,460 "
" "	250	5000	"	"	afloat	"	15,250 "	2 52.5	12,640 "	2,610 "
" S A	96	1920	"	"	Stock	3 25	6,240 "	2 90	5,568 "	672 "
" "	150	3000	"	"	afloat	"	9,750 "	2 69.2	8,076 "	1,674 "
" (W) AA	242	4840	"	"	Stock	3 27.5	15,851 "	2 88	13,794 "	2,057 "
" N S M S	250	5000	"	"	afloat	3 55	17,750 "	3 41.2	17,065 "	685 "
" "	1075	21500	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	76,325 "	3 40	73,100 "	3,225 "
Encree C	288	5760	"	"	afloat	3 37.5	19,440 "	2 77.5	15,984 "	3,456 "
"	112	2240	"	"	"	"	7,560 "	3 16	7,078 40	481 60
Carried forward	39929	800175					2,888,862 30		2,671,297 74	217,564 56

...mpany Limited Dr.

...orth of China in May 1900 Such Loss being the direct result of said disturbances

Loss

...nterest @ 7% p.a on value at the time ...outbreak ...l disturbances, for extra time Stock in Hardware...							Storage				Fire Insurance				Total Loss claimed	
From		To		Time	amount		Time	Rate	amount		Time	Rate	amount			
1900		1901														
may	30	may	13	348 days	1,416	82	10 months	9‰ month	269	10	10 months	3/8%	79	61	2,363	53
"	"	1900														
		July	30	61 "	1	66	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	34	26
1901																
"	"	june	30	1yr 31 days	6,465	13	11 months	9‰ month	1,187	01	11 months	3/8%	319	23	11,568	37
"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 "	5,453	06	16 "	" "	1,075	68	16 "	5/8%	364	16	12,868	90
"	"	april	30	335 days	1,252	80	10 "	" "	225	-	10 "	3/8%	73	12	2,488	42
"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 "	4,014	97	15 "	" "	742	50	15 "	5/8%	268	12	9,425	59
"	"	"	"	" "	5,839	96	16 "	" "	1,152	"	16 "	"	390	"	13,781	96
"	"	april	30	335 days	2,635	78	11 "	8‰ "	494	56	11 "	3/8%	153	85	5,532	19
"	"	may	30	1 year	16	38	12 "	9‰ "	3	24	12 "	"	1	17	32	04
"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 days	18,921	45	16 "	" "	3,732	48	16 "	5/8%	1,263	60	44,653	53
1900		Oct	2	125 days	57	96	4 "	" "	11	16	4 "	1/8%	3	02	294	72
1901																
"	"	may	30	1 year	5,443	62	12 "	" "	1,076	76	12 "	1/2%	388	83	10,647	96
"	"	Sept	30	1yr 123 days	28,265	38	15 "	" "	5,227	20	15 "	5/8%	1,887	60	66,356	18
"	"	"	"	" "	27,009	77	16 "	" "	5,328	"	16 "	"	1,803	75	63,741	52
"	"	March	31	305 days	208	53	10 "	8‰ "	40	"	10 "	3/8%	13	37	514	40
"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	8,533	86	13 "	" "	1,639	04	13 "	1/2%	561	84	17,511	54
"	"	"	"	" "	22,823	80	" "	" "	4,383	60	" "	"	1,502	64	46,834	54
"	"	"	"	" "	2,707	45	9 "	" "	360	"	9 "	3/8%	133	69	5,351	14
"	"	"	"	" "	5,414	89	13 "	" "	1,040	"	13 "	1/2%	356	50	11,111	39
"	"	"	"	" "	5,392	11	10 "	" "	800	"	10 "	3/8%	266	25	8,498	36
"	"	"	"	" "	5,392	11	13 "	" "	1,040	"	13 "	1/2%	355	"	8,787	11
"	"	april	30	335 "	2,216	50	10 "	9‰ "	450	"	10 "	3/8%	129	37	3,140	87
"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	2,620	11	13 "	" "	585	"	13 "	1/2%	172	50	4,257	61
"	"	"	"	" "	1,834	07	9 "	" "	283	50	9 "	3/8%	90	56	2,922	13
"	"	"	"	" "	3,144	13	13 "	" "	702	"	13 "	1/2%	207	"	5,253	13
"	"	"	"	" "	419	21	7 "	" "	43	47	7 "	1/4%	13	80	907	73
"	"	may	30	1 year	1,531	25	6 "	" "	135	"	6 "	"	54	69	2,814	69
1900		Nov	30	154 days	16	55	1 "	8‰ "	"	56	1 "	1/8%	"	59	84	62
1901																
"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	2,508	54	6 "	" "	236	64	6 "	1/4%	82	58	5,046	26
"	"	"	"	" "	7,632	49	13 "	" "	1,560	"	13 "	1/2%	502	50	16,444	99
"	"	March	31	305 "	7,159	56	9 "	" "	1,296	"	9 "	3/8%	459	"	19,786	56
"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	15,492	78	13 "	" "	3,120	"	13 "	1/2%	1,020	"	27,432	78
"	"	april	30	335 "	1,252	80	9 "	9‰ "	243	"	9 "	3/8%	73	12	3,980	92
"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	268	54	13 "	" "	60	84	13 "	1/2%	17	68	451	06
"	"	"	"	" "	3,455	50	" "	" "	819	"	" "	"	227	50	9,115	"
1900		Dec	31	215 "	395	05	6 "	" "	77	22	6 "	1/4%	23	95	1,886	18
1901																
"	"	Feby	18	264 "	3,246	35	8 "	" "	689	04	8 "	"	160	30	11,081	79
"	"	Jany	31	246 "	1,033	20	7 "	8‰ "	168	"	7 "	"	54	75	3,355	95
"	"	June	30	1yr 31 "	1,386	"	13 "	" "	260	"	13 "	1/2%	91	25	2,887	25
"	"	March	6	250 "	2,510	41	10 "	6‰ "	450	"	10 "	3/8%	175	31	9,595	72
1900		Dec	31	215 "	628	80	5 "	" "	75	"	5 "	1/4%	38	12	3,351	92
1901																
"	"	Jany	14	229 "	274	05	8 "	" "	46	08	8 "	"	15	60	1,007	73
1900		Dec	31	215 "	402	02	5 "	" "	45		5 "	"	24	37	2,145	39
1901																
"	"	Jany	24	239 "	726	54	8 "	" "	116	16	8 "	"	39	63	2,939	33
"	"	may	30	1 year	1,242	50	9 "	8‰ "	180	"	9 "	3/8%	66	56	2,174	06
"	"	June	30	1yr 31 days	5,796	52	13 "	" "	1,118	"	13 "	1/2%	381	62	10,521	14
1900																
"	"	Dec	31	215 "	801	56	5 "	9‰ "	129	60	5 "	1/4%	48	60	4,435	76
1901																
"	"	March	31	305 "	442	21	8 "	" "	80	64	8 "	"	18	90	1,023	35
					225,704	73			42,797	08			14375	20	500,441	57

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arks	Bales	Pieces	Goods		Position at the time of outbreak of disturbances	Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances — Per Piece	Lot	Price realized on Present Shanghai market value — Per Piece	Lot	of Market on Stock in Trade
ght forward	39929	800175					2,888,862 30		2,671,297 74	217,564 5
C S/S	401	8020	American	Shtgs	Stock	3 20	25,664 "	2 95/16	23,422 41	2,241 5
"	347	6940	"	"	afloat	"	22,208 "	2 54	17,641 48	4,566 5
"	1342	26840	"	"	"	"	85,888 "	2 95/16	78,386 22	7,501 7
BH	500	10000	"	"	"	3 65	36,500 "	3 40	34,000 "	2,500 "
"	500	10000	"	"	"	"	36,500 "	3 15/16	34,155 "	2,345 "
"	1000	20000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	73,000 "	3 45	69,000 "	4,000 "
W C A	1000	20000	"	"	"	3 35	67,000 "	3 20	64,000 "	3,000 "
B FF	15	300	"	"	"	3 50	1,050 "	3 27 5	982 50	67 5
WH	995	19900	"	"	Stock	3 47 5	69,152 50	3 20 5	63,779 50	5,373 "
"	805	16100	"	"	afloat	"	55,947 50	3 31	53,629 10	2,318 4
"	2195	43900	"	"	"	"	152,552 50	3 20 5	140,699 50	11,853 "
"	1000	20000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	69,500 "	3 25	65,000 "	4,500 "
O K A A	475	9500	"	"	afloat	3 46 5	32,917 50	3 35	31,825 "	1,092 50
L K	200	4000	"	"	"	3 12 5	12,500 "	2 75	11,000 "	1,500 "
CMD	500	10000	"	"	"	3 50	35,000 "	3 37	33,700 "	1,300 "
EI	275	5500	"	"	"	3 32 5	18,287 50	3 10	17,050 "	1,237 50
LM	200	4000	"	"	"	3 37 5	13,500 "	3 17 5/16	12,573 "	927 "
CF/S	250	5000	"	"	"	4 "	20,000 "	3 62 5	18,125 "	1,875 "
P M C D	1499	22485	"	Drills	Stock	3 75 1/16	83,475 56	3 46	77,798 10	5,677 46
"	1000	15000	"	"	afloat	"	55,687 50	3 47 1/2	52,110 "	3,577 50
W 600	500	7500	"	"	Stock	3 47 5	26,062 50	3 26 5	24,487 50	1,575 "
"	12	180	"	"	afloat	"	625 50	3 "	540 "	85 50
"	988	14820	"	"	"	"	51,499 50	3 31	49,054 20	2,445 30
S M D	500	7500	"	"	Stock	3 67 5	27,562 50	3 46 5	25,987 50	1,575 "
"	500	7500	"	"	afloat	"	27,562 50	"	25,987 50	1,575 "
"	600	9000	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	33,075 "	"	31,185 "	1,890 "
PSD	2500	37500	"	"	afloat	3 67	137,625 "	3 35 5	125,925 "	11,700 "
"	1100	16500	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	60,555 "	3 45 7/16	56,355 75	4,199 25
BM A	2278	34170	"	"	Stock	3 56 5	121,816 05	3 38 5	115,665 45	6,150 60
"	350	5250	"	"	afloat	"	18,716 25	3 20	16,800 "	1,916 25
"	250	3750	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	13,368 75	3 40	12,750 "	618 75
O D	375	5625	"	"	afloat	3 46 5	19,490 62	"	19,125 "	365 62
CMD	1000	15000	"	"	"	3 52 5	52,875 "	3 22 6	48,390 "	4,485 "
MM D	1477	22155	"	"	Stock	3 66 3	81,153 76	3 45	76,434 75	4,719 01
"	750	11250	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	41,208 75	"	38,812 50	2,396 25
N S M D	250	3750	"	"	afloat	3 57 5	13,406 25	3 47 1/2	12,882 37	523 88
	1175		"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	63,009 37	3 40	59,925 "	3,084 37
O	370	5550	"	"	afloat	"	19,841 25	3 30 1/2	18,131 85	1,709 40
	760	11400	"	"	awaiting Shipment	"	40,755 "	3 35	38,190 "	2,565 "
A O	200	3000	"	"	afloat	3 52 5	10,575 "	3 27 5/16	9,726 75	848 25
	35	525	"	"	awaiting Shipment	3 50	1,837 50	3 32 5	1,745 63	91 87
	197	3940	"	Jeans	Stock	2 75	10,835 "	2 60	10,244 "	591 "
	83	1660	"	"	afloat	2 "	4,565 "	2 32 1	3,852 86	712 14
	17	340	"	"	"	"	935 "	2 60	884 "	51 "
	603	12060	"	"	Stock	2 85	34,371 "	2 71 5	32,791 14	1,579 86
	197	3940	"	"	"	"	11,229 "	2 72	10,716 80	512 20
	11	220	"	"	afloat	"	627 "	2 54 5	559 90	67 10
	71506	1,239,470					4,780,375 91		4,437,325 "	343,050 91

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Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbance Per Picc		Lot		Price realized on Present Shanghai Market value Per Picc		Lot		Loss of Market on Stock in Trade		Loss Interest @ 7% p.a on value at the time of outbreak of disturbance for extra time Stock in Trade was carried From		To		Time	amount		Storage Time	Rate	amount		Fire Time	Rate	Insurance amount		Total Loss Claimed	
		2,888,862	30			2,671,297	74	217,564	56	1900 January 30					225,704	73			42,797	08			14,375	20	500,441	57
3	20	25,664	"	2	95⅝	23,422	41	2,241	59	1900 May 30		1901 April	30	335 days	1,648	82	11 months	5% p.m.th	352	88	11 months	3/8%		96	24	4,339	53
	"	22,208	"	2	54⅜	17,641	48	4,566	52	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 "	915	70	6 "	" "	166	56	6 "	¼%		55	52	5,704	30
	"	85,888	"	2	95⅞	78,386	22	7,501	78	"	"	1901 May	30	1 year	6,012	16	11 "	" "	1,180	96	11 "	3/8%		322	08	15,016	98
3	65	36,500	"	3	40	34,000	"	2,500	"	"	"	March	31	305 days	2,135	"	9 "	9d "	405	"	9 "	"		136	88	5,176	88
	"	36,500	"	3	45⅞	34,155	"	2,345	"	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	2,772	"	12 "	" "	540	"	12 "	½%		182	50	5,539	50
	"	73,000	"	3	45	69,000	"	4,000	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,544	"	13 "	" "	1,170	"	13 "	"		365	"	11,079	"
3	35	67,000	"	3	20	64,000	"	3,000	"	"	"	"	"	" "	5,088	33	" "	" "	1,170	"	" "	"		335	"	9,593	33
3	50	1,050	"	3	27½	982	50	67	50	"	"	"	"	" "	79	74	" "	" "	17	55	" "	"		5	25	170	04
3	47½	69,152	50	3	20⅝	63,779	50	5,373	"	"	"	March	26	300 days	3,978	63	10 "	" "	895	50	10 "	3/8%		259	32	10,506	45
	"	55,947	50	3	31¼	53,629	10	2,318	40	"	"	"	"	"	3,218	88	9 "	" "	652	05	9 "	"		209	80	6,399	13
	"	152,582	50	3	20⅝	140,699	50	11,883	"	"	"	"	"	"	8,776	99	" "	" "	1,777	95	" "	"		572	07	22,980	01
	"	69,500	"	3	25	65,000	"	4,500	"	"	"	June	30	1 yr 183 days	5,278	19	13 "	" "	1,170	"	13 "	½%		347	50	11,295	69
3	46⅝	32,917	50	3	35	31,825	"	1,092	50	"	"	"	"	"	2,499	93	10 "	8d "	380	"	10 "	3/8%		123	44	4,095	87
3	12½	12,500	"	2	78	11,000	"	1,500	"	"	"	"	"	"	949	31	" "	6d "	120	"	" "	"		46	88	2,616	19
3	50	35,000	"	3	37	33,700	"	1,300	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,658	08	" "	9d "	450	"	" "	"		131	25	4,539	33
3	32½	18,287	50	3	10	17,050	"	1,237	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,388	84	12 "	5d "	264	"	12 "	½%		91	44	2,981	78
3	37½	13,500	"	3	17½	12,573	"	927	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,025	26	" "	" "	192	"	" "	"		67	50	2,211	76
4	"	20,000	"	3	62½	18,125	"	1,875	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,518	90	8 "	" "	160	"	8 "	¼%		50	"	3,603	90
3	78-1¾	83,475	56	3	46	77,798	10	5,677	46	"	"	1900 Dec	4	188 days	3,009	69	7 "	7d "	734	51	7 "	"		208	69	9,630	35
	"	55,687	50	3	47¼	52,110	"	3,577	50	"	"	1901 Jany	28	243 "	2,595	19	6 "	" "	420	"	6 "	"		139	22	6,731	91
3	47½	26,062	50	3	26⅝	24,487	50	1,575	"	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	1,979	32	13 "	" "	455	"	13 "	½%		130	31	4,139	63
	"	625	50	3	"	540	"	85	50	"	"	1900 Aug	30	92 "	11	03	2 "	" "	1	68	2 "	⅛%			78	98	99
	"	51,499	50	3	31	49,054	20	2,445	30	"	"	1901 March	31	305 "	3,012	37	9 "	" "	622	44	9 "	3/8%		193	12	6,273	23
3	67½	27,562	50	3	46⅝	25,987	50	1,575	"	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	2,093	25	13 "	" "	455	"	13 "	½%		137	81	4,261	06
	"	27,562	50		"	25,987	50	1,575	"	"	"	"	"	" "	2,093	25	12 "	" "	420	"	12 "	"		137	81	4,226	06
	"	33,075	"		"	31,185	"	1,890	"	"	"	"	"	" "	2,511	89	13 "	" "	546	"	13 "	"		165	37	5,113	26
3	67	137,625	"	3	35⅝	125,925	"	11,700	"	"	"	Feby	4	250 days	6,598	46	7 "	" "	1,225	"	7 "	¼%		344	06	19,867	52
	"	60,555	"	3	45⅞	56,355	75	4,199	25	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	4,598	86	13 "	" "	1,001	"	13 "	½%		302	78	10,101	89
3	56⅝	121,816	05	3	38⅝	115,665	45	6,150	60	"	"	May	10	345 "	5,059	88	12 "	" "	1,913	52	12 "	"		609	08	16,733	08
	"	18,716	25	3	20	16,800	"	1,916	25	"	"	Feby	15	261 "	936	83	6 "	" "	147	"	6 "	¼%		46	79	3,046	87
	"	13,368	75	3	40	12,750	"	618	75	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	1,015	29	13 "	" "	227	50	13 "	½%		66	84	1,928	35
3	46⅝	19,490	62		"	19,125	"	365	62	"	"	"	"	" "	1,480	21	11 "	6d "	247	50	11 "	3/8%		73	09	2,166	42
3	52½	52,875	"	3	22½	48,390	"	4,485	"	"	"	Jany	1	216 days	2,190	32	6 "	7d "	420	"	6 "	¼%		132	19	7,227	51
3	66⅜	81,153	76	3	45	76,434	75	4,719	01	"	"	April	30	335 "	5,213	85	11 "	" "	1,137	29	11 "	3/8%		304	32	11,374	47
	"	41,208	75		"	38,812	50	2,396	25	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	3,129	60	13 "	" "	682	50	13 "	½%		206	04	6,414	39
3	57½	13,406	25	3	47¼	12,882	37	523	88	"	"	April	30	335 "	861	30	8 "	" "	140	"	8 "	¼%		33	51	1,558	69
	"	63,009	37	3	40	59,925	"	3,084	37	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	4,785	26	13 "	" "	1,069	25	13 "	½%		315	04	9,253	92
	"	19,841	25	3	30⅝	18,131	85	1,709	40	"	"	1900 Nov	30	184 "	700	15	3 "	" "	77	70	3 "	⅛%		24	80	2,512	05
	"	40,755	"	3	35	38,190	"	2,565	"	"	"	1901 June	30	1 yr 31 "	2,095	15	13 "	" "	691	60	13 "	½%		203	78	6,555	53
	52½	10,575	"	3	27½	9,726	75	848	25	"	"	1900 Nov	30	184 "	573	17	6 "	" "	84	"	6 "	¼%		26	44	1,331	86
	50	1,837	50	3	32½	1,745	63	91	87	"	"	1901 June	30	1 yr 31 "	139	55	13 "	" "	31	85	13 "	½%		9	18	272	45
	75	10,835	"	2	60	10,244	"	591	"	"	"	"	"	" "	822	86	" "	5d "	128	05	" "	"		541	75	2,083	66
	"	4,565	"	2	32½	3,852	86	712	14	"	"	1900 Dec	31	215 "	185	23	5 "	" "	20	75	5 "	¼%		11	41	932	53
	"	935	"	2	60	884	"	51	"	"	"	1901 June	30	1 yr 31 "	71	"	11 "	" "	9	35	11 "	3/8%		3	51	134	86
	85	34,371	"	2	71½	32,791	14	1,579	86	"	"	March	27	301 "	1,984	10	10 "	" "	301	50	10 "	"		128	59	3,994	35
	"	11,229	"	2	72	10,716	80	512	20	"	"	June	30	1 yr 31 "	852	78	13 "	" "	128	05	13 "	½%		56	14	1,549	17
	"	627	"	2	54⅝	559	90	67	10	"	"	1900 Oct	31	154 "	18	52	1 "	" "	"	55	1 "	⅛%			79	86	96
		4,780,375	91			4,437,325	"	343,050	91						345,614	55			67,200	12			22,226	41	778,092	29

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Marks	Bales	Pieces	Goods	Position at the time of outbreak of disturbances	Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbances Per Piece	Lot	Price realized on Present Shanghai market value Per Piece	Lot	of Market on in Trad
Straightsfmark	71506	1,239,470				4,780,375 91		4,437,325 "	
PMC 5 30yds	289	5,750	American Jeans	afloat	2 85	16473 "	2 72	15,721 60	343,050
"	400	8,000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	22,800 "	"	21,760 "	751
PMC 340yds	300	6000	" "	Stock	3 50-1%	22,572 "	3 63	21,780 "	1,040
"	100	2000	" "	afloat	"	7,524 "	"	7,260 "	792
"	200	4000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	15,048 "	"	14,520 "	264
L F	500	10000	" Flannels	afloat	3 30	33,000 "	2 90	29,000 "	528
"	250	5000	" "	"	"	16,500 "	2 93?	14,685 "	4,000
"	250	5000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	16,500 "	2 90	14,500 "	1,815
I.H F	750	15000	" "	afloat	3 35	50,250 "	2 98?	44,715 "	2,000
"	250	5000	" "	awaiting Shipment	"	16,750 "	3 00	15,000 "	5,535
C/12 Man. Home HHK	132	3960	English 12th Count	Stock	3 25	12,870 "	3 14?	12,450 24	1,750
"	38	1140	" " "	"	"	3,705 "	3 20	3,648 "	419
"	26	780	" " "	afloat	"	2,535 "	3 05?	2,384 46	57
"	124	3720	" " "	"	"	12,090 "	3 20	11,904 "	150
Soldier F.D.F	250	7500	" " "	Stock	3 65	27,375 "	3 40	25,500 "	186
"	50	1500	" " "	afloat	"	5,475 "	"	5,100 "	1,875
Soldier Gun	150	4500	" " "	Stock	3 75	16,875 "	3 50	15,750 "	375
"	50	1500	" " "	afloat	"	5,625 "	"	6,250 "	1,125
Rabbit	150	4500	" " "	Stock	3 30	14,850 "	3 15-1%	14,104 12	375
C/J C Mani Gun	600	12000	" " "	afloat	3 85	46,200 "	3 77	45,240 "	745
APC S 5 Bale RRR	200	10000	" 10th Gold	"	2 95-1%	29,205 "	2 80	28,000 "	960
" Fish	10	500	" " "	Stock	2 80-1%	1,386 "	2 80-1%	1,386 "	1,205
" Boat	10	500	" " "	"	3 19	1,595 "	3 00	1,500 "	"
" 3 Storks RRR	180	9000	" " "	afloat	2 95-1%	26,284 50	2 80	25,200 "	95
" "	20	1000	" " "	awaiting Shipment	"	2,920 50	"	2,800 "	1,084
C/J C Phenix	50	2500	" " "	afloat	"	7,301 25	"	7,000 "	120
" 3 Girls	50	2500	" " "	"	"	7,301 25	"	7,000 "	301
APC S 3 Cock	180	9000	" " "	"	"	26,284 50	"	25,200 "	301
" "	20	1000	" " "	awaiting Shipment	"	2,920 50	"	2,800 "	1,084
" 1 Cock	46	2300	" " "	Stock	2 42.5	5,577 50	2 30	5,290 "	120
" Eagle HK	28	1250	" " "	afloat	2 95-1%	3,650 63	2 66?	3,335 "	287
" "	275	13750	" " "	"	"	40,156 88	2 80	38,500 "	315
C/J C 4 Boys	460	23000	" " "	"	"	67,171 50	2 84	65,320 "	1,656
" "	140	7000	" " "	awaiting Shipment	"	20,443 50	"	19,880 "	1,851
APC S 7 Girls	580	29000	" " "	afloat	"	84,694 50	"	82,360 "	563
" "	20	1000	" " "	awaiting Shipment	"	2,920 50	"	2,840 "	2,334
" Eagle	269	13450	" " "	Stock	3 20-1%	42,609 60	3 20-1%	42,609 60	80
" "	380	19000	" " "	afloat	"	60,192 "	"	60,192 "	"
AC Rabbit	969	48450	" " "	Stock	3 35-1%	160,684 42	3 17.6	153,877 20	"
"	820	41000	" " "	afloat	"	135,976 50	"	130,216 "	6,807
"	140	7000	" " "	awaiting Shipment	"	23,215 50	"	22,232 "	5,760
Stag	95	9500	" " "	Stock	- 86	8,170 "	- 85?	8,141 50	983
"	104	10400	" " "	"	- 86	8.944 "	- 85?	8.912 80	2
					Shanghai Taels		Shanghai Taels		Shanghai Taels
	81,408	1,605,450				5,914,998 44		5,522,189 52	392,80

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Shanghai market value at time of outbreak of disturbance Per Piece		Lot		Price realized on Present Shanghai market value Per Piece		Lot		Loss of Market on Stock in Trade		Loss (Interest @ 7% p.a on value at the time of outbreak of disturbance for actual time Stock in Godowns exceeding) From		To		Time	amount		Storage Time	Rate	amount		Fire Insurance Time	Rate	amount		Total Loss Claimed	
		4,780,375	91			4,437,325	"	343,050	91						348,614	85			67,200	12			22,226	41	778,092	29
2	85	16473	"	2	72	15,721	60	751	40	1900 May	30	1901 June	30	1yr+31day	1,251	04	10 months	5% month	144	50	10 months	3/8%	61	77	2,208	71
	"	22,800	"		"	21,760	"	1,040	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,731	55	13 "	" "	260	"	13 "	1/2%	114	"	3,145	55
3	80-1%	22,572	"	3	63	21,780	"	792	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,714	23	" "	7% "	273	"	" "	"	112	86	2,892	09
	"	7,524	"		"	7,260	"	264	"	"	"	"	"	"	571	41	" "	" "	91	"	" "	"	37	62	964	03
	"	15,048	"		"	14,520	"	528	"	"	"	"	"	"	1,142	82	" "	" "	182	"	" "	"	75	24	1,928	06
3	30	33,000	"	2	90	29,000	"	4,000	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,506	19	11 "	17% "	935	"	11 "	3/8%	123	75	7,564	94
	"	16,500	"	2	93?	14,685	"	1,815	"	"	"	Feby	3	249 days	787	93	6 "	" "	255	"	6 "	1/4%	41	25	2,899	18
	"	16,500	"	2	90	14,500	"	2,000	"	"	"	June	30	1yr+31 "	1,253	09	13 "	" "	552	50	13 "	1/2%	82	50	3,888	09
3	35	50,250	"	2	98?	44,715	"	5,535	"	"	"	Feby	20	266 "	2,863	43	6 "	18% "	810	"	6 "	1/4%	125	62	9,034	05
	"	16,750	"	3	00	15,000	"	1,750	"	"	"	June	30	1yr+31 "	1,272	08	13 "	" "	585	"	13 "	1/2%	83	75	3,690	83
3	25	12,870	"	3	14	12,450	24	419	76	"	"	April	20	325 "	802	17	11 "	5% "	116	16	11 "	3/8%	48	26	1,386	35
	"	3,705	"	3	20	3,648	"	57	"	"	"	June	30	1yr+31 "	281	38	13 "	" "	39	52	13 "	1/2%	18	52	396	42
	"	2,535	"	3	05?	2,384	46	150	54	"	"	March	5	279 "	135	64	8 "	" "	16	64	8 "	1/4%	6	34	309	16
	"	12,090	"	3	20	11,904	"	186	"	"	"	June	30	1yr+31 "	918	18	11 "	" "	109	12	11 "	3/8%	45	34	1,258	64
3	65	27,375	"	3	40	25,500	"	1,875	"	"	"	"	"	" "	2,079	"	13 "	" "	260	"	13 "	1/2%	136	87	4,350	87
	"	5,475	"		"	5,100	"	375	"	"	"	"	"	" "	415	80	11 "	" "	44	"	11 "	3/8%	20	53	855	33
3	75	16,875	"	3	50	15,750	"	1,125	"	"	"	"	"	" "	1,281	88	13 "	" "	156	"	13 "	1/2%	84	37	2,646	95
	"	5,625	"		"	5,250	"	375	"	"	"	"	"	" "	427	19	11 "	" "	44	"	11 "	3/8%	21	09	867	28
3	30	14,850	"	3	15-1/2%	14,104	12	745	88	"	"	"	"	" "	1,127	78	13 "	" "	156	"	13 "	1/2%	74	25	2,103	91
3	85	46,200	"	3	77	45,240	"	960	"	"	"	April	30	335 days	2,968	19	9 "	6% "	324	"	9 "	3/8%	173	25	4,425	44
2	95-1%	29,205	"	2	80	28,000	"	1,205	"	"	"	June	30	1yr+31 "	2,217	98	10 "	9% "	180	"	10 "	"	109	52	3,712	50
2	80-1%	1,386	"	2	80-1%	1,386	"	"	"	"	"	April	18	323 "	85	86	11 "	" "	9	90	11 "	"	5	20	100	96
3	19	1,595	"	3	00	1,500	"	95	"	"	"	June	30	1yr+31 "	121	13	13 "	" "	11	70	13 "	1/2%	7	97	235	80
2	95-1%	26,284	50	2	80	25,200	"	1,084	50	"	"	"	"	" "	1,996	18	10 "	10% "	180	"	10 "	3/8%	98	57	3,359	25
	"	2,920	50		"	2,800	"	120	50	"	"	"	"	" "	221	80	13 "	" "	26	"	13 "	1/2%	14	60	382	90
	"	7,301	25		"	7,000	"	301	25	"	"	"	"	" "	554	48	10 "	9% "	45	"	10 "	3/8%	27	38	928	11
	"	7,301	25		"	7,000	"	301	25	"	"	"	"	" "	554	48	" "	" "	45	"	" "	"	27	38	928	11
	"	26,284	50		"	25,200	"	1,084	50	"	"	"	"	" "	1,996	18	" "	10% "	180	"	" "	"	98	57	3,359	25
	"	2,920	50		"	2,800	"	120	50	"	"	"	"	" "	221	80	13 "	" "	26	"	13 "	1/2%	14	60	382	90
2	42.5	5,577	50	2	30	5,290	"	287	50	"	"	"	"	" "	423	58	" "	9% "	53	82	" "	"	27	89	792	79
2	95-1%	3,650	63	2	66?	3,335	"	315	63	"	"	1900 Aug	31	93 days	65	11	2 "	" "	4	50	2 "	1/8%	4	56	389	80
	"	40,156	88	2	80	38,500	"	1,656	88	"	"	1901 June	30	1yr+31 "	3,049	73	10 "	" "	247	50	10 "	3/8%	150	58	5,104	69
	"	67,171	50	2	84	65,320	"	1,851	50	"	"	May	30	1 year	4,702	"	" "	" "	414	"	" "	"	251	69	7,219	39
	"	20,443	50		"	19,880	"	563	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,431	04	13 "	" "	163	80	13 "	1/2%	102	21	2,260	55
	"	84,694	50		"	82,360	"	2,334	50	"	"	"	"	"	5,928	62	10 "	" "	522	"	10 "	3/8%	317	60	9,102	72
	"	2,920	50		"	2,840	"	80	50	"	"	"	"	"	204	44	13 "	" "	23	40	13 "	1/2%	14	60	322	94
3	20-1%	42,609	60	3	20-1%	42,609	60	"	"	"	"	Jany	13	338 days	1,863	13	8 "	10% "	215	20	8 "	1/4%	106	52	2,184	85
	"	60,192	"		"	60,192	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2,631	95	7 "	" "	266	"	7 "	"	150	48	3,048	43
3	35-1%	160,684	42	3	17%	153,877	20	6,807	22	"	"	April	7	312 "	9,614	65	11 "	" "	1,065	90	11 "	3/8%	602	56	18,090	33
	"	135,976	50		"	130,216	"	5,760	50	"	"	"	"	"	8,136	21	9 "	" "	738	"	9 "	3/8%	509	91	15,144	62
	"	23,215	50		"	22,232	"	983	50	"	"	"	"	"	1,389	12	13 "	" "	182	"	13 "	1/2%	116	07	2,670	69
-	86	8,170	"	-	85?	8,141	50	28	50	"	"	May	8	343 "	537	43	12 "	6% "	68	40	12 "	"	40	85	675	18
-	86	8,944	"	-	85?	8,912	80	31	20	"	"	June	30	1yr+31 "	679	25	13 "	" "	81	12	13 "	"	44	72	836	29
Shanghai Taels		5,914,998	44	Shanghai Taels		5,522,189	52	Shanghai Taels	392,808	92	Shanghai Taels				419,471	68	Shanghai Taels		77,302	80	Shanghai Taels		26,557	82	Shanghai Taels	916,141	22

@ 111% Haikwan Taels 822,388 89

Errors.—

Shanghai May 8th 1901

CHINA AND JAPAN TRADING COMPANY, Limited.

Harry DeLacy MANAGER

U.S. Consulate General Shanghai May 8th 1901

Before me personally came this day Harry DeLacy to me well known to me to be the Manager of the China and Japan Trading Co. who being duly sworn deposes & says that the above statement is true in every respect to the best of his knowledge & belief & that the China Japan Trading Co is an American Corporation.

Sworn & subscribed before me this 8th day of May A.D. 1901

Geo. Bronson Rea
Acting Consul General

No. 153.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, H. G. Squiers, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Madoc in the State of Canada on or about the 20 day of April, 1859; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at New York in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Havana Cuba that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of 1st Secretary of U.S. Legation Peking, and U.S. Minister

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $1,825.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

H. G. Damien

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of July, 1902, at U.S. Legation Havana Cuba

(Seal)

Jacob Sleeper
U.S. Secretary of Legation

_____ }
_____ } S.S.

I, _____ hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with _____ the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

_____

Personal Losses of Herbert G. Squiers, during "Boxer" Riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

Stores, ...	$800.00
Rent of Temple in Western Hills, ...	425.00
Four horses, ...	160.00
2 Donkeys, ...	40.00
Linen, ...	50.00
Clothing, ...	200.00
Kitchen Utensils, ...	50.00
China and Glassware, ...	50.00
Halters, saddles, etc., /.....	50.00
Total, U.S.Gold,	$1,825.00

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, China.

I, Herbert G. Squiers, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in Peking, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1900.

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge,
Second Secretary of Legation.

Personal Losses of Herbert G. Squiers, during "Boxer" Riots in Peking, June-August, 1900.

Stores, ...	$800.00
Rent of Temple in Western Hills, ...	425.00
Four horses, ...	160.00
2 Donkeys, ...	40.00
Linen, ...	50.00
Clothing, ...	200.00
Kitchen Utensils, ...	50.00
China and Glassware, ...	50.00
Halters, saddles, etc., ...	50.00
Total, U.S.Gold,	$1,825.00

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, China.

I, Herbert G. Squiers, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in Peking, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

(Signed) H. G. Squiers.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th day of November, 1900.

(Signed) W. R. Rathbridge,
Second Secretary of Legation.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.153.

AWARD on Claim of HERBERT C. SQUIERS.

ALLOWED:

Claim in full	$1,825.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	190.11 ~~210.36~~
TOTAL.....	~~$2,035.36~~ $ 2,015 11

Int. allowed to July 20/02.

OKJ

Tientsin, China, Corrected Dec. 27/02, Bur. of Accts.
October 10th, 1902. William E. Bainbridge

Paid July 30-1902. James W. Ragsdale

COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

Paid July 30-

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
: IN CHINA.

No. 180.

AWARD on Claim of CHESTER G. BOOTHE.

ALLOWED:

Claim in full $3,000.00

Interest at 6% from June 30th, 1900 ... 480.00

TOTAL..... $3,480.00

Tientsin, China,
October 10th, 1902.

COMMISSIONER.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 154.

Claim of FLEMING D. CHESHIRE.

Personal losses of Fleming D. Cheshire, during "Boxer" riots in Peking June-August, 1900.

.....

Stores	$ 150.00
Bedding	50.00
Linnen,	25.00
Kitchen Utensils,	25.00
Clothing,	175.00
China,	25.00
Curios,	75.00
Jewelry,	5.00
U. S. Gold	$ 530.00

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, China.

I, Fleming D. Cheshire, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the "Boxer" riots inPeking, June-August,1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

(Signed) Fleming D. Cheshire

Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 16th day of November, 1900.

(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge.
Second Secretary of Legation.

(SEAL)

Personal losses of Fleming D. Chesshire, during "Boxer" riots in Peking June-August, 1900.

.....

Stores	$ 150.00
Bedding	50.00
Linnen,	25.00
Kitchen Utensils,	25.00
Clothing,	175.00
China,	25.00
Curios,	75.00
Jewelry,	5.00
U. S. Gold	$ 530.00

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking, China.

I, Fleming D. Chesshire, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the "Boxer" riots inPeking, June-August,1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

(Signed) Fleming D. Chesshire

Subscribed and sworn to before me
This 16th day of November, 1900.
(Signed) W. E. Bainbridge.
Second Secretary of Legation.

(SEAL)

Washington, D.C.
July 18th, 1902.

W.C. Bainbridge Esq.
James W Ragsdale Esq.
U.S. Claims Commissioners,
Peking.

Dear Sirs:—

I beg to own receipt of your letter of May 29th, with enclosures, and in reply have to inform you that my claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government has been passed upon this and paid by order of the Honorable Secretary of State.

Respectfully Yours

F.D. Cheshire.

Peking, China.

I, Fleming D. Cheshire, being first duly sworn on oath say that the above schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the "Boxer" riots in Peking, June-August, 1900, and that the same is just, true and correct.

(Signed) Fleming D. Cheshire

Subscribed and sworn to before me

This 18th day of November, 1900.

(Signed) W. R. Bainbridge.

Second Secretary of Legation.

(SEAL)

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 154.

Claim of FLEMING D. CHESHIRE.

This claimant has notified the Commission that his claim has been paid through the Department of State.

Tientsin, China,

October 7th, 1902.

William E. Baintridge
James D. Ragsdale
Commissioners.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902,

U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

Nos. 164 and 165.

Claim of MARY L. KING.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

No.500. April 7, 1902.

Edwin H. Conger, Esquire,

etc., etc., etc.,

Peking.

Sir:

Referring to instruction No.435, of January 14, last, I enclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter from the Reverend H. K. Carroll, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stating that part of the claim of Mrs. Mary L. King against China has been settled.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Hay.

Enclosure:

As above, dated March 28, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

No.800. April 7, 1902.

Edwin H. Conger, Esquire,

etc., etc., etc.,

Peking.

Sir:

Referring to instruction No.455, of January 14, last, I enclose herewith for your information a copy of a letter from the Reverend H. K. Carroll, First Assistant Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, stating that part of the claim of Mrs. Mary L. King against China has been settled.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) John Hay.

Enclosure:

As above, dated March 28, 1902.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

-of the-

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

++++++++++++++

150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

March 28, 1902.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

S I R:

I am advised by Mrs. Mary L. King, of North China that part of her claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government, for personal property destroyed, has been settled on the field. The claims which have been settled are those for losses at Taianfu. Her claim for losses at Pei Tai Ho still remains unsettled. Mrs. King's claims were filed, I think, in March 1901.

Very sincerely yours,

H. K. Carroll.

(First Asst. Cor. Sec.)

MISSIONARY SOCIETY

-of the-

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

++++++++++++++

150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

March 28, 1902.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

S I R:

I am advised by Mrs. Mary L. King, of North China that part of her claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government, for personal property destroyed, has been settled on the field.

The claims which have been settled are those for losses at Tsiangfu. Her claim for losses at Pei Tai Ho still remains unsettled. Mrs. King's claims were filed, I think, in March 1901.

Very sincerely Yours,

H. K. Carroll.

(First Asst. Cor. Sec.)

#165
$1150.00

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE
METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

April 13, 1901.

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith list of property belonging to Mrs. Mary L. Barrow King, now of Avondale, Tenn., formerly a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This property was destroyed in Tai An Fu, Shantung Province, China, during the summer of 1900.

Very respectfully,

H. K. CARROLL.

#165

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

150 Fifth Avenue, New York.

April 13, 1901.

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I have the honor to enclose herewith list of property belonging to Mrs. Mary L. Barrow King, now of Avondale, Penn., formerly a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. This property was destroyed in Tai An, Shantung Province, China, during the summer of 1900. Mrs. King's claims were filed, I think, in March 1901.

Very respectfully,
H. K. CARROLL.

Very sincerely yours,

H. K. Carroll.

(First Asst. Gen. Sec.)

LIST OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO

Mary L. (Barrow) King,

and destroyed with the W. F. M. Society's property in T'ai An-fu, Shantung Province, China, during the summer of 1900.

1 Sewing Machine	$ 20.00
1 Writing Desk	15.00
1 Bookcase	15.00
1 Dressing Case	7.00
1 Small wardrobe	8.00
1 Cutting table	2.00
7 Chairs and hassock	18.00
Toilet Set	4.00
2 Slop pails	4.00
2 Lamps	2.00
1 Heating stove with pipe	10.00
Rugs and matting	25.00
Pillows and bedding	25.00
Table linen	20.00
7 pr. Curtains, poles and rings	40.00
Dishes, Cooking utensils,	10.00
Silverware	10.00
Pictures	18.00
Table cover and bric-a-brac,	9.00
Foxskin Circular	18.00
Fur lap-robe	5.00
Clothing	20.00
New material	22.00
Books, general library	600.00
Medical library	100.00
Surgical instruments	65.00
Stores of canned goods	58.00
Total loss	$1150.00

MARY L. B. KING

Sherman Heights)
)
Hamilton County, Tenn.)

Personally appeared before me, J. H. Bragg, a notary Public duly elected, commissioned and qualified in and for the State and County aforesaid, Mary B. King, with whom I am personally acquainted who said on oath that the above statement is true. Witness my hand and notarial seal this April 10th 1901.

J. H. BRAGG,

Seal. Notary Public.

LIST OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO

Mary L. (Barrow) King,

and destroyed with the W. F. M. Society's property in T'ai An-fu, Shantung Province, China, during the summer of 1900.

1 Sewing Machine	$ 20.00
1 Writing Desk	15.00
1 Bookcase	15.00
1 Dressing Case	7.00
1 Small wardrobe	8.00
1 Cutting table	2.00
7 Chairs and bassock	18.00
Toilet Set	4.00
2 Slop pails	4.00
2 Lamps	2.00
1 Heating stove with pipe	10.00
Rugs and matting	25.00
Pillows and bedding	25.00
Table linen	20.00
7 pr. Curtains, poles and rings	40.00
Dishes, Cooking utensils,	10.00
Silverware	10.00
Pictures	18.00
Table cover and bric-a-brac,	9.00
Foxskin Circular	18.00
Fur lap-robe	5.00
Clothing	20.00
New material	25.00
Books, general library	600.00
Medical library	100.00
Surgical instruments	65.00
Stores of canned goods	58.00
Total loss	$1150.00

MARY L. B. KING

Sherman Heights)
)
Hamilton County, Tenn.)

Personally appeared before me, J. H. Bragg, a notary Public duly elected, commissioned and qualified in and for the State and County aforesaid, Mary B. King, with whom I am personally acquainted who said on oath that the above statement is true. Witness my hand and notarial seal this April 10th 1901.

J. H. BRAGG,

Seal. Notary Public.

#164
$2375.00

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
March 13, 1901.

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I enclose herewith, properly sworn to, list of the personal property of Mrs. Mary L. King destroyed at Pei Tai Ho, China. Mrs King is a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Very respectfully,

H. K. CARROLL

#164
#2575

MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
150 Fifth Avenue, New York.
March 13, 1901.

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:-

I enclose herewith, properly sworn to, list of the personal property of Mrs. Mary L. King destroyed at Pei Tai Ho, China. Mrs King is a missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Very respectfully,

H. K. CARROLL.

Avondale, Tenn.

Mar. 8th, 1901.

This is to certify that property owned by me at East Cliff, Pei Tai Ho, China, was destroyed by Boxers during the summer of 1900, as follows,

Cottage totally destroyed	$1500.00
Increased cost of building, labor and supervision, at 25%	375.00
Loss of rent for two years	600.00
Furniture destroyed	100.00
Total	$2575.00

MARY L. KING

Hamilton County
State of Tennessee. March the 8th 1901.

Personally appeared before me J. H. Bragg, a Notary Public, duly elected, commissioned and qualified in and for the above state and County Mary L. King with whom I am personally acquainted and the said Mary L. King acknowledged that she signed the above instrument for the purpose therein expressed. Witness my hand and notarial seal this March the 8th 1901.

J. H. BRAGG,

Seal. Notary Public.

Avondale, Tenn.
Mar. 8th, 1901.

This is to certify that property owned by me at Best CLIFF, Pei Tai Ho, China, was destroyed by Boxers during the summer of 1900, as follows,

Cottage totally destroyed	$1800.00
Increased cost of building, labor and supervision, at 25%	375.00
Loss of rent for two years	600.00
Furniture destroyed	100.00
Total	$2875.00

MARY L. KING

Hamilton County
State of Tennessee. March the 8th 1901.

Personally appeared before me J. H. Bragg, a Notary Public, duly elected, commissioned and qualified in and for the above state and County Mary L. King with whom I am personally acquainted and the said Mary L. King acknowledged that she signed the above instrument for the purpose therein expressed. Witness my hand and notarial seal this March the 8th 1901.

J. H. BRAGG,
Seal. Notary Public.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 164 and 165.

AWARD on Claim of MARY L. KING.

ALLOWED:

House at Pai-tai-ho	$1,500.00
Increased cost of reconstruction 25%	375.00
Furniture	100.00
	$1,975.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	228.56
TOTAL.....	$2,203.56

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Rent of Pei-tai-ho house two years	$ 600.00
Tai-an-fu claim	1,150.00
TOTAL.....	$1,750.00

Tientsin, China,
October 13th, 1902.

William E. Barrett
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

W. F. Walker, sworn, says: that he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Tientsin;China; that he is acquainted with Mary L. King; that the said Mary L. King is a native citizen of the United States of America; that her permanent residence is at Avendale, Tennessee; that she is temporarily residing at Tai-an-fu, Shantung, China; and that her occupation is and during the year 1900 was that of a missionary.

MIRANDA CROUCHER, sworn, says: that she knew the cottage of Mary L. (Barrow) King at Pei-tai-ho; that said cottage was

a

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

Nos. 164 and 165.

AWARD on Claim of MARY E. KING.

ALLOWED:

[illegible] $1,800.00

[illegible] 375.00

[illegible] 100.00

$1,975.00

[illegible] 288.66

TOTAL..... $2,263.66

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

[illegible] $ 600.00

[illegible] 1,163.00

TOTAL..... $1,763.00

[illegible], China,

October 10th, 1922.

COMMISSIONERS.

[illegible]. P. Walker, sworn, says: that he is a member of the [illegible] Diplomatic Mission at Tientsin, China; that he is [illegible] acquainted with Mary E. King; that the said Mary E. King is a [illegible] citizen of the United States of America; that her per- [illegible] present residence is at Arendale, Tennessee; that she is pre- [illegible] ously residing at Tai-an-Fu, Shantung, China; and that her [illegible] ation is and during the year 1900 was that of a missionary.

[illegible] CROUCH, sworn, says: that she knows the witness [illegible]. (Perrow) King et wife-to-be that said marriage was

a three room bungalow with servants quarters and was a well built house; that according to her best knowledge and belief said cottage was worth at the time of its destruction during the "Boxer" troubles of 1900, the sum of $1500.00, and that said cottage contained at that time furniture of Mrs. King reasonally worth $100.00.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

No. 170.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Mabel S. Haynes, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Delaware in the State of Ohio on or about the 26 day of July, 1871; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Delaware in the State of Ohio; that I am temporarily sojourning at Delaware, O; that my occupation ~~is and~~ at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of wife of Rev. J. Fred Haynes of Tsingchua, Province of Chihli, North China. Said J. Fred Haynes died at Tien Tsin, N. China on the 1st day of October, 1901, intestate all his debts of every Kind have been fully paid and he had no contingent liabilities of any Kind

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $5986.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I and said J. Fred Haynes was a citizen of the United States of America.

Said J. Fred Haynes left surviving him the undersigned Mabel S. Haynes his widow, and three children issue: Norman S. born May 15, 1896
Marjorie — " Aug. 5, 1897
and Katherine " Nov. 11, 1898
and no others.

3.--I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of his heirs ; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to J. Fred Hayner

said J. Fred Hayner and myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

Affiant makes the foregoing claim in her own behalf and as Guardian of said three minor Children under Letters of appointment of the Probate Court of Delaware County, Ohio.

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Mabel S. Haynes

Mabel S. Haynes guardian of Norman Marjorie and Katharine Haynes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3rd day of July, 1902, at Columbus, Ohio.

E. B. Dellz
Notary Public
Franklin Co, Ohio

Note: Additional information if needed may be had by addressing Edward K. Lowery, Peter, O

City of Columbus
Ohio, U.S.A. } S.S.

I, E. B. Dellen hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Mabel S. Haynes the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

E. B. Dellen

List of Articles for which Indemnity is Claimed.

1. Tombstone at Peking. ---------- $30.00

IF this is replaced in tact by the Chinese Government, this item is withdrawn.

2. Carved Piano Stool. ---------- $30.00

This was a hand-carved bench, very handsome, as it had a great deal of work on it. It would bring this price in America.

3. Weber Piano. ---------- $450.00

The piano was a high-grade one, as anyone familiar with pianos will know by the make. It had a mahogany case; had been used seven years, but was in perfect condition, as good as new. This make of pianos is warranted to withstand the Oriental climate.

4. Morris Chair. ---------- $35.00

An exttra large chair, with heavy carved arms: it was upholstered in leather.

5. Rocking Chair.(large) ---------- $15.00

6. Two Upholstered Chairs. ---------- $10.00

7. Japanese Screens and Ornaments. ---------- $15.00

8. Photogravure,-"Tallyho"!- ---------- $10.00

Large and handsomely framed.

9. Banquet Lamp and Onyx Table. ---------- $50.00

These were both of onyx and brass, very handsome, and cost more than amount claimed.

10. Parlor Table. ---------- $5.00

11. Lace and Other Curtains. ---------- $30.00

2 pairs lace@$12.00: 1 pair Swiss@$5.00: 4 pairs white goods

Carry forward $680.00

List of Articles for which Indemnity is Claimed.

Telephone at Peking. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $20.00

It ships is replaced in stock by the Chinese Government, this item is withdrawn.

Carved Piano Stool. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $80.00

This was a hand-carved bench, very handsome, as it had a great deal of work on it. It would bring this price in Shanghai.

Upright Piano. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $450.00

The piano was a high-grade one, as anyone familiar with pianos will know by the make. It had a mahogany case; had been used seven years, but was in perfect condition, as good as new. This make of pianos is warranted to withstand the Oriental climate.

Morris Chair. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $35.00

An extra large chair, with heavy carved arms; it was upholstered in leather.

Rocking Chair.(Large) - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $15.00

Two Upholstered Chairs. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $10.00

Japanese Screens and Ornaments. - - - - - - - - - - $15.00

Photographs.-"Tai Yuen"- - - - - - - - - - - - - - $10.00

Large and handsomely framed.

Banquet Lamp and Onyx Table. - - - - - - - - - - - - $50.00

These were both of onyx and brass, very handsome, and cost more than amount claimed.

Parlor Table. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $5.00

Lace and Other Curtains. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $30.00

2 pairs Lace@$12.00: 1 pair Brass@$5.00: 4 pairs white goods

Carry forward $180.00

Brought forward $680.00

$10.00: sash curtains$3.00.

2. Window Shades. - - - - - - - - - - -$10.00

3. Two Good Etchings. - - - - - - - - -$10.00

4. One Tileand One Plaque. - - - - - - - - -$18.00

These were hand-painted and would have sold at this figure.

5. Two Vases. - - - - - - - - - - $2.00

6. Royal Worcester Vase. - - - - - - - - - $5.00

7. Two Japanese Vases. - - - - - - - - $5.00

8. Cabinet(black wood) filled with small vases and ornaments. - $20.00

9. Century Gallery of Authors$8.00

Frames for several of them-$4.00 - - - - - - - --$10.00

0. Art Interchange Pictures, with Frames. - - - - - - --$10.00

2. Set of Tea-poys. - - - - -- $5.00

3. Wallpaper and Decorations. - - - - - - - - - - $60.00

We had just had our Tsunhua home papered and tinted at our own expense. Decorations refers to the tinting.

4. Sheet and Other Music. - - - - - - - --$30.00

This includes a number of volumes by the best composers, a good collection of sheet music, and a large assortment of hymnals.

5. Eight dining-room Chairs. - - - - - - - - -$18.00

6. Dining Table. - - - - - - - -$35.00

This was an extra wide oak table, with heavy carved legs.

7. Dishes and Kitchen Implements. - - - - - - - -$75.00

The dishes were an entire set of China, used only seven years original cost price $59.00. Also odd pieces of hand-decorated China, and a small silver tea-set. The kitchen utensils

Carry forward $991.00

Lists of Articles for which Indemnity is Claimed.

Telephone at Peking. - - -

Brought forward $ 991. 00

were a full supply of gridirons, tea-kettles, iron kettles((large and small), waffle-iron, five large white-lined iron kettles, tin and granite-iron pans, coffee and tea pots, flour box board and sieve, coffee-mill, meat-chopper, and kitchen towels and cutlery.

28. Laundry Implements. - - - - - - - - $20.00

3 Tubs-$5.00: wringer-$3.00: 3 ironing-boards-$4.00: benches-$1.00: irons-$2.00: clothes-line-$2.00: clothes-pins-$.50: ir ironing-felt-$2.00: wash-board-$.50.

29. Flower Pots (Japanese decorated). - - - - - - - - $2.00

30. Four Lamps and Two Lanterns. - - - - - - - $20.00

31. Vegetable and Fruit Garden. - - - - - - - - $50.00

This estimate seems no more than fair, as we were obliged to leave the summer crop of vegetables and fruit, such as beans, peas , corn, tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, turnips, s squashes, cucumbers, potatoes, celery, grapes, peaches, plums, and straw-berries in quantity, ripe on the vines.

32. Provisions. - - - - - - - - - $150.00

This meant a well-stocked store-room, the contents of which it is impossible to enumerate accurately. I can remember many articles, but not the exact quantity. There were several barrels of flour; one of vinegar; one of sugar; 6 months supply of starch; one box of sapolio cakes; one of soap; one of candles; butter; macaroni; a firkin of corned beef; canned fruit (assorted) canned tomatoes; canned peas; canned corn; canned salmon, lobster, sardines, oysters, and meat of various kinds; spices of every variety; soda and baking powder in quantity; breakfast foods; meals and so forth.

Carry forward $ 1233. 00

Camp Pomonok #291. 9

were a full supply of grilling, pan-broiler, iron fork(
three and small), waffle-iron, five large white-lined iron
kettles, six and granite-iron pans, coffee and tea pots, flour
and bread and cake, coffee-mill, meat-chopper, and kitchen
scales and cutlery.

Laundry Implements. - - - - - -$50.00

1 Tub-$2.00: Wringer-$3.00: Ironing-board-$1.00:Bamboo-
clothes-line-$2.00: Irons-$2.00: clothes-pins-$.50: Ir
ironing-felt-$2.00: wash-board-$.50.

Flower Pots(Japanese decorated). - - - - - - - $2.00

Four lamps and Two Lanterns. - - - - - - $20.00

Vegetable and Fruit Garden. - - - - - - -$50.00

This estimate means no more than fair, as we were obliged
to leave the summer crop of vegetables and fruit, such as
beans, peas , corn, tomatoes, lettuce, radishes, turnips, s
quashes, cucumbers,potatoes,celery, grapes, peaches, plums,
and straw-berries in quantity, ripe on the vines.

Provisions. - - - - - - - - - $150.00

This meant a well-stocked store-room, the contents of which
it is impossible to enumerate accurately. I can remember many
articles, but not the exact quantity. There were several
barrels of flour;one of vinegar; one of sugar; 6 months supply
of starch; one box of Sapolio soaps; one of soap; one of candles;
rubber; matches; a firkin of corned beef; canned fruit(assorted)
canned tomatoes; canned peas; canned corn; canned salmon, lobster,
sardines, oysters, and most of various kinds; spices of every
variety; soda and baking powder in quantity; breakfast foods;
and so forth.

Camp Pomonok #233.9

Dining Table. - - - - - -$25.00

This was an extra wide oak table, with heavy carved legs.

Dishes and Kitchen Implements. - - - - -$75.00

The dishes were an entire set of China, used only seven years
original cost price $30.00. Also odd pieces of hand-decorated
China, and a small silver tea-set. The kitchen utensils

Camp Pomonok #291. 9

Brought forward $1233.00

.Ice in Ice-house. ---------- ----$20.00

A year's supply put in by our own coolies, and a half share in the ice-house itself.

.Milk Tester. ---------- -$1.00

.Refrigerator(brought ffrom America). ------ ---$20.00

.Stove-pipe and IMplements. ---------- $33.00

This includes coal scuttles,tongs, shovels, and pokers.

.Tools. ------ -50.p00

This wa s an entire outfit of carpenter and garden tools.

.Three pairs of Skates. ------- $7.00

.Paints. ------ --$10.00

This includes a good outfit of water-color paints, wit/l brushes paper, copy patterns, and so forth.

.Three bath-tubs(2large and 2 small). ------ -$10.00

.Bycycle and Supplies. ------ -$35.00

.Hammock.(fancy). ---------- $5.00

.Baby-buggy. ---------- --$20.00

.Ten Padlocks. ------- $5.00

Large ones for locking heavy doors.

.Donkey Pack and Bridle. ------- $5.00

.Syringe. ------ $2.00

.Eight tin-lined Boxes. ------ -$10.00

Well made boxes, furnished with hinges and lined with tin for packing boxes.

.Two rolls of Matting. ------ $8.00

.Children's Toys. ----- -$10.00

.Two Clocks. ----- $3.00

Carry forward $1487.00

Ice in Ice-House. - - -

Brought forward $1487.00

51. TWO MIrrors. ---- $3.00

52. Bronze Idol. - - - - - - - - $10.00

53. Window rods(brass). - - - - - - - - - $5.00

54. Sewing machine. - - - - - - - $35.00

A "Domestic" in perfect condition.

55. Kindergarten Materials. - - - - - - - $3.00

56. INvalid Bed-table. - - - - - - - $1.00

57. Sewing Table. - - - - - - - $3.00

58. Medicine Case. - - - - - - - - $7.00

It has already cost me $7.00 to replace the case of Homeopathic medicines which I lost there. As these were not tye only medicines included in the estimate, it is very low.

59. Waste paper Baskets. - - - - - - $2.00

60. One Stool and Two Cash-boxes. - - - - - - $3.00

All made in China by a carpenter.

61. Free Door-mars(thick). - - - - - - $3.00

62. Two Chinese Imperial Tiles. - - - - $2.00

63. Study Desk,$30.00;Study Chair,$10.00. - - - - $40.00

A roll-top desk and a revolving chair.

64. One brass and Two Other Book-cases. - - - - $50.00

The brass book-case was a framework of brass supporting shelves,-a parlor book-case. The others were the library book casesmade in America. One consisted of inch thick boxes with covers, graded in width so as to be piled on top of each other for a book-case and used for packing the books when moving.

65. Over 1000 Volumes of Books. - - - - - - - $1300.00

See on Page 9

Carry forward- $2954.00

Ice-plow and Implements.	$38.00
Refrigerator (brought from America).	30.00
Milk Pantry.	21.00
A year's supply put in by our own cooling, and a half share in the ice-house itself.	
Two Mirrors.	25.00
Bronze Idol.	40.00
Window rods (brass).	18.50
Sewing machine.	38.00
"Domestic" in perfect condition.	
Underground Waterpipe.	18.00
Invalid Bed-table.	11.00
Serving Table.	18.00
Medicine Case.	17.00
It has already cost me $7.00 to replace the case of	
consumptive medicines which I took there. In these were not the only medicines included in the estimate, it is very low.	
Table Paper Baskets.	16.00
One School-and Two Desk-boxes.	18.00
All made in China by a carpenter.	
Tree Door-mats (China).	18.00
Two Chinese Imperial Tiles.	28.00
Study Desk, $30.00; Study Chair, $10.00.	140.00
A tall-top desk and a revolving chair.	
One brass and Two Other Book-cases.	130.00
The brass book-case was a framework of brass supporting shelves,--a parlor book-case. The others were the library book cases made in America. One consisted of inch thick boxes with covers, grated in with so as to be piled on top of each other for a book-case and used for packing the books when moving.	
Over 1000 Volumes of Books.	$1200.00

See on Page 7

Brought forward $2954.00

66. Manuscripts and Note-books. - - - - -- - - $1200.pp

This item I am unable to itemize or explain, except that I recall Mr. Hayner's oftrepeated regrets concerning this loss. Ministers of my acquaintance have thought the item small, as they consider their original work of more value than their books.

67. Maps(some dozen large library maps). - - - - - - - -$10.00

68. Thirteen Odd Chairs. - - - - - - - - - -$50.00

Rocking chair, steamer chairs, and rattan chairs.

69. Carved Boxes(two). - - - - - - --$15.00

These were carved by hand, and would sell for this amount or more for their artistic value.

70. Two Single Beds. - - - - - - --$12.00

71. Stationery(supply on hand). - - - - - - - -$10.00

72. Two Calling card Plates. - - - - - - - - $2.00

73. Card-case. - - - - - - - - $5.00

Soft leather with sterling silver mountings and monogram.

74. Dressing case and Mirror. - - - - - - - -$35.00

A well mad e bureau of best material, built for a life-time.

75. Carpets. - - - - - - --$200.00

Parlor rug,-$40.00: nursery rug,-$30.00: dining-room rug,-$28.00 bed-room rug,-$30.00: two smaller rugs,-$32.00: several small rugs,-$40.00.

76. Bedding. - - - - - - - - $100.00-40.00

4 Comforts,----------$16.00

Sheets,- - - - - - - - - - - $8.00

Small counter-pane - - - - - - $ 2.00

Carry forward $4573.00

A year's supply put in by one man possibly, and a half share in the ice-house itself.

Ice in ice-house. - - -

Brought forward $4573.00

2 pair blankets,- - - - - - - - $7.00

Children's sheets, - - - - - - - -$2.00

Bedding for country trips,- - -$18.00

2 pairs of pillows, - - - - - - $6.00

Silk blanket, - - - - - - - - - $2.00

Pillow slips, - - - - - - - - - $5.00

$100.00

77. Clothing. - - - - - - - - ---$310.00

Mr. Hayner's clothes for country touring, a corduroy suit

lined throughout with astrakan,-cap to match,--$50.00

Overcoat,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $20.00

2 suits of clothes,- - - - - - - - - - - - $30.00

Pair of fur mittens, - - - - - - - - - - - $ 5.00

Cuffs and collars, a big supply, - - - - - $10.00

Ladies trimmed hat, - - - - - - - - - - $ 4.00

Evening dress, - - - - - - - - - - - $20.00

Two common dresses, - - - - - - - - - - $20.00

Lingerie, - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 5.00

Black astrakan cape, satin-lined, - - - - - - - $22.00

Flannel skirt, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $2.00

5 shirt waists, - - - - - - - - - - - - $2.00

Invalid sacque, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $3.00

Bicycle leggins, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $4.00

Fur-lined cloak, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $10.00

2 pair mittens, - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 2.00

Child's cloak, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 5.00

3 pair child's leggins, - - - - - - - - - - $ 4.50

~~218.50~~

Carry forward $4883.50

2 pair blankets,	$ 7.00
Children's shoes,	3.00
Blanket for country trips,	10.00
2 pairs of pillows,	36.00
Silk blanket,	12.00
Pillow slips,	12.00
	$100.00

9. Clothing.

Mayner's clothes for country touring, & costumer suit-	
lined throughout with antelope,—one to match,—	350.00
Overcoat,	200.00
3 suits of clothes,	120.00
pair of fur mittens,	8.00
Jacket and collars, & big muff,	110.00
Fashion Journal for,	1.00
Evening dress,	120.00
Two opera dresses,	250.00
Tights,	3.00
Black satteen waist, satin-lined,	350.00
Flannel skirt,	12.00
2 white suits,	25.00
Tweed coats,	25.00
Bicycle leggins,	21.00
Tailored cloth,	150.00
2 pair mittens,	
Child's cloak,	5.00
2 pair tights & leggins,	3.50

Carried forward $ 1893.50

Brought forward $ 1893.50

Bed-room rug, 100.00; two smaller rugs, 200.00; several small rugs, 110.00.

Bedding.

4 blankets,	18.00
Sheets,	28.00
Small bolster pads	4.00
	$ 100.00

Carried forward $ 2123.50

Brought forward $ 2123.50

Brought forward, $4883.00

Brought forward,	$218.50
5 pair child's mittens,	$ 1.50
6 child's hats and hoods,	$ 5.00
Child's fur-lined cape,	$ 10.00
Boy's clothing,	$ 15.00
Shoes(old and new) for family of five,	$ 27.00
Infant's layette,	$ 30.00
Fancy stick pins,	$ 3.00
	$310.00

78. Three Toilet Sets and One Bed Warmer, ----- $21.00

79. Fur Robe, ----- $20.00

80. Two Iron Beds(child's), ----- $15.00

81. Dry Goods, ----- $29.00

82. Uncut goods for clothing.

82. Patterns, ----- $ 3.00

83. One Solid Silver Fork,,

Sixteen Solid Silver Teaspoons, ----- $19.00

84. HOME Desk, ----- $27.00

A handsome desk and cabinet combined. This amount of money has already been spent on a desk to replace it.

85. Six Tons Coal ----- $27.00

Our coal was carted from Tang-Shan twice a year.

86. One Chest-$3.00, and One Trunk-$15.00, ----- $18.00

87. Two Silver Covered Dishes(to enclose baking dishes) ----- $11.00

88. Interest to date of payment according to resolutions, -----

Total without Interest, $5073.00

Interest for 3 years @ 6% 913.00

Total $5986.00

Brought forward,	$218.50
1 pair child's mittens,	1.50
1 child's bed mattress,	8.00
1 child's cot-lined cape,	10.00
1 boy's clothing,	15.00
1 woman's coat and hat,	27.00
1 woman's jacket,	20.00
1 pair rubber plus,	2.00
[illegible]	131.00
Three Tables and One bed lounge,	221.00
1 Fur Cape,	250.00
1 Two Seat (child's),	215.00
1 Dry Goods,	219.00
Assort goods for clothing.	
1 Pictures,	3.00
1 One Gold Silver Pork,	
Sixteen Gold Silver Teaspoons,	219.00
1 HOME Desk,	227.00
1 bandsome desk and cabinet combined. This amount	
of money has already been spent on a desk to replace it.	
1 Six Pans Coal,	227.00
1 One coal van carpet from Pang-Shan twice a year.	
1 One Sheet-00 Wand One Trunk-$15.00,	218.00
1 Two Silver Covered Dishes (to enclose baking dishes)	211.00
1 Interest to date of payment according to resolutions,	
Total without Interest,	$2077.00

Interest for 3 years @ 6%

$213.00

$2290.00

A Partial Enumeraton of the Books of the Library.

alks in Rome-$2.50

alks in Paris-1.75

alks in London3.00 Hare - - -- - - - - - - - ----$ 7.25

Thousand Miles up the Nile,--Edwards, - - - - - - - - - - $ 2.00

helly's Poems in four volumes, with notes, - - - - - - - - $7.00

ugo's Les Miserables in five volumes, illustrated, - - - - - $ 8.25

bout 25 volumes of the Poets, @ $1.00 a volume, - - - - - - - - $25.00

Longfellow	Moore	Keats
yron	Browning	Lowell
Ingelow	Whittier	Mrs. Browning
Burns	Milton	Wordsworth
Tennyson	Poe	Bryant
Shelly	Coleridge	Chaucer
Spencer	Popper	Scott

ictorian Poets,

oets of America, - Stedman, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -$ 4.50

ubke's History of Art,2 volumes, - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 6.00

Ven Bede,

omola, George Eliot, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -$ 2.00

erdinand and Isabella, Irving, - - - - - - - - - - - $ 2.00

uskin's Complete Works, (handsomely bound) - - - - - - - - $32.00

awthore's Complete Works,(handsomely bound), - - - - - - - $29.00

istory of our own Times, McCartney, - -2 vols. - - - - - $ 2.50

ur Place among Infinities, Procter, - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.25

he Miraculous Element in the Gospels,-$2.50

arabolic Teaching of Christ, $2.50

he Training of the Twelve, $2.50 by Alexander Bruce,$ 7.50

irls Who Became Famous, - $1.50

amous European Artists, $1.50 by Sarah K.Bolton, - - - -$ 3.00

Carried forward - 137.25

Partial enumeration of the books of the library.

Longfellow — Moore — Keats
Tupper — Browning — Lowell
Burns — Milton — Mrs. Browning
Tennyson — Poe — Wordsworth
Shelly — Coleridge — Bryant
Scott — Tupper — Shawcr
Poetical Works.
Poets of America. — Stedman.
Hume's History of Eng. 5 volumes.
Scott's Novels.
Irving's Complete Works, (Duodecimo bound)
Dickens' Complete Works, (Duodecimo bound)
History of our Own Times, McCarthy. — 2 vols.
Familiar Quotations, Bartlett.
Dramatic Readings, Kate Sanborn.
Readings and Recitations, Frank H. Fenno.
Readings and Recitations, Mary A. Kidder.
Readings and Recitations, Anna Randall Diehl.
Readings and Recitations, Alice Neal Haynes.
Readings and Recitations, Lida Rose McCabe.
Readings and Recitations, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton.
Readings and Recitations, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton.
Readings and Recitations, Mrs. Sarah T. Bolton

Brought forward 137.25

Picturesque America, 2 vols. ills. - - -

Partial Enumeration of the Books of the Library.

Brought forward 190.50

reek Grammer,	$ 1.50
atin Lexicon,	$ 2.00
omer's Illiad,	$ 1.80
icero's Orations,	$ 1.40
atin Grammar,	$ 1.50
rench English Dictionary,	$ 5.00
irst Lessons in French,	$ .80
erman English Dictionary,	$ 7.00
essons in German,	$ .75
ebster's Dictionary, Unabridged,	$10.00
iles Dictionary,	$15.00
ang Hsi Dictionary,	$25.00
illiams Dictionary,	$ 5.00
tent's Dictionary,	$ 5.00
wo Small Chinese English Dictionary,	$ 2.00
ateer's Lessons in Chinese, 3 vols.	$ 5.00
aie's Lessons in Chinese, 3 vols.	$ 7.00
hinese Bible, best edition, - soft covers-	$ 6.00
illian's Middle Kingdonm, 2 vols.	$ 4.00
hinese Characteristics, - Smith,	$ 1.25
ycle of Cathay, - Martin,	$ 2.00
osephus,	$ 2.00
ohn Wesley's Sermons,	$ 3.00
ece Homo, Seeley,	$ 1.00
ece Deus , Parker,	$ 1.00
escent of Man, Darwin,	$ 3.00
ature and the Supernatural, - - $1.50	

Carried forward 307.10

Partial Enumeration of the Books of the Library.

[illegible] in Vols.-12.50

[illegible] in Parts-1.75

[illegible] in Lonmans.00 Vols - - -

Brought forward - 307.10

ermons from the New Life, - - $1.50, by Horace Bushnell, - --$ 3.00

he Idea of God , Fiske, - - - $ 1.00

atural Law in the Spiritual World, - - Drummond, - - - - $ 1.00

utler's Analogy, - - - - - $ 2.60

essianic Prophecy, - $3.00

iblical Study, - - -$3.00 by Briggs, - - - - - - - $ 6.00

ant, - - - $ 1.25

he Foreknowledge of God, - - $1.50

ivine Nescience, - - - - $1.50, by Lorenzo McCabe, - $ 3.00

istory of Civilization, Guizot, - - - - - - - - - - $ 4.00,

etters from Hell. - - - - - - - - $ 1.00

acing the Twentieth Century, by James M. King, - - - - $ 2.50

hild's History of England, - $1.50

reat Expectations, - - - - $ .80 by Dickens, - - - - -- $ 2.50

oethe's Faust, Taylor's Translation, - - - - - - - - - $ 2.50

he Cambridge Bible in small volumes, - - - - - - - - - $25.00

ight of Asia, by Arnold, - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.00

arper's Weekly bound in five very large volumes, - - - - $20.00

ohn Halifax, Gentleman, - - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.50

oldiers of Fortune, by R.H.Davis - - - - - - - - - $ .75

ean Ingelow, - Poems, - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.00

acon's Essays, - - - - - - - $ 1.00

erson's Essays, - - - - - - $ .75

eauties from De Quincy, - - - - - - - $ 1.00

lories, by Max Muller, - - - - - $ 1.00

istory of the United States, - Higginson, - $ 2.00

Carry forward 392.25

Partial Enumeration of the Books of the Library.

Volumes in Folio--32.80

Volumes in Quarto--41.75

Volumes in Octavo--80.00 More - - -

Brought forward $392.25

ibbons Fall and Decline of the Roman Empire, - - - - - ---------$ 7.00

ise of the Dutch Republic, John L.Motley, - - - - - - - - - - $ 4.00

ooth's Beneath Two Flags, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.50

rescott's Ferdinand and Isabella, - - - - - - #2 vols.- - - $ 4.00

ackay of Uganda, - - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.00

inney's Autobiography, - - - - - - - $ 1.50

usic Study in Germany, - - - - - $ 1.25

mitation of Christ, by Thomas A Kempis, - - - - - - $ .80

hild's Bible Story Book, - - - - - - - $ 1.00

he Christology of Jesus, - - - $1.50

he Life of St. Paul, - - - - - $ .80

he Life of Christ, - - - - - $ .80

mago Christi, - - - - - - - $1.50

he Preacher and his Models, -- -$1.50

rial and Death of Jesus Christ, $1.50 - by James Stalker, - $ 7.20

rables of our Savior, - - - - $1.75

iracles of our Savior, - - - - $1.75

ontrary Winds and Other Sermons, $1.75

imitations of Life and Other Sermons, $1.75

oses the Lawgiver, - - - - - - $1.50

eter the Apostle, - - - - - - $1.50

aul the Missionary, -- - - - $1.50 by William M. Taylor, - $11.50

Brother Bonar

~~BrotherSlouse, - - $1.50~~ - - - - - - .75

ite Slaves, - $1.50

w the Other Half Lives, - $1.50 by Jacob Riis, - - - - - - $ 3.00

w to be Happy though Married, - - - - - - - $ .75

Carry forward - $437.20

Brought forward $37.30

Bunyan's Pilgrom's Progress, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.50

Signs and Seasons, by John Burroughs, - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.25

Life and Teachings of Christ by the four Evangelists, - - - - $ 1.00

Biekie's Hours with the Bible, old, $7.50, -- new, $5.50 - - $13.00

History of the Christian Church, Fisher, - - - - 2 vols. - $ 8.00

Christian Missions and Social Progress, by James S. Dennis, - $ 5.00

Expositors Bible, (about) 24 vols. @ $1.50, - - - - - - - - $36.00

Sentimental Tommy. by J.M.Barrie, - - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.50

Hans Anderson's Fairy Tales, - - - - - - - - $ 1.00

Arabian Nights, - - - - -- - - $ 1.00

Tales from Shakespeare, by Charles and Mary Lamb, - - - - - $ 1.00

Christians and the Theatre, by Buckley, - - - - - -- - - $ .50

Punctuation, by Allardyce, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ .50

Recessional, by Kipling, fancy binding, - - - - - - - - $ .75

Child's Library of Poetry and Song, - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.75

In His Name , Hale, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.00

Nature's Serial Story, - - - - - $1.25

Opening of a Chestnut Burr, - - $1.25 by E. P. Roe. - - $ 2.50

Swiss Family Robinson, by Wyss, - - - - - - - - - - - - $ .75

The Scarlet Letter by Hawthorne, - - - - - - - - - - - $ .75

Reveries of a Bachelor, - $ .75

Dream Life, - - - - - $ .75, by Ik Marvel, - - - - - $ 1.50

Life of Wesley, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 1.50

A History of Christian Doctrine, 2 vols., - - $5.00

Commentary on Romans, - - - - - - - - $2.50, W. F. Shedd $7.50

Strategic Points in the World's Conquest, by John R. Mott, - $ 1.00

Carry forward $745.05

Carried forward $ 437.30

Carried forward $ 343.05

Carried forward $ 92.25

 Brought forward 545.13

The Miraculous Element in the Gospels, - $2.50

The Parabolic Teaching of Christ, - - - $2.50

The Training of the Twelve, - - - $2.50

The Kingdom of God, - - - - - - - $2.00, - Alexander B. Bruce,

- - - ----$ 9.50

The Christian's Secret of a Happy Life, Hannah W. Smith, - - $ .75

Little Classic Series,-Childhood, - - - - - - - - - $ 1.00

Life and Times of Jesus, - - $1.50

Outline of Christian Theology, Clarke, - - - -$2.75, - - -$ 4.25

Short History of the English People, Green, -- - - - - $ 1.50

Encyclopedia of Missions, - Funk and Wagnalls, - - - - - - $12.00

Beecher's Sermons, - - - - $ 5.00

On the Preparation and Delivery of Sermons, - Broadus, - - $ 1.75

Life of Christ, Farrar, - - ---- - $ 1.50

Dictionary of the Bible, Smith, 4 vols. - - - - - - - - $20.00

The Psalms, Browne, 2 vols. - - - - - - - - $ 4.00

The Psalms, Delitch, 2 vols. - - - - - - - $ 5.00

Epistles of St. Paul, Conybeare and Howson, - - - - - - - - $ 1.50

The Land and the Book. Thompson, - 3 vols. - - - - - - - - $ 7.50

Elements of Geology. -- -- -- -- - - - - - $ 2.00

Henry Esmond, .50

Vanity Fair, - - .50, by Wm. M Thackery, - - - - - - - $ 1.00

Shakespeare, 5 vols. - - -- - - $10.00

Young's Analytical Concordance, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $ 5.00

Chamber's Cyclopaedia of English Literature, 2 vols. - - - - - $ 7.00

Philosophy of Mind, - - - - $3.00

Elements of Physiological Psychology, $4.50 by George T. Ladd, $ 7.50

Carry forward 685.30

Thompson's Diagram's Progress, - - -

16. Brought forward 635.30

eloubet, 6 vols. - - -

$ 7.01.05-

Je vous prie, monsieur, de vouloir bien me faire parvenir le total- et je vous prie de recevoir, monsieur, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

153 West Central Ave.,
Delaware, Ohio.
July 14th 1902.

To the Hon. Mr. Balmbridge & Mr. Ragsdale;
U. S. Claims Commissioners;

Dear Sirs;

In accordance with your instructions received a few days ago I have filled out the Memorials before an attorney, and herewith return them, together with my claims against the Chinese Government.

You are aware under what peculiar difficulties I have labored in furnishing you with some

[redacted]

of the particulars you requested, - on account of the death of my husband, and the impossibility of finding the notes from which he prepared his claim. However, we worked on it together, and from memory I have been able to recall the greater part of the information required concerning the household part. Where it has seemed to me that any item explains itself as reasonable I have added nothing, but where I felt that questions

[redacted]

would be relevant, I
have added explanations
to the best of my ability.
You will readily appre-
ciate the fact that it
was impossible to remem-
ber Mr. Haynes theological
library, with which I had
absolutely nothing to do.
Those books which I
have myself used for
reference I have been
able to recall or those
to which he had attracted
my attentions for any reason.
As you will see I have
been able to remember
only a little over half, but
the reason is obvious and
I consider my husband's

[redacted]

claim to be correct. He purchased last year about $400. worth of books, and it seemed like a mere beginning when I saw them put on the shelves in Fenton: as you know money does not go far with expensive theological works.

I trust that I shall have been able to meet all of your requirements, as I consider my claim a fair one, and have conscientiously refrained from exorbitant demands.

Hoping for a favorable reply, - I am

Yours Respectfully,

Mabel S. Hayner.

[redacted]

Evans, Publisher and Stationer.

LETTERS OF GUARDIANSHIP.

E STATE OF OHIO, }
laware County, ss. }

ll to whom these Presents may come, Greeting;

Know Ye, That the Honorable the Judge of the Probate Court of the County of Dela- and State of Ohio, has appointed, and by these presents does appoint Mabel S Haynes Guardian to the ~~person and~~ estate of Norman S Haynes, Marjorie Haynes & Katharine Haynes rem of J. Fred Haynes, deceased, hereby, ing to said Guardian all and singular the power necessary, and by the law required, to enable her fully to do, act and perform all and singular the duties of Guardian for the aforesaid s, according to the statute in such case made and provided.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto affixed my signature and the seal of said Probate Court at Delaware, Ohio, this 3" day of July, Anno Domini, one thousand nine hundred and Five.

E Lee Porterfield
Probate Judge.

E STATE OF OHIO, }
laware County, ss. }

I, E. LEE PORTERFIELD, Judge and Clerk ex-officio of the Probate Court in and for said y, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full and true copy of the original letters of Guard- p issued by said Court to Mabel S Haynes Mabel S Haynes ardian of said minors therein named. And that said e 3 day of July A. D., 1902, in said Court, accepted said appoint- and gave bond, according to the laws of the State of Ohio, and that she is now the Guardian of said minors.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of said Court, at Delaware, Ohio, this 3" day of July A. D., 1902.

E Lee Porterfield
Probate Judge and Clerk ex-officio of the Probate Court.

Letters of Guardianship.

TO

Mabel S Haynes

GUARDIAN OF

Norman S Haynes

Marjorie Haynes

and

Katharine Haynes

F. T. EVANS,
Publisher, Stationer and Printer, Delaware, Ohio.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 170.

AWARD on Claim of Estate of J. F. HAYNER.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$3,633.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	418.31 ✓
TOTAL.....	$4,051.31 ✓

OKD

DISALLOWED:

On tombstone (replaced)	$ 30.00
" piano	100.00
" wall paper and decorations (on Mission property)	60.00
" Vegetable and fruit garden	50.00
" Manuscripts and note books	1,200.00
" Interest 3 years	913.00
TOTAL.....	$2,353.00

Tientsin, China,

October 9th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 178.

Claim of C. H. C. MOLLER.

b

#178
$21,210.00
5

Permanent Address

Tientsin China

The Raleigh

Washington D.C.

July 17,1901.

To the Honorable

the Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

SEAL.

Sir:

I the undersigned, Charles Henry Christopher Moller, a citizen of the United States of America, by naturalization papers issued at Sioux City, Iowa, on the 29th day of October. 1895 (certified copy attached) ; and resident at Tientsin, North China, being there located and established in business as a Bill, Bullion, and General Broker, and Commercial Agent, have the honor to submit the following claims against the Chinese Government for damages sustained in Tientsin, China, during the recent disturbances in that country:

A. Buildings and other property damaged at my residence, Victoria Terrace, and at my business premises, 99 Consular Road, both situated in the foreign concession of Tientsin North China Both locations were subjected to almost uninterrupted shotting and shelling from the native walled city of Tientsin, and from surrounding Chinese fortifications, from about the 13th of June, 1900 until about the 15th of July, 1900, the date of the capture by the allied troops of the walled city of Tientsin by assault. I was driven from my residence by t he entrance of shells therein and took refuge in my office. which was being shelled also, but at times to a less degree.

The

Permanent Address

Tientsin China

The Raleigh

Washington D.C.

July 17,1901.

To the Honorable

the Secretary of State,

Washington D.C.

SEAL.

Sir:

I the undersigned, Charles Henry Christopher Moller, a citizen of the United States of America, by naturalization papers issued at Sioux City, Iowa, on the 28th day of October, 1885 (certified copy attached) ; and resident at Tientsin, North China, being there located and established in business as a Mill, Builder, and General Broker, and Commercial Agent, have the honor to submit the following claims against the Chinese Government for damages sustained in Tientsin, China, during the recent disturbances in that country:

A. Buildings and other property damaged at my residence, Victoria Terrace, and at my business premises, 98 Consular Road, both situated in the foreign concession of Tientsin North China. Both locations were subjected to almost uninterrupted shotting and shelling from the native walled city of Tientsin, and from surrounding Chinese fortifications, from about the 13th of June, 1900 until about the 18th of July, 1900, the date of the capture by the allied troops of the walled city of Tientsin by assault. I was driven from my residence by the entrance of shells therein and took refuge in my office which was being shelled also, but at times to a less degree,

The

The losses sustained by me, to my personal effects, amount to the sum of Two thousand five hundred dollars, $ 2,500.

B. I lost by employees' salaries, whose services could not be utilized between the time of the investment of the foreign settlements of Tientsin by the Chinese on June 13, 1900, until the relief of Peking by the allied troops, August 15,1900, Six hundred dollars, $ 600.

Unavoidable general expenses incurred, supporting and sustaining employees at starvation prices, Four hundred dollars $.400.

C. Stock in trade, goods, stores, valuable samples destroyed outright by fire caused by the explosion of Chinese shells,Three thousand three hundred dollars, $3,300

D. One full ship load cargo of Foochow poles in transit from Taku to Tientsin , intercepted , captured, levied on, and utterly destroyed by the Boxers and used by them in their offensive operations against foreigners for pontoon and bridge purposes, Thirteen thousand dollars 13,000.

E. Goods requisitioned by foreign troops for defence works at the Barricades. Four horses and two carriages, Five hundred dollars, $ 500.

F. Interest on above, computed as per the report of the claims Commission, at 7% on $20, 300. $ 1610

21,910

I make no claim for moral and intellectual damages, nor illness suffered, though I desire to append a physician's certificate, showing that my general health was not improved by the hardships undergone and incurred by me, in staying throughout by my property and using every endeavor to the last

endeavor

last

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Unavoidable general expenses incurred, supporting and sustaining employees at starvation prices. Four hundred dollars $.400.

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D. One full ship load cargo of Poochow poles in transit from Taku to Tientsin , intercepted , captured, looted on, and utterly destroyed by the Boxers and used by them in their offensive operations against foreigners for pontoon and bridge purposes. Thirteen thousand dollars 13,000.

E. Goods requisitioned by foreign troops for defence works at the Barricades. Four horses and two carriages. Five hundred dollars, $ 500.

F. Interest on above, computed as per the report of the claims Commission, at 7% on $20, 800. $ 1810

$21,910

I make no claim for moral and intellectual damages, nor illness suffered, though I desire to append a physician's certificate, showing that my general health was not improved by the hardships undergone and incurred by me. In staying throughout by my property and using every endeavor to the last

last to save the same

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SEAL

C,H.C.Moller.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Wash.D.C. this 17th day of July 1901.

Robert S. Downs.

Notary Public D.C.

pect to have the same

I have the honor to be,Sir,

Your obedient servant.

SEAL

O.H.C.Moller.

Sworn and subscribed to before me at Wash.D.C. this

7th day of July 1901.

Robert S. Downs.

Notary Public D.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State of Iowa, Woodbury County.

Be it remembered, That on the 29th day of October, A.D.. 1895, C.H.C.Moller appeared in the District Court of said County, and applied to the said Court to be admitted to become a Citizen of the United States of America, pursuant to the provisions of the several acts of Congress of the United States of America for that purpose made and provided, and the said applicant having thereupon produced to the Court such evidence,made such d declaration and renunciation, and taken such oath as are by said acts required: Thereupon, it was ordered by the said Court that the said Applicant be admitted, and he was accordingly admitted by the said Court to become a Citizen of the United States of America.

In Testimony Whereof, the Seal of said Court is hereunto affixed this 29th day of October, A.D., 1895.

(Sgd) W,S,Belden, Clerk

(SEAL) (Sgd) J.A. Johnson, Deputy.

Attest-

A true and correct copy of original paper.

Robert S, Downes

Notary Public, D.C.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State of Iowa, Woodbury County.

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(SEAL) (Sgd) J.A. Johnson, Deputy.

(Sgd) W.S.Belden, Clerk

Attest-

A true and correct copy of original paper.

Robert S. Downes

Notary Public, D.C.

APPLEBY STEPHENSON, M.D.,
47 Mildmay Park,
London N.

June 20, 1901.

Mr. Chrys. Moller placed himself under my professional care on his return from China, in December, 1900, and has been attended by me, at intervals, up to this time. I found him suffering from general disturbance and debility of the system. mainly assuming a laryngial, gastric and intestinal character. His nervous system seemed shaken by the anxiety and unnatural strain to which it had been subjected and which I think will take time to bring full restoration.

I did not consider his condition of a very grave character, but his constitution and health were manifestly affected by the conditions under which he worked and suffered.

(Sgd) Appleby Stephenson, M.D.

SEAL.

Attest-

A true and correct copy of original paper.

Robert S Downes

Notary Public D.C.

APPLEBY STEPHENSON, M.D.,

47 Midway Park,

London N.

June 20, 1901.

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I did not consider his condition of a very grave character, but his constitution and health were manifestly affected by the conditions under which he worked and suffered.

(Sgd) Appleby Stephenson, M.D.

SEAL.

Attest-

A true and correct copy of original paper.

Robert S Downes

Notary Public D.C.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.178.

AWARD on Claim of C. H. C. MOLLER.

ALLOWED:

On item A for personal effects $1,000.00 Mex. = U.S. $476.00 ✓

Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900 55.05 ✓

TOTAL.....$531.05 ✓

DISALLOWED:

Balance of claim $20,510.00 Mex. = TOTAL.....U.S. $9,762.76

Tientsin, China,
October 13th, 1902.

William C. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 180

Claim of Heirs at Law of GEORGE FREDERICK WARD and ETTA WARD.

L. A. P.

Copy.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington,

February 4th, 1902.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

In the matter of the claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government by the heirs of George Frederick Ward, concerning which I have heretofore had some correspondence with your Department, I beg leave to enclose you additional papers on behalf of the claimants. The letter of Mr. Blackmer, Judge of Probate, gives the reasons for filing these additional papers. Please acknowledge receipt of same and see that the case receives proper consideration.

Yours truly,

KNUTE NELSON,

U.S.S. Minn.

I. A. P.

Copy.

UNITED STATES SENATE,

Washington,

February 4th, 1902.

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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Yours truly,

KNUTE NELSON,

U.S.S. Minn.

Heman Blackmer.
+++++++
Judge of Probate
and
Attorney at Law.

Albert Lea, Minn.

January 30th, 1902.

Hon. Knute Nelson,

We find that Mr. Ward had made a will in favor of his wife. So we make another claim. And wish to trouble you again to file claim with State Department, and thank you for what you have done.

Respectfully,

Heman Blackmer.

Herman Blackmer.
+++++++
Judge of Probate
and
Attorney at Law.

Albert Lea, Minn.

January 30th, 1902.

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Respectfully,

Herman Blackmer.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON.

No.454 February 10, 1902.

Edwain H. Conger, Esquire,

etc., etc., etc.,

Peking.

Sir:

Referring to instruction No. 440, of the 18th ultimo, I send you herewith enclosed, for your information, additional papers in relation to the claim of the heirs of Mrs. Etta Ward against China.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(S'G'D) John Hay.

Enclosures:

From Honorable Knut Nelson, February 4, 1902.

From Heman Blackmer to Honorable Knute Nelson, January 30, 1902, (copy).

Memorial dated January 28, 1902, signed by Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson, January 28, 1902, duplicate original.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, | $100,000.00
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.
----[[[]]----

MEMORIAL TO THE HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

In the Matter of the Claim for the Unlawful Killing of George Frederick Ward, and infant female child about nine months old, near and at Ku-cheo, by Tuan-lien Volunteers or Chinese rebels against the Empire of China.
-------:o:O:o:-------

STATE OF MINNESOTA, |
| SS.
COUNTY OF FREEBORN. |

ON THIS 28th day of January, A. D. 1902, before me, A. S. Hayes, Clerk of the District Court, Tenth Judicial District of Minnesota, United States of America, personally appeared Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson to me personally known, who, being duly sworn on oath, says that she is a citizen of Albert Lea, Freeborn County, Minnesota.

That George Frederick Ward was the husband of Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Fuller, deceased.

That said George Frederick Ward was a subject of Great Britian; that he left a will at the British Consulate at Shanghai, China, whereby he gives all his property to his wife, Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Fuller, deceased, as this affiant is informed and believes.

That Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson is a sister of said Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Fuller, deceased, who was the wife of said George Frederick Ward, deceased, and one of the heirs and claimants against the Empire of China in the sum of One Hundred Thousand ($100000.00) Dollars, for the unlawful killing of said George Frederick Ward and his infant female child.

That said George Frederick Ward, a missionary, was killed by Chinese rebels on the morning of the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1900, about five miles from Ku-cheo, China, and that said female child was killed at Ku-cheo, in the evening of July 22nd, A. D. 1900, at the time Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Fuller, deceased, its mother, was killed by Tuan-lien volunteers or Chinese rebels.

That said Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Fuller, deceased, was, at the time of her death, a native-born citizen of the United States of America.

That the heirs-at-law and claimants for the murder or unlawful killing of said Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Fuller, deceased, are as follows, viz:Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson, a sister of deceased, and a resident of Albert Lea, Minnesota; Cassus Fuller, a brother of said deceased, and a resident of Tacoma, Washington; Anna Fobes, a deceased sister, leaving Charles Fobes and Harry Fobes, both residents of Trinidad, Colorado, and Mrs. Lelia Ross, a resident of Pasadena, California, as her only heirs; Mrs. Eva Clapp, a deceased sister, leaving Ethel Clapp, Robert Clapp and Phillip Clapp, residents of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as her only heirs.

That all of said above named claimants are native-born citizens of the United States of America, and were citizens thereof on the 22nd day of July, A. D. 1900.

That this affiant, Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson, is entitled to one-fourth of said claim.

That Cassus Fuller is entitled to one-fourth of said claim.

That the children and heirs of Mrs. Anna Fobes, deceased, are entitled to one-fourth of said claim.

That the children and heirs of Mrs. Eva Clapp, deceased, are entitled to one-fourth of said claim.

That hereunto attached is a copy of a translated letter, marked Exhibit "A", and made a part of this memorial.

That these claimants have never received any part of said claim, and that the whole thereof is unsettled.

I, the said Clerk of Court aforesaid, do hereby certify that Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson is to me well and personally known, and is worthy of credit; and I further certify that I am in no manner, either directly or indirectly, interested in the said claim.

Mrs Ella C. Wilkinson
Claimant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me,
this 28th day of January, A. D. 1902.

A. T. Hayes
Clerk of said District Court.

August 12, A. D. 1900.

---4:0:0:4---

"On the 25th of the sixth moon (July 21), in the evening, I left Ch'ang-shan with Mr. Ward to help escort him to Ku-cheo. We had no idea that within 15 or 16 li of the Ku city, a company of a few tens of volunteers would suddenly rush upon us. They seized Mr. Ward at once and killed him, also an enquirer who was with us, named Mau Liyuen, and who was killed on the spot with him. I was beaten and bruised all over my body, and was about to be dispatched when some one or more shouted out to stop their hands, thus I was saved from death to life. Miss Thirgood, Mrs. Ward and baby,(scarcely nine months old), and native nurse also, left Ch'ang-shan by boat on the afternoon of the 25th of the sixth moon (July 21), for Ku-Cheo, at which place they arrived on July 22, and whilst their boat was anchored outside the city gate some Tuan-lien, (volunteers), came upon them and killed them all, Mrs. Ward and baby, Miss Thirgood, and native ah-mah. I then desired to enter the city to inform Mrs. Thompson of the state of things. Alas! I had no idea that all the six gates of the city were fast closed and no one allowed to go in or out, and they have been shut up till this afternoon (August 6), when I found, (what had been reported to me in the interval), that on the 25th of the sixth moon (July 21), Mr. and Mrs. Thompson and children, Miss Thirgood Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond had all, on the same day, been massacred. The house and chapel and other premises had all been looted and destroyed. The bricks, (which were thick and large in Ku-cheo when building new houses like the house Mr. Thompson had just finished, after much labor and trouble), have been taken out of the new house and used to repair the city wall. The people and the Tuan-lien-local-militia, both inside and outside the city everywhere, declare they will kill every Christian they can seize. Therefore, Chen T'ien-fu (Mr. Thompson's Evangelist), and all his family have not been heard from since the 25th of the sixth moon (July 21), up till now, (August 6). We know not if any of them are alive or dead. Some say he is still in hiding inside the city somewhere, and for fear of the unbelievers everywhere, dare not show himself. I do not know whether this is true or not."

In the matter of the claim for the unlawful killing of Mrs. Etta Ward , formerly Etta Fuller deceased at Ku-cheo by Tuan-lien volunteers, or Chinese rebels against the Empire of Chuna.

STATE OF MINNESOTA }
COUNTY OF FREEBORN } SS

On this 11th day of January A.D.1902 before me A.S. Hayes, a clerk of the District Court 10th Judicial District of Minnesota, United States of America, personally appeared Mrs. Ella C/ Wilkinson, to me personally known. Who being by me duly sworn on oath says that she is a citizen of Albert Lea, Freeborn County Minnesota,

That she is a sister of said Mrs. Etta Ward formerly Etta Fuller, deceased and one of the claimants and heirs of said deceased against the Empire of China in the sum of Fifty Thousand($50?000) Dollars for the unlawful killing said Mrs. Etta Ward for merly Fuller deceased, a missionary by Tuan-lien volunteers or Chinese rebels on the 22nd day of July 1900, at Ku-cheo, China.

That daid Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Fuller was at the time of her death, a native born citizen of the United States of America.

That the heirs ar law and claimants for the murder or unlawful killing of said Mrs. Etta Ward formerly Fuller deceased are as follows, viz: Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson a sister of deceased anda resident of Albert Lea Minnesota. Casus Fuller , a brother, a resident of Tacoma, Washington and Mrs. Anna Fobes a deceased sister leaving Charles Fobes r resident of Trinidad Colorado, Harry Fobes resident of Trinidad, Colorado, and Mrs/ Lela Ross, resident od Pasadena, Claifornia, her only heirs. and Mrs. Eva Clapp a deceased sister leaving Ethel Clapp, Ralph Clapp and Philip Clapp residents of Minneapolis, Minnesota, as her only heirs,

That all of said above named claimants are native bron citizens of the United States of America and were citizens thereof on July 22, 1900.

That this affiant Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson is entitled to one-fourth of said claim,

That Casus Fuller is entitled to one-fourth of said claim,

to one-fourth of saud claim.

That the children and heirs of Mrs. Eva Clapp deceased are entitled to one-fourth of said claim.

That hereunto attached is a copy of a translated letter marked Exhibit "A" and made a part of this memorial.

That these claimants have never received any part of sai d claim and that the whole thereof is unsettled.

I the said clerk of court aforesaid do hereby certify that Mrs. Ella C. Wilkinson is to me well known and is worth of credit, and I further certify that I am in no manner either directly or indirectly interested in said claim

Mrs Ella C. Wilkinson.
Claimant.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of Jnauray A.D.1902.

N. J. Hayes
Clerk District Court

"On the 25th of the sixth moon(July21) in the evening, I left Ch'ang-shan with Mr. Ward to help escort him to Ku-cheo. We had no idea that within 15 or 16 li of the Ku city, a company of a few tens of volunteers would suddenly rush upon us. They seized Mr. Ward at once and killed him, also an enquirer who was with us, name Mau Liyuen, and ~~xiiiesxhim~~ who was killed on the spot with him. I was beaten and bruised all over my body, and was about to be despatched when some one or more shouted out to stop their hands, thus I was saved from death to life. Miss Thirgood, Mrs. Ward and baby(scarcely nine months old) and native nurse also, left Ch'ang-shan by boat on the afternoon of the 25th of the sixth moon(July 21), for Ku-chao, at which place they arrived on July 22, and whilst their boat was anchored outside the city gate some Tuan-lien, (volunteers), came upon them and killed them all, Mrs. Ward and baby, Miss Thirgood and native ah-mah. I then desired to enter the city to inform Mrs. Thompson of the state of things, alas! I had no idea that all the six gates of the city were fast closed and no one allowed to go in or out, and they have been shut up till this afternoon(August 6), when I found, (what had been reported to me in the interval), that on the 25 of the sixth moon(July 21), Mr. and Mrs. Thopmson and children, Miss Sherwood, Miss Manchester and Miss Desmond had all , on the same, day been massacred. The house a d chapel and other premises had all been looted and destroyed. The bricks, (which were thick and large in Ku-cheo when ~~kha~~ building new houses like the house Mr. Thonpson had just finished, after much labor and trouble), have been taken out of the new house and used to repair the city wall. The people and of the Tuan-lien-local militia-both inside and outside the city everywhere, declare they will kill every Christian they can sieze. Therefore Chen T'ien-fu(Mr. Thompson's Evangelist), and all his family have hot been heard from since the 25th of the sixth moon,(July21), up till now, August 6)? we know not if any of them are alive or dead, some say he is still in hiding inside the city somewhere, and for fear of the unbelievers everywhere, dare not show himself. I do not know whether this is true or not.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 180.

Claim of Heirs at Law of GEORGE FREDERICK WARD and ETTA WARD.

Ella C. Wilkinson, for herself and other heirs at law of George Frederick Ward and Etta Ward, his wife, makes claim for indemnity as follows:

For the unlawful killing of George Frederick Ward and his infant female child, the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

For the unlawful killing of Mrs. Etta Ward, formerly Etta Fuller, the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars.

It is alleged that George Frederick Ward was murdered by the Chinese near Ku-chao, China, on or about July 22nd, 1900; and that Mrs. Etta Ward and the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ward were murdered by Chinese at Ku-chao on or about the same date. Mrs. Ward and child are reported to have been killed subsequent to the murder of George Frederick Ward.

Memorialist states that the husband, George Frederick Ward, was a subject of Great Britain.

Prior to her marriage Mrs. Etta Ward was Etta Fuller, a native citizen of the United States of America.

It is a well established rule both of municipal and international law, that the national character of a married woman is in all cases determined by that of her husband; and that such national character, once acquired by marriage, continues on the death of the husband. The wife's nationality of origin does not ipso facto revert upon the husband's death, but it may be restored by proper proceedings under certain treaty provisions.

It is also the general rule of law that if the husband

and wife had different domicils when they were married, the domicil of the husband becomes the true and only domicil.

The nationality and domicil of Mrs. Etta Ward at the time of her death were those of her husband. Both were British subjects. The Government of the United States had no jurisdiction over either their persons or property. The Chinese Government owed to the United States no obligation on their behalf. The United States Government can, therefore, make no demand for indemnity for losses or injuries sustained by them, or by others in consequence of their death. Such a claim rests solely within the jurisdiction of the Government of Great Britain.

The Commissioners are of opinion that for these reasons the claims must be dismissed.

Tientsin, China,
October 11th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

and wife had different domicils when they were married, the domicil of the husband became the true and only domicil.

The nationality and domicil of Mrs. Yates Wood at the time of her death were those of her husband. Both were British subjects. The Government of the United States had no jurisdiction over either their persons or property. The Chinese Government owed to the United States no obligation on their behalf. The United States Government can, therefore, make no demand for indemnity for losses or injuries sustained by them, or by others in consequence of their death. Such a claim rests solely within the jurisdiction of the Government of Great Britain.

The Commissioners are of opinion that for these reasons the claims must be dismissed.

Mientsin, China,
October 11th, 1902.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 181.

CLAIM OF FLINT EDDY AND AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY.

#181

$6000.00

(S. L.) COPY.

Washington, June 20, 1901.

Sir:-

We have the honor to invite your attention to the matter of a loss of 66 cases of bristles, the property of our clients, Messrs. Flint Eddy & American Trading Co., of New York, on the lighter "TANGSTAN" which was set on fire and destroyed on June 17, 1900, by "Boxers", near Taku, China.

These bristles were purchased of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., of Tien-Tsin, and were valued by our clients at $6, 000 gold when destroyed.

We will furnish the Department in due course with the proper evidence establishing the facts above set forth.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hopkins & Hopkins.

THE HONORABLE

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

(S. I.) COPY.

Washington, June 20, 1901.

Sir:-

We have the honor to invite your attention to the matter of a loss of 66 cases of briatles, the property of our clients, Messrs. Flint Eddy & American Trading Co., of New York, on the lighter "TAMOSTAN" which was set on fire and destroyed on June 17, 1900, by "Boxers", near Tsku, China.

These briatles were purchased of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., of Tien-Tsin, and were valued by our clients at $6,000 gold when destroyed.

We will furnish the Department in due course with the proper evidence establishing the facts above set forth.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Hopkins & Hopkins.

THE HONORABLE

The Secretary of State,

Washington.

Washington, March 21, 1902.

Sir:

Referring to the claim of Flint Eddy & American Trading Co.,of New York,against the Government of China,for value of 66 cases of Bristles, destroyed by Chinese Boxers during the year 1900,we now have the honor to hand you herewith original receipt of Messrs.Baring,Magoun & Co.,Bankers,of 15 Wall Street, New York City, showing payment by the said Flint Eddy & American Trading Co. for the bristles in question.

We also enclose herewith the affidavit of John V. A.Cattus,of New York,an expert in bristles,indicating the value of assorted bristles,in the United States,at the time of the loss

We likewise enclose the affidavit of John Hall Osborne, managing partner of the firm of MacKenzie & Co., of Tien+Tsin, from whom the bristles were purchased,showing that fact,and establishing the loss of such property.

The affidavit of Alfred De Buys, enclosed herewith,sets forth general facts with reference to the material.

Respectfully,

Hopkins & Hopkins.

Attorneys for Flint Eddy & American Trading Company.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

Washington, March 21, 1902.

Sir:

Referring to the claim of Flint Eddy & American Trading Co., of New York, against the Government of China, for value of 656 cases of Britaliss, destroyed by Chinese Boxers during the year 1900, we now have the honor to hand you herewith original receipt of Messrs. Baring, Magoun & Co., Bankers, of 15 Wall Street, New York City, showing payment by the said Flint Eddy & American Trading Co. for the britaliss in question.

We also enclose herewith the affidavit of John V. A. Outtus, of New York, an expert in britaliss, indicating the value of assorted britaliss, in the United States, at the time of the loss

We likewise enclose the affidavit of John Hall Osborne, managing partner of the firm of MacKenzie & Co., of Tien-Tsin, from whom the britaliss were purchased, showing that fact, and establishing the loss of such property.

The affidavit of Alfred De Buys, enclosed herewith, sets forth general facts with reference to the material.

Respectfully,

Hopkins & Hopkins.

Attorneys for Flint Eddy & American Trading Company.

The Honorable

The Secretary of State.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,

15 Wall Street.

New York, May 14th, 1901.

Messrs. Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co.

L/c 3589. Dr.

Accept due in London, May 24	£ 1.032. 0.5
Com. 1 per cent	10. 6 5
Interest days at per cent	
$ 5089.23 a $ 4.88 1/4	£ 1.042. 6.10

B A&T R

Amer. Exchg.
May 15, 1901.

RECEIVED PAYMENT
May 5, 1901.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO.
By
Hulst

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,

18 Wall Street.

New York, May 14th, 1901.

Messrs. Flint, Eddy & American Trading Co.

I/o 3589. Dr.

Accept due in London, May 24		£ 1.032. 0.5
Com. 1 per cent		10. 6 5
Interest days at per cent		
$ 5089.25 @ $ 4.88 1/4		£ 1.042. 610

Amer. Exchg.
May 15, 1901.

RECEIVED PAYMENT

May 5, 1901.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

By

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

15 Wall Street.

New York, May 10, 1901.

Messrs. Flint , Eddy & A. T. Co.

New York.

8 1/4

Dear Sirs

Messrs Baring, Magoun & Co. beg to notify you that acceptance account Letter of Credit No.3589 &excess

£ 1000
32.05 due 24 May should be remitted for by the steamer of 14 May.

12.00

AMER. EXCHG.
May 14,1901.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.

15 Wall Street.

New York, May 10, 1901.

Messrs. Flint, Eddy & A. T. Co.

New York.

Dear Sirs

Messrs Baring, Magoun & Co. beg to notify you that acceptance account letter of Credit No.8589 £xcess £ 1000

32.05 due 24 May should be remitted for by the steamer of 14 May.

AMER. EXCHG.

May 14, 1901.

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) SS.
CITY OF NEW YORK.)

John V. A. Cattus, being sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a merchant doing business at 22 South William Street, in the City of New York, and has been engaged in the business of importing Bristles for a number of years, and he is familiar with the price of bristles of the kind and quantity herein referred to.

That Tientsin Bristles of good quality were on the 9th day of September, 1900, worth the following prices per pound, duty paid, namely:

2-1/2 in	$.50 Gold
2-3/4 "	.65
3 "	.75
3-1/4 "	.80
3-1/2 "	.85
3-3/4 "	.90
4 "	1.00
4-1/2 "	1.50
5 "	1.70
5-1/2 "	1.80
6	1.90

And such bristles could have been sold in the open market on that day at such prices.

John V.A.Cattus.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this th day of January, 1902.

Eugene W. Gombers

Notary Public.

(SEAL)

STATE OF NEW YORK)
) ss.
CITY OF NEW YORK.)

John V. A. Cattus, being sworn, deposes and says:

That he is a merchant doing business at 22 South William Street, in the City of New York, and has been engaged in the business of importing Bristles for a number of years, and he is familiar with the price of bristles of the kind and quantity hereinafter referred to.

That Tientsin Bristles of good quality were on the 9th day of September, 1900, worth the following prices per pound, duty paid, namely:

2-1/2 in	"	$.50 Gold
2-3/4	"	.65
3	"	.75
3-1/4	"	.80
3-1/2	"	.85
3-3/4	"	.90
4	"	1.00
4-1/2	"	1.50
5	"	1.70
5-1/2	"	1.80
6		1.90

And such bristles could have been sold in the open market on that day at such prices.

John V.A.Cattus.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this th day of January, 1902.

Eugene W. Combers

Notary Public.

(SEAL)

In the matter of the claim)
of Flint Eddy & American Trad-)
ing Company vs. China.)

John Hall Osborne being sworn in due form of law, upon his oath, says:

1. That he is managing partner of the firm of MacKenzie & Company, of Tien Tsin, China.

2. That during the month of June, 1900, Messrs. Flint Eddy & Co. purchased through said firm of MacKenzie & Company, 66 cases of bristles and on the 14th day of the same month, he delivered said 66 cases to Messrs. Melchers & Company for shipment by the Lighter "Tongshan" to the Steamship "Knivsberg", then lying at Tongku.

3. That said Lighter "Tongshan", was three days later, viz: June 17, 1900, burned and destroyed with cargo by "boxers".

John H. Osborne.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ninth day of August 1901.

A.H.White
Deputy Consul General,
U.S.A.

(SEAL)

In the matter of the claim)
of Flint Eddy & American Trad-)
ing Company vs. China.)

John Hall Osborne being sworn in due form of law, upon his oath, says:

1. That he is managing partner of the firm of Mackenzie & Company, of Tien Tsin, China.

2. That during the month of June, 1900, Messrs. Flint Eddy & Co. purchased through said firm of MacKenzie & Company, 66 cases of bristles and on the 14th day of the same month, he delivered said 66 cases to Messrs. Melchers & Company for shipment by the Lighter "Tongshan" to the Steamship "Kniva-berg", then lying at Tongku.

3. That said Lighter "Tongshan", was three days later, viz: June 17, 1900, burned and destroyed with cargo by "boxers".

John H. Osborne.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ninth day of August 1901.

A.H.White

Deputy Consul General.

U.S.A.

(SEAL)

Alfred De Buys being sworn in due form of law, upon his oath, says:

1. That he is the Vice-President of Flint Eddy & American Trading Co., successors to Flint Eddy & Company, and is authorized on behalf of said corporation to make this affidavit.

2. That during the month of June, 1900, Flint Eddy & American Trading Co. purchased from Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., of TienTsin, China, 66 cases of bristles for shipment to New York, N. Y., and that said bristles were duly consigned and laden on board the lighter "Tongshan", the property of the Taku Tug & Lighter Co.

3. That the said lighter "Tongshan", was,during the said month of June, 1900, set upon and burned, together with the 66cases of bristles, the property of Flint Eddy & American Trading Co., by certain Chinese subjects, called "boxers".

4. That the estimated value of said bristles (at New York had they been so delivered) would have been about $6,000 United States gold.

Alfred De Buys

Vice-President,

Flint Eddy & American Trading CO.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
) ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK,)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1901.

Chas. A. Kane

(SEAL) Notary Public.

Alfred De Buys being sworn in due form of law, upon his oath, says:

1. That he is the Vice-President of Flint Eddy & American Trading Co., successors to Flint Eddy & Company, and is authorized on behalf of said corporation to make this affidavit.

2. That during the month of June, 1900, Flint Eddy & American Trading Co. purchased from Meaver, Mackenzie & Co., of Tientsin, China, 66 cases of bristles for shipment to New York, N. Y., and that said bristles were duly consigned and laden on board the lighter "Tongaman", the property of the Tsku Tug & Lighter Co.

3. That the said lighter "Tongaman", was, during the said month of June, 1900, set upon and burned, together with the 66cases of bristles, the property of Flint Eddy & American Trading Co., by certain Chinese subjects, called "boxers".

4. That the estimated value of said bristles (at New York had they been so delivered) would have been about $6,000 United States gold.

Alfred De Buys

Vice-President,

Flint Eddy & American Trading Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
) ss.
COUNTY OF NEW YORK,)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of June, 1901.

Chas. A. Kane

(SEAL) Notary Public.

Invoice of 66 cases Pigs' Bristles, consigned to Messrs. Flint Eddy & Co. New York by the undersigned per s.s. Ettrickdale

---

F E
T B — 66 cases Bristles weighing, net 8800 lbs cost Tls.6481.11

Charges

Export duty Dues & Shipping		186.27	
Lighterage		6.22	
Freight		116.99	
Consular Fee Mex. $5.40		3.85	313.33
	Hpg. Taels		6,794.44

I, James W. Ragsdale, U. S. Consul, Tientsin, China, hereby certify the above to be a copy of the original invoice issued by this Consulate on July 13, 1900 to cover the 66 cases of bristles for which this indemnity is claimed. Furthermore I certify that the books of J. H. Osborne show that a draft was drawn by said Osborne on Flint, Eddy & Co. for £963-15-10 ex. 2-10 9/16 = Tls.6,692.51; that after this draft was drawn freight charges to the amount of taels 97.05 was recovered which amount remains to the credit of said Flint, Eddy & Co. This therefore leaves an expenditure of Flint, Eddy & Co. on this account £ 949-16-4, or U. S. Gold $4,636.32.

Tientsin, China,
October 10th, 1902.

James W. Ragsdale
U. S. Consul.

(FORM NO. 140).

CONSULAR CERTIFICATE.

I, the undersigned, Consul

of the United States, do hereby certify that, on this 13 day of July 1900, A. D. ~~1902~~, the invoice described in the indorsement hereof was produced to me by the signer of the annexed declaration.

I do further certify that I am satisfied that the person making the declaration hereto annexed is the person he represents himself to be, and that the actual market value or wholesale price of the merchandise described in the said invoice in the principal markets of the country at the time of exportation is correct and true, excepting as noted by me upon said invoice, or respecting which I shall make special communication to the proper authorities. I further certify

Witness my hand and seal of office the day and year aforesaid.

Received $ 5.40 Mex. equal to $2.50, U. S. gold.

James C. Ragsdale

United States Consul.

(FORM NO. 138).

Declaration of Particulars or Seller or Duly Authorized Agent of Either.

I, the undersigned, do solemnly and truly declare that I am the purchaser and seller of the merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described; that the said invoice is, in all respects, correct and true, and was made at TIENTSIN, whence said merchandise is to be exported to the United States; that said invoice contains a true and full statement of the time when, the place where, and the person from whom the same was purchased, and the actual cost thereof, price actually paid or to be paid therefor, and all charges thereon, that no discounts, bounties, or drawbacks are contained in said invoice but such as have been actually allowed thereon; that no different invoice of the merchandise mentioned in said invoice has been or will be furnished to any one, and that the currency in which said invoice is made out is that which was actually paid or is to be paid for said merchandise. I further declare that the ~~sale~~ within described Bristles are a product of

~~is the product of~~ NORTH CHINA.

I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of New York in the United States of America.

Dated at TIENTSIN,

this _____ day of _____, 1902.

John H. Osborn

PURCHASED BY IMPORTER.

Invoice No 169 *. Issued in* { TRIPLICATE. QUADRUPLICATE.

Consulate of the United States

AT

Tientsin, China.

Date: 1899, ~~1902~~.

Seller: John H Osborn

of ~~Tientsin, China~~.

Purchaser: Pfluit Eddy & Co

Name of vessel: Ettrickdale

Port of shipment: TIENTSIN.

Port of arrival: New York

Port of entry: New York

Value: ~~TIENTSIN~~ NYg *Taels* 6794.44

Contents: Pigs Bristles

FE

TB

66 cases

1/66-3

CUSTOM-HOUSE INDORSEMENT.*

No. _____

Importer:

Vessel:

From:

Arrived:

Kind of Entry:

Mark, Quantity, and Contents:

* Consular officers will leave all of above indorsement blank. It is to be filled in only at the custom-house of the port of entry.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 181.

AWARD on Claim of FLINT EDDY and AMERICAN TRADING CO.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$4,636.32
Interest at 7% from June 20th, 1900	748.22
TOTAL.....	$5,384.54

O.K.F.

DISALLOWED:

On estimated profits	TOTAL.....$1,363.68

Tientsin, China,
October 10th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 186.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Bessie Campbell McCoy, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Peking in the State of China, on or about the 2nd day of Nov. 1873; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Hinsdale in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking, China. that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $965.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Bessie C. McCoy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 1902, at Peking, China

W. E. Beaumbridge
Second Secretary of Legation

United States Legation
Pekin, China
S.S.

I, W. E. Bainbridge Asst Secy Legation hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Bessie A. McCoy the affiant above-named, and know her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by her.

W. E. Bainbridge

A

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF MISS BESSIE C. McCOY.

Desk	$ 4.50
Book case	3.00
Books	50.00
Pictures	5.00
Stove	16.00
Jar and saucer	3.00
Bicycle	40.00
Couch	4.50
Bedroom furniture	20.00
Toilet set	5.00
Bath tub	10.00
Rugs (4)	25.00
Table	2.00
Large dresser	5 .00
White curtains	4.00
Bric-a-brac	5.00
Photographs	7.00
Picture scroll	5.00
Vases, clock	3.00
Trunk	8.00
Clothing	25.00
Hats	10.00
Gloves	4.00
Sheets etc.	8.00
	272.00
Share in house-hold furnishings	68.50
Share in Peitaiho house	625.00
TOTAL.....	$965.50

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF MISS BESSIE C. McCOY.

Desk	$ 4.50
Book case	3.00
Books	50.00
Pictures	5.00
Stove	16.00
Jar and saucer	3.00
Bicycle	40.00
Couch	4.50
Bedroom furniture	20.00
Toilet set	5.00
Bath tub	10.00
Rugs (4)	25.00
Table	2.00
Large dresser	5 .00
White curtains	4.00
Bric-a-brac	5.00
Photographs	7.00
Picture scroll	5.00
Vases, clock	3.00
Trunk	8.00
Clothing	25.00
Hats	10.00
Gloves	4.00
Sheets etc.	8.00
	272.00
Share in house-hold furnishings	68.50
Share in Peitaito house	625.00
TOTAL.....	$965.50

Peking, China, May 21st. 1901.

To the Legation of the U.S.A.

The claim of Miss Bessie C. McCoy (Peking) against the Chinese Government for indemnity for losses incurred during the "Boxer" riots of the summer of 1900, was this day approved by the Peking Station of the American Presbyterian Mission to the amount of $965.50 U.S. Gold. The original itemized claim has unfortunately been misplaced, and as Miss McCoy is in the United States it will take some little time to get another copy from there. In the meantime will you kindly file this so as to secure to her the amount of her claim.

John Wherry

Chairman Peking Mission

Attest:

Charles A. Killie

Secretary.

Bessie McCoy
$965.00 (Cash)

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.186.

AWARD on Claim of BESSIE C. McCOY.

ALLOWED:

On personal property	$272.00 ✓
" share furniture	68.50 ✓
" share Peitaiho House	365.50 ✓
	706.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	81.77 ✓
TOTAL.....	$787.77 ✓

O.K.B.

DISALLOWED:

On Peitaiho house	
TOTAL.....	$259.50

Tientsin, China,
October 8th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge,
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 190.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Orrin J. Atwood, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Lake Mill in the State of Wisconsin on or about the 4th day of Dec, 1860; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Delavan in the State of Wisconsin; that I am temporarily sojourning at Pasting for that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a missionary of the Am. Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions for Boston, Mass. U. S. A.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $1050.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

C. H. Atwood

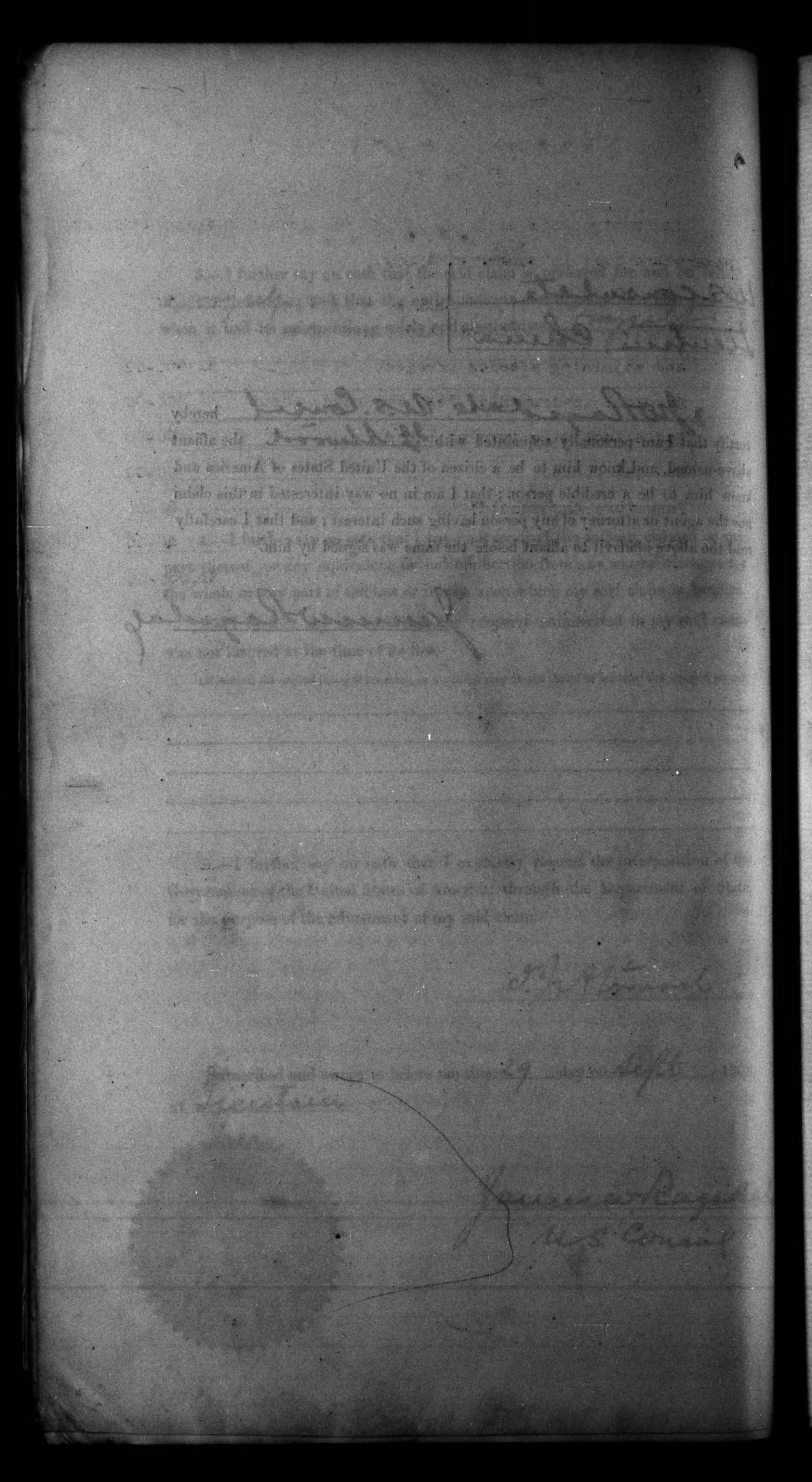
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29 day of Sept, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

U.S. consulate
Tientsin. China
} S.S.

I, Jno Ragsdale. U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with J. J. Atwood the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Jno W Ragsdale



Indemnity Claim of I. J. ATWOOD for losses sustained during Boxert troubles in summer of 1900.

1	Stable & gate-house on land owned by me and adjoining mission premises	$ 600.00
	Surgical instruments, less returned, about	200.00
	Tools including turning lathe, "	80.00
	Medical books "	60.00
	Furniture (household)	60.00
	Miscellaneous not included in above	50.00
		$1,050.00

Indemnity Claim of I. J. ATWOOD for losses sustained during Boxer troubles in summer of 1900.

1	Stable & gate-house on land owned by me and adjoining mission premises	$ 600.00
	Surgical instruments, loss returned, about	200.00
	Tools including turning lathe, "	80.00
	Medical books "	60.00
	Furniture (household)	60.00
	Miscellaneous not included in above	50.00
		$1,050.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 190.

AWARD ON Claim of I. J. ATWOOD.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$ 900.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	102.37 ✓
TOTAL.....	$1,002.37 ✓

0108

DISALLOWED:

On stable and gate house	$ 100.00
" miscellaneous	50.00
TOTAL.....	$ 150.00

Tientsin, China,
September 29th, 1902.

William C. Bainbridge,
Jamison Raysdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION

IN CHINA.

No. 195.

CLAIM OF JOHN G. STEWART.

Personal.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1901.

Dear Mr. Hay:-

Mr. John G. Stewart, a constituent of mine, took his educated horses and circus to China last year and while it was at Tientsin the trouble with the Boxers came. He has received a letter from our Consul saying that the outfit was probably seized by the Russian and French soldiers. Mr. Stewart was not with the show at the time as he had started for the United States. He is unable to learn anything about his property and is very anxious in regard to it, as it would be a serious loss to him. Can you give me any information in regard to the matter, and if it can be proved that his property was taken by the Russian and French soldiers is it possible to secure an indemnity from them for him .

Sincerely yours

H. C. Lodge.

Hon. John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Personal.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1901.

Dear Mr. Hay:-

Mr. John G. Stewart, a constituent of mine, took his advanced horses and chrons to China last year and while it was at Tientsin the trouble with the Boxers came. He has received a letter from our Consul saying that the outfit was probably seized by the Russian and French soldiers. Mr. Stewart was not with the show at the time as he had started for the United States. He is unable to learn anything about his property and is very anxious in regard to it, as it would be a serious loss to him. Can you give me any information in regard to the matter, and if it can be proved that his property was taken by the Russian and French soldiers is it possible to secure an indemnity from them for him.

Sincerely yours

H. G. Lodge.

Hon. John Hay,

Secretary of State.

No. 61.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tientsin, China, March 10th 1901.

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler,
Third Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 51, dated January 16, 1901, enclosing copy of a letter sent to the Department with reference to losses sustained by Mr. John G. Stewart by reason of the uprising in North China. In reply thereto I have to say that Warrens Circus (a part of which was the property of Mr. Stewart) arrived in Tientsin about one week before the trouble began. It was, and is, a matter of belief that the horses were seized by the Military, French and Russian, including the paraphernalia, seats, tents, etc., Mr. Warren told me that everything was lost and that he had scarcely enough money to get himself and his family out of China. The French and Russian troops occupying that part of the city where the circus was located have all left and I find it impossible to get any information from that source. I met Mr. Stewart here two years ago and saw his horses perform. They were greatly admired and were certainly very valuable. I feel certain that Mr. Stewart has met with a very heavy loss and trust that his claim against the Chinese Government will meet with encouragement from the State Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

James W. Ragsdale.

Consul.

No. 81.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Tientsin, China, March 10th 1901.

Honorable Thos. W. Cridler,

Third Assistant Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your despatch No. 81, dated January 16, 1901, enclosing copy of a letter sent to the Department with reference to losses sustained by Mr. John G. Stewart by reason of the uprising in North China. In reply thereto I have to say that Warrens Circus (a part of which was the property of Mr. Stewart) arrived in Tientsin about one week before the trouble began. It was, indeed, a matter of belief that the horses were seized by the Military, French and Russian, including the paraphernalia, seats, tents, etc., Mr. Warren told me that everything was lost and that he had scarcely enough money to get himself and his family out of China. The French and Russian troops occupying that part of the city where the circus was located have all left and I find it impossible to get any information from that source. I met Mr. Stewart here two years ago and saw his horses perform. They were greatly admired and were certainly very valuable. I feel certain that Mr. Stewart has met with a very heavy loss and trust that his claim against the Chinese Government will meet with encouragement from the State Department.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

James W. Ragsdale.

Consul.

Boston Dec. 5, 1901.

The Department of State

Washington, D. C.

Hon. David J. Hill, Secy.

Dear Sir:

Your favor Nov. 23rd, to the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge ,has been duly forwarded to me and I enclose you a memorandum covering the mere cost of property destroyed . These were known as the Bristol Educated Horses, which I have exhibited in every city and town in the United States. At great expense I took them to China, where I had exhibited successfully for a short time, when the whole was destroyed and my business ruined. I have ever since been trying and waiting for some redress in the matter. Of course the loss of my property is very slight compared to the loss of my business, but I suppose I cannot obtain any redress for that, although I do not know. The matter is submitted to you with a hope and belief that you will obtain for me whatever is my due .

Yours very truly

John G. Stewart.

Boston Dec. 5, 1901.

The Department of State

Washington, D. C.

Hon. David J. Hill, Secy:

Dear Sir:

Your favor Nov. 23rd, to the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, has been duly forwarded to me and I enclose you a memorandum covering the mere cost of property destroyed. These were known as the Bristol Educated Horses, which I have exhibited in every city and town in the United States. At great expense I took them to China, where I had exhibited successfully for a short time, when the whole was destroyed and my business ruined. I have ever since been trying and waiting for some redress in the matter. Of course the loss of my property is very slight compared to the loss of my business, but I suppose I cannot obtain any redress for that, although I do not know. The matter is submitted to you with a hope and belief that you will obtain for me whatever is my due.

Yours very truly

John G. Stewart.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1901.

On or about the 17th of June, 1901, my horses and paraphernalia were about to give an exhibition at Tientsin, China when the officers of the allied forces ordered all hands to vacate and gave orders to leave the groud at once for the boats. My property consisted of nine educated horses, ponies and mules, together with dressing tents, harness saddles, chairs, trunks and all my circus paraphernalia. One of the men was killed at the time and those who escaped have never been able to give me any account whatever, and I have never been able to learn what was done with my property. I had refused an offer of $5000 in cash for one mule in my Show, and the property destroyed was valued at $30,000.

John G. Stewart.
356 Washington St. Boston,
Mass, U.S.A.

United States of America
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.
Suffolk ss.

December 6th 1901.

Then the above named John G. Stewart, to me personally known to be the person named in and who signed the foregoing statement, and made solumn oath that the same was true.

Before me,
Percy A. Bridgham
Notary Public
39 Court St. Boston, Mass.
U. S. A.

Seal

Boston, Mass., Dec. 5, 1901.

On or about the 17th of June, 1901, my horses and paraphernalia were about to give an exhibition at Tientsin, China when the officers of the allied forces ordered all hands to vacate and gave orders to leave the ground at once for the boats. My property consisted of nine educated horses, ponies and mules, together with dressing tents, harness saddles, chairs, trunks and all my circus paraphernalia. One of the men was killed at the time and those who escaped have never been able to give me any account whatever, and I have never been able to learn what was done with my property. I had refused an offer of $5000 in cash for one mule in my show, and the property destroyed was valued at $30,000.

John G. Stewart.

356 Washington St. Boston,
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United States of America.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Suffolk ss.

December 6th 1901.

Then the above named John G. Stewart, to me personally known to be the person named in and who signed the foregoing statement, and made solumn oath that the same was true.

Before me,

Percy A. Bridgman

Notary Public

39 Court St. Boston, Mass.

U. S. A.

Personal.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, April 7, 1902.

My dear Mr. Hay.

Sometime ago I wrote you in regard to the loss of a circus during the Boxar uprising belonging to an American Citizen, John G. Stewart. You very kindly took the case up and asked me to secure from Mr. Stewart an affidavit in regard to his losses. Mr. Stewart has been unable to secure that affidavit until now, but I enclose it herewith, and ask for the case your further kind attention.

Very sincerely yours

H. C. Lodge.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State.

Personal.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, April 7, 1902.

My dear Mr. Hay.

Sometime ago I wrote you in regard to the loss of a citizen during the Boxer uprising belonging to an American Citizen, John G. Stewart. You very kindly took the case up and asked me to secure from Mr. Stewart an affidavit in regard to his losses. Mr. Stewart has been unable to secure that affidavit until now, but I enclose it herewith, and ask for the case your further kind attention.

Very sincerely yours

H. C. Lodge.

Honorable John Hay,

Secretary of State.

In the matter of the claim of John G. Stewart of Boston, Massachusetts, for damages and loss suffered by him at Tientsin, China, during the Chinese War about the 16th, of June 1900.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } SS.
COUNTY OF WARREN. }

AFFIDAVIT OF WELLINGTON CALVIN PFLUEGER.

WELLINGTON CALVIN PFLUEGER, being duly sworn on his oath deposes and says, that he is an American citizen residing at Siegfrieds, in the County Northampton and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of full age.

That on the 16th, day of June, A.D., 1900, he was Advance Agent for John G. Stewart of Boston, Mass. That the said John G. Stewart at that time was sole owner of the Bristol's Educated Horses and Circus Paraphernalia. That prior to that time for the space of about four years they had been showing through different parts of the world, having left the United States about the time of the first inauguration of President McKinley. That the said Bristol's Educated Horses and Circus Paraphernalia consisted of ten horses, ponies and mules, and chairs, seats, tents &c. and with the general outfit of the educated horse show and circus was valued at THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That on or about the 14th, day of June 1900, the day the last train ran on the railroad to Tientsin, they arrived with the said show, horses and paraphernalia at Tientsin, and on the following day, to wit: on the 15th or 16th day of June were occupying a vacant lot in said town or city of Tientsin where they were putting up their poles and preparing their tent to show, when they were disturbed by a shell from some gun which struck the center pole of the tent and split same. That immediately a great commotion was created and consternation reigned among the employees, horses and persons connected with the circus. All were ordered away by the military from the lot to flee

In the matter of the claim of John G. Stewart of Boston, Massachusetts, for damages and loss suffered by him at Tientsin, China, during the Chinese War about the 16th, of June 1900.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } SS.
COUNTY OF WARREN. }

AFFIDAVIT OF WELLINGTON CALVIN PRUDDEN.

WELLINGTON CALVIN PRUDDEN, being duly sworn on his oath deposes and says, that he is an American citizen residing at Stegfriede, in the County Northampton and Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of full age.

That on the 16th, day of June, A.D., 1900, he was Advance Agent for John G. Stewart of Boston, Mass. That the said John G. Stewart at that time was sole owner of the Bristol's Educated Horses and Circus Paraphernalia. That prior to that time for the space of about four years they had been showing through different parts of the world, having left the United States about the time of the first inauguration of President McKinley. That the said Bristol's Educated Horses and Circus Paraphernalia consisted of ten horses, ponies and mules, and chairs, seats, tents &c. and with the general outfit of the educated horse show and circus was valued at THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

That on or about the 14th, day of June 1900, the day the last train ran on the railroad to Tientsin, they arrived with the said show, horses and paraphernalia at Tientsin, and on the following day, to wit: on the 15th or 16th day of June were occupying a vacant lot in said town or city of Tientsin where they were putting up their poles and preparing their tent to show, when they were disturbed by a shell from some gun which struck the center pole of the tent and split same. That immediately a great commotion was created and consternation reigned among the employees, horses and persons connected with the circus. All were ordered away by the military from the lot to flee

for their own safety, and to assist others in taking care of themselves. They all left deserting all the horses and property of the show, and that was the last that the said Wellington Calvin Pflueger, John G. Stewart or his agent had or did exercise any control over the said property. To the best knowledge and belief of the deponent, and from the best information that he could obtain at the time, he was told that the horses were taken possession of by the soldiers. That some of them were cut up, cooked and eaten by the soldiers. That some of the others this deponent saw a day or two afterwards being ridden and used by the soldiers and military officers. That one of them Johnnie Sanborn a very valuable Brown Stallion, was carting ice for the wounded soldiers, and that Denver, the most valuable mule, for which Mr. Stewart had been offered $5,000 in gold and refused, deponent saw helping to draw cannon, and that another horse deponent saw being used by the soldiers for carting water. Deponent also saw what appeared to be the bones of some of the horses after they had been eaten by the soldiers laying on the lot where they had been preparing to show on the 16th, of June. Deponent further says that to his own knowledge he knows that the said John G. Stewart at this time suffered the loss of his entire property connected with the show and that he never received any of them back, and that they were a total loss caused by his employees being ordered away from the lot so hurridly and as a result of the war with China, commonly called the Boxer uprising.

That the circus, paraphernalia consisting of chairs, jacks, seats, stringers, poles &c., &c. were cut up and used as fire wood by the soldiers, and that part of the tent was put up by some of the soldiers and used for their own horses as well as was also the feed, harness and everything else belonging to

for their own safety, and to assist others in taking care of themselves. They all left deserting all the horses and property of the show, and that was the last that the said Wellington Calvin Pfluegar, John G. Stewart or his agent had or did exercise any control over the said property. To the best knowledge and belief of the deponent, and from the best information that he could obtain at the time, he was told that the horses were taken possession of by the soldiers. That some of them were cut up, cooked and eaten by the soldiers. That some of the others this deponent saw a day or two afterwards being ridden and used by the soldiers and military officers. That one of them Johnnie Bamborn a very valuable Brown Stallion, was carring ice for the wounded soldiers, and that Denver, the most valuable mule, for which Mr. Stewart had been offered $5,000 in gold and refused, deponent saw helping to draw cannon, and that another horse deponent saw being used by the soldiers for carring water. Deponent also saw what appeared to be the bones of some of the horses after they had been eaten by the soldiers laying on the lot where they had been preparing to show on the 18th, of June. Deponent further says that to his own knowledge he knows that the said John G. Stewart at this time suffered the loss of his entire property connected with the show and that he never received any of them back, and that they were a total loss caused by his employees being ordered away from the lot so hurridly and as a result of the war with China, commonly called the Boxer uprising.

That the circus, paraphernalia consisting of chairs, tents, seats, stringers, poles &c., &c. were cut up and used as fire wood by the soldiers, and that part of the tent was put up by some of the soldiers and used for their own horses as well as was also the feed, harness and everything else belonging to

Mr. Stewart. That deponent further ~~further~~ believes that Thirty Thousand Dollars is a very conservative estimate of the loss of said John G? Stewart. This estimate he basis on the earnings of the show, as he knew were earned while connected with the show.

The above affidavit has been read over by me and I have subscribed my name fully knowing the contents thereof, and that every thing contained is true as I verily believe.

Wellington Calvin Pflueger.

(SEAL).

Sworn and subscribed before
me this 4th day of April A.D. 1902.

J. I. Blair Reiley
Notary Public.

Mr. Stewart. That deponent further believes that Thirty Thousand Dollars is a very conservative estimate of the loss of said John G. Stewart. This estimate be basis on the earnings of the show, as he knew were earned while connected with the show.

The above affidavit has been read over by me and I have subscribed my name fully knowing the contents thereof, and that every thing contained is true as I verily believe.

Wellington Calvin Pilmeyer.

(SEAL)

Sworn and subscribed before me this 4th day of April A.D. 1902.

J. I. Blair Reiley

Notary Public.

Personal.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, April 24, 1902.

My dear Mr. Hill:

I forwarded to my constituent who lost his circus during the Boxer troubles in China the letter you wrote me the other day, and I have a note from him this morning in which he encloses another affidavit. I think the one he now encloses is what you want, and I should be glad if the case could be taken up with a view to its settlement.

Very sincerely yours

H. C. Lodge.

Hon. D. J. Hill.

Personal.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

Washington, April 24, 1902.

My dear Mr. Hill:

I forwarded to my constituent who lost his claims during the Boxer trouble in China the letter you wrote me the other day, and I have a note from him this morning in which he encloses another affidavit. I think the one he now encloses is what you want, and I should be glad if the case could be taken up with a view to its settlement.

Very sincerely yours

H. C. Lodge.

Hon. D. B. Hill.

In re Claim of John G. Stewart, of Boston Mass. for damages for loss of horses, show &c at Tientsin, China, during the Boxer uprising, and war with China, about the 16th or 17th of June A. D. 1900.

Supplimentary affidavit of WELLINGTON CALVIN PFLUEGER.

State of New Jersey,)
County of Warren.) SS.

Wellington Calvin Pflueger, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says, That, he is above the age of 21, years, to wit, of the age of 28 years; that he stated on his oath in a former affidavit, he was present in Tientsin, China, when John G. Stewart, of Boston Mass., suffered the loss of his horses, show &c; that when he made his former statement under oath, he inadvertantly omitted to make some statements, pertinent to the matter, because they did not occur to him at the time, said matter or statements are as follows, to wit: On said 16th or 17th of June A. D. 1900 when the employees were putting up the tent on the lot preparatory to getting ready to exhibit, a shell from a cannon fired by the Chinese, struck the tent pole shattering the pole and killing outright the piebald performing horse, "Commanche", and so badly wounded two other horses at the same time that they had to be killed. These were worth at least Three Thousand dollars each to the show. It required years of time patience and work to bring these horses to such a condition as was required to have them educated to perform as they did.

It was the custom every morning to hold a counsel of war at Tientsin China at this time, and the counsel consisted of a detachment of officers from the forces of each nationality then stationed there, and at this counsel an officer was appointed as the officer commanding the allied forces in Tientsin, temporarily. The officer of the day, thus appointed, at the time of the destruction and loss of the show and horses, of John G.

In re Claim of John G. Stewart, of Boston Mass. for damages for loss of horses, snow &c at Tientsin, China, during the Boxer uprising, and war with China, about the 16th or 17th of June A. D. 1900.

Supplimentary affidavit of WELLINGTON CALVIN PRINGER.

State of New Jersey,)
County of Warren.) SS.

Wellington Calvin Pringer, being duly sworn, on his oath deposes and says, That, he is above the age of 21, years, to wit, of the age of 28 years; that he stated on his oath in a former affidavit, he was present in Tientsin,China, when John G. Stewart, of Boston Mass., suffered the loss of his horses, snow &c; that when he made his former statement under oath, he inadvertantly omitted to make some statements, pertinent to the matter, because they did not occur to him at the time, said matter or statements are as follows, to wit: On said 16th or 17th of June A. D. 1900 when the employees were putting up the tent on the lot preparatory to getting ready to exhibit, a shell from a cannon fired by the Chinese, struck the tent pole shattering the pole and killing outright the piebald performing horse, "Commanche", and so badly wounded two other horses at the same time that they had to be killed. These were worth at least Three Thousand dollars each to the show. It required years of time patience and work to bring these horses to such a condition as was required to have them educated to perform as they did.

It was the custom every morning to hold a counsel of war at Tientsin China at this time, and the counsel consisted of a detachment of officers from the forces of each nationality then stationed there, and at this counsel an officer was appointed as the officer commanding the allied forces in Tientsin, temporarily. The officer of the day, thus appointed, at the time of the destruction and loss of the show and horses, of John G.

Stewart, aforesaid, was Captain Bayley, of the English Royal Navy. of H.M.S.Aurora. Captain Bayley gave an order when he was the officer of the day, commandeering, the balance of the horses that were alive. Immediately after this deponent saw an English officer, riding the black horse Claude to and fro from head quarters carrying messages. Another English lieutenant, was seen by deponent riding Lotta, another of the horses, a white one. These horses were also worth about three thousand dollars each to the show.

The officer of the day commandeered the horses and show paraphernalia, and took charge of everything for the benefit and use of the allied armies at Tientsin, and sometime one Nationality and sometime another would use the same horse for the benefit of all. They were used to help and assist in general defence.

Wellington Calvin Pflueger.

Sworn and subscribed before me
this 22nd day of April A.D. 1902.

Jacob S. Stewart

Master in Chancery

of New York.

Stewart, aforesaid, was Captain Bayley, of the English Royal Navy. of H.M.S.Aurora. Captain Bayley gave an order when he was the officer of the day, commandeering, the balance of the horses that were alive. Immediately after this deponent saw an English officer, riding the black horse Olauda to and fro from head quarters carrying messages. Another English lieutenant, was seen by deponent riding Lotta, another of the horses, a white one. These horses were also worth about three thousand dollars each to the show.

The officer of the day commandeered the horses and show paraphernalia, and took charge of everything for the benefit and use of the allied armies at Tientsin, and sometime one National-ity and sometime another would use the same horse for the benefit of all. They were used to help and assist in general de-fence.

Washington Galvin Pflueger.

Sworn and subscribed before me
this 22nd day of April A.D. 1902.

Jacob S. Stewart

Master in Chancery

of New York.

$30,000.00

COPY.

THE TWO MASCOTS

W. PFLUEGER,
General Representative,
WARREN'S CIRCUS.

Ex. A.

THE SISTERS WARREN

WARREN'S
Mammoth Oriental
CIRCUS.

Anually the most
Triumphent Enterprise of
India, Java, and the
Far East.

****

BALANCE SHEET
of
Warren and Bristol Accounts
at Dissolution of Partnership
Nov. 3rd, 1899.

PROFITS.

	£ - s - d
Gross Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin - and Saigon Profits = $14,522.80 =	1416- 8 - 0
Gross Java Season Profits Sorrabaya to and including Batavia = f9593.62 =	783- 2 - 0
GROSS PROFITS	2199-10 - 0

LOSSES
and items not Booked in Standing Accounts

	£ s d
Gross Sydney Losses (£675-8-0) + 3 wks Warren family Board @ 5 = £ 15	690- 8 - 0
39 Weeks D.M.Bristol Salary @ £ 10 = £ 390 Less £ 68-2-8 Previously Booked	312-17 - 4
Gross Losses Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Soochow $3862.88 = £ 386-6-0	
Deli Loss ($204) 20-8-0	406-14 - 0
32 1/2 weeks Joint Salary of Mr. and Mrs. Warren and family @ £ 18-10 =	606-11 - 0
GROSS LOSSES	£2025-10 - 4

Gross Profits = £ 2199-10 - 0
" Losses = 2025-10 - 4

Net Profits 174- 0 -0

PERSONAL a/c

	£ -s - d
Money Advanced by D.M.B. a/c Fares =	100 -0 - 0
" " " Ground Rent £ 5	
" " " " Carpet £ 8, Coal £ 1	14 -0 - 0
" " " " Sydney General expenses	78 -0 -. 0
" Due, D.M.B. 39 wks Salary @ £ 10 = £ 390 Less 68-2-8 Previously booked	321-50 - 0
1/2 Net Profits as above = 1/2 of £ 174 =	87 -0 - 0
Total Cash Bal. Due	600 -0 - 0

Madras

COPY.

THE TWO MASCOTS

W. PYLUNDER,
General Representative,
WARREN'S CIRCUS.

Ex. A.

W A R R E N ' S

C I R C U S.

THE BIGGEST WARREN ..... Annually the most

Mammoth Ontental, Triumphant Enterprise of

India, Java, and the Far East.

****

S H O W

of

Warren and Bristol Accounts

at Dissolution of Partnership

Nov. 3rd, 1899.

	£ - s - d
Gross Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsin -	
and Saigon Profits = £14,522.80 =	1436- 8 - 0
Gross Java Season Profits Surrabaya to and	
including Batavia = 7089.62 =	703- 2 - 0
GROSS PROFITS	2139-10 - 0

L O S S E S

and Items not Booked in Standing Accounts

Gross Sydney Losses (£671-8-0) + 3 wks Warren	£ s. d.
Family Board @ 5 = £ 15	690- 8 - 0
39 Weeks D.M.Bristol Salary @ £ 10 = £ 390	
Less £ 68-2-8 Previously Booked	321-17 - 4
Gross Losses Singapore, Penang, Manilla, Soochow	
£3862.88 = £ 386-6-0	
Bell Loss (£204) 20-8-0	406-14 - 0
52 1/2 weeks Joint Salary of Mr. and Mrs. Warren and Family @ £ 10-10 =	606-11 - 0
GROSS LOSSES	£2028-10 - 4

Gross Profits = £ 2139-10 - 0
" Losses = 2028-10 - 4

Net Profits 174- 0 -0

PERSONAL a/c £ -s - d

Money Advanced by D.M.B. a/c Peters =	100 -0 - 0
" " " Ground Rent £ 8	
" " " " Carpet £ 8, Coal £ 1	14 -0 - 0
" " " " Sydney General expenses	78 -0 -.0
" Due, D.M.B. 39 wks Salary @ £ 10 = £ 390	
Less £8-2-8 Previously booked	321-80 - 0
1/2 Net Profits as above = 1/2 of £ 174 =	87 -0 - 0
Total Cash Bal. Due	600 -0 - 0

Debtors

Madras, India, Wed. Jan. 3, 1900.

In entire dissolution of the partnership existing between self and George Warren, I acknowledge receipt of Six Hundred Pounds Sterling from George Warren as per account rendered, and in full of all demands whatsoever either as servant or partner. This amount being a settlement in full of all claims both for properties and printing.

(Signed) D. M. Bristol
J. G. Stewart.

(Witness) W. Pflueger.

Page

Madras, India, Wed. Jan. 3, 1900.

In entire dissolution of the partnership existing between self and George Warren, I acknowledge receipt of Six Hundred pounds Sterling from George Warren as per account rendered, and in full of all demands whatsoever either as servant or partner. This amount being a settlement in full of all claims both for properties and printing.

D. M. Bristol
(Signed)
J. G. Stewart.

(Witness) W. Pflueger.

Page one.

In the matter of the claim of John G. Stewart of Boston Massachusetts for damages and loss suffered by him at Tientsin China, during the "Boxer Trouble" about 16th of June 1900

Before the Hon James W Ragsdale
and the Hon W.E. Bainbridge
United States Claims Commissioners
in China

Shanghai } ss.
China }

I. George Warren being first duly sworn upon my oath depose and say: that I have read the letters and affidavits and supplementary affidavits of the following persons and of the date set opposite
Hon H. C. Lodge to Hon John Hay Sec of State USA of date Washington 10th Jan 1901.
Hon James W Ragsdale to Hon Thos W Cridler 2nd asst. Sec State USA of date Tientsin 10th March 1901.
John G Stewart to Hon David J Hill Sec in Dept of State of date Boston Dec 5th 1901.
Affidavit of John G. Stewart dated Dec 5th 1901 Boston
Affidavit & Supplementary Affidavit of Wellington Calvin Pflugin of dates 4th & April 1902 & 22nd April 1902
That the statements and claims of the said John G Stewart as contained in the letter of the Hon H.C. Lodge are untrue; That the statement of the Hon. James W Ragsdale as contained in his letter hereinbefore mentioned, his mistaken as to "John G Stewart owning a part of 'Warrens Circus'" as the said Stewart did not own any part of 'Warrens Circus' for I was the sole owner thereof including Horses Mules Ponies and all property contained in or attached to said Circus

page two

That as to the statements made in the letter and affidavit of John G Stewart of date Boston Dec 5th 1901 I say each and every one of said statements are untrue; That as to the statements made in the affidavit and supplementary affidavit of Wellington Calvin Pflugh of date as herein before mentioned I say that each of said statements are untrue; And further I say that the said John G. Stewart at the times mentioned in the aforesaid letters and affidavits and supplementary affidavits never owned a circus, horse, mule, or pony or any property appertaining to or connected with a circus in Tientsin China, and further he never lost Horse or Horses Mule or Mules Pony or Ponies or property of any kind whatsoever during the "Boxer Trouble" at Tientsin or in China and further I say the only circus owned by any body and destroyed at Tientsin China during the said Boxer Troubles about June 16th 1900. was owned by me alone. That the named horses, mules and ponies alleged to have been owned by the said John G Stewart was at that time and is now the property of and in the possession of this affiant, including the "mule save that

horse known as "Sambow" Comanche
mule known as "Lottie"
pony known as Sambow

have died

George L Warren

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 27 day of September 1902

Deputy Consul-General,
U. S. A.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.195.

CLAIM of JOHN G. STEWART.

John G. Stewart of Boston, claims indemnity in the sum of $30,000.00 for property alleged to have been lost or destroyed at Tientsin, China, on or about June 17th, 1900, as a result of the "Boxer" outbreak. He states, under oath, that the property claimed for "consisted of nine educated horses, ponies and mules, together with dressing tents, harness, saddles, chairs, trunks and circus paraphernalia" that he has never been able to learn what was done with his property; that he had refused an offer of $5,000.00 in cash for one mule in his show, and that the property destroyed was valued at $30,000. He makes affidavit to these statements before Percy A. Bridgman, Notary Public, 39 Court Street, Boston.

In further support of his claim, Mr. Stewart submits the affidavit of one Wellington Calvin Pflueger, sworn to before J. I. Blair Reiley, Notary Public in Warren County, New Jersey. The affiant Pflueger states that on June 16th, 1900, he was Advance Agent for John G. Stewart of Boston, Mass.; that the said John G. Stewart was at that time sole owner of the Bristol's Educated Horses and Circus Paraphernalia, consisting of ten horses, ponies, mules and chairs, tents etc. valued at $30,000; that on or about June 16th or 17th, at Tientsin, owing to the outbreak of hostilities all the horses and property of the show were abandoned and that to affiant's best knowledge and belief and from the best information he could obtain at the time, the horses were taken possession of by the soldiers; that some of them

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA

No.107.

them were cut up, cooked and eaten by the soldiers, and that affiant saw others being used by the military in the general defence; that a valuable stallion called "Johnnie Samborne" was hauling ice, and that "Denver" a valuable mule, for which Mr. Stewart had refused $5,000.00 in gold, affiant saw helping to draw cannon; that the circus paraphernalia was cut up and used for firewood by the soldiers; and that affiant believes that $30,000.00 is a very conservative estimate of the loss of said John G. Stewart.

A supplementary affidavit of Wellington Calvin Pflueger is filed in support of Mr. Stewart's claim, sworn to before Jacob S. Stewart, Master in Chancery of New York. In this affiant states that he was present in Tientsin, China, when John G. Stewart of Boston, Mass., suffered the loss of his horses, show etc.; that on June 16th or 17th, 1900, a shell from a cannon fired by the Chinese struck the circus tent and killed the performing horse "Commanche" and so badly wounded two other horses at the same time that they had to be killed; that these were worth $3,000.00 each to the show; that Captain Bayley, R.N. of H.M.S. Aurora, commandeered the balance of the horses that were alive and took charge of every thing for the benefit of the allied armies at Tientsin.

GEORGE WARREN, a citizen of the United States, whose permanent residence is Boston, Mass., has filed a claim for indemnity (Calendar No.205.) for the loss or destruction of "Warren's Circus" at Tientsin, on or about June 17th, 1900, resulting from the "Boxer" outbreak. He says, under oath, that he is and in the summer of 1900 was the sole owner of Warren's Circus; that he arrived at Tientsin with said Circus on or about June 14th, 1900 and that a few days subsequently the foreign settlement

of

of Tientsin was bombarded by the Chinese and that he was compelled to abandon his property which disappeared or was destroyed during the siege; that on June 14th, 1900 he owned 10 horses, ponies and mules that had previously been known as the "Bristol Educated Horses"; that on that date a part of these were at Shanghai and a part with him at Tientsin; that he became the owner of said property in the month of November 1899; that said property was sold to him at Sydney, Australia, by D. M. Bristol, otherwise known as John G. Stewart, on behalf of J. C. Patrick and Mrs. Stewart; that at the time he paid for said property the sum of £ 460 and received a receipt and bill of sale from D. M. Bristol, alias J. G. Stewart; that said receipt and bill of sale has been mislaid or lost. He submits in evidence a certain Balance Sheet of Warren and Bristol Accounts at Dissolution of Partnership, November 3rd, 1899, to which is affixed the following receipt:

"Madras, India, Wed. Jan.3,1900.

"In entire dissolution of the partnership existing between "self and George Warren, I acknowledge receipt of Six Hun- "dred Pounds Sterling from George Warren as per account "rendered, and in full of all demands whatsoever either as "servant or partner. This amount being a settlement in full "of all claims both for properties and printing.

D. M. Bristol.

"(Witness) (Signed) J. G. Stewart.

"W. Pflueger."

Mr. Warren further testifies that the "Bristol Educated Horses" were a part of the properties referred to in said document.

On the 22nd of September, 1902, before A. H. White, Deputy Consul General of the United States at Shanghai, China, the said George Warren makes oath to the following effect: That he has

has read the letters and affidavits and supplementary affidavit filed in the indemnity claim of John G. Stewart; that at the time mentioned in said letters, affidavits and supplementary affidavit the said John G. Stewart never owned a circus horse, mule or ponies or any property appertaining to or connected with a circus at Tientsin, China, and further he never lost horse or horses, mule or mules, pony or ponies or property of any sort whatever during the "Boxer" trouble at Tientsin or in China and further that the only circus owned by anybody and destroyed at Tientsin, China, during the said "Boxer" trouble, about June 16th, 1900 was owned by him (Warren) alone, and that the trained horses, mules and ponies alleged to habe been owned by the said John G. Stewart were at that time and now are the property of and in the possession of this affiant (Warren) including the mule, save that one horse,"Commanche", one mule "Lottie" and one pony "Samborne" have died.

It will be observed that Mr. Warren testifies that in June, 1900, he was in possession of the property claimed by Mr. Stewart and that, with the exception of three of the animals, he is still in possession of it; and furthermore that his possession was and still is under a claim of title. The Commissioners are of the opinion that if John G. Stewart has a valid claim at all it is against George Warren. Mr. Stewart's claim for indemnity is, therefore, in its entirety

DISALLOWED.

Tientsin, China,
October 10th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Rayndal
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct 23rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 201.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William C. Noble, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at New Haven in the State of Connecticut on or about the 27 day of June, 1854; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Montclair in the State of New Jersey; ~~that I am temporarily sojourning at~~ ; that my occupation ~~is~~ a physician at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of a missionary physician in the service of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions & and that I was stationed at the city of Paotingfu in the province of Chihli. China

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $5678.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Willis C. Noble,

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1902,

at Montclair, N.J.

(Seal)

Henry L. Josh

Notary Public

State of New Jersey
County of Essex } S.S.

I, W. E. Pinkham hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Willis C. Noble the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W. E. Pinkham

Claim
sustain

against the Chinese Govt for indemnity for losses
ained by W. C. Noble M.D., at Paotingfu, China
through the "Boxer" outbreak July 1st 1900.

Furniture, Crockery, silverware and household utensils	160	250	
Stoves, pipings, fittings, oilcloths and zincs	19	5	
Bedding, Hair Mattresses, Table linen Carpets, Rugs & mattings	57	5	
Library:- Books & pictures	20	8	
Scientific apparatus: microscopes & accessories, electrical & photographic supplies & chemicals	55	0	
Tools & Hardware	25	0	
Household Stores	7	8	
Clothing	30	0	
			555	50
1 Bonehill Hammerless Gun	75		
Library Table	20		
Ladys' Writing Desk	25		
			120	
			$ 567	50

With interest @ 6%

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 201.

AWARD on Claim of WILLIS C. NOBLE.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$3,798.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	439.38
TOTAL.....	$4,237.38

DISALLOWED:

On Furniture	$ 502.50
" Stoves etc.	95.00
" Bedding etc.	275.00
" Library, pictures,	808.00
" Scientific apparatus	200.00
TOTAL.....	$1,880.50

Tientsin, China,
October 7th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge.
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

No. 209

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Edwin Edgerton Aiken, ~~being duly sworn, on oath~~ affirm ~~say~~ that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Newington in the State of Connecticut on ~~or about~~ the 1st day of March; 1859; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; ~~that I am domiciled in the United States; my permanent residence being at~~ ~~in the State of~~ ; that I am temporarily sojourning at ~~Middlebury, Conn.~~; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary, Working in Connection with the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Congregational).

2.—I further ~~say on oath~~ affirm that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 605.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

A particular Statement of the circumstances under which the losses for which this claim is made occurred is given in the itemized account of the claim accompanying this Statement.

affirm

3.—I further ~~say on oath~~ that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself and my wife, who is not now living her death having occurred Oct. 28, 1899.

affirm

4.—I further ~~say on oath~~ that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

affirm

5.—I further ~~say on oath~~ that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

affirm

6.—I further ~~say on oath~~ that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Edwin Edgerton Aiken.

affirmed

Subscribed and ~~sworn to~~ before me this 16 day of July, 1902,

at Middlebury Connecticut

(Seal)

William B. Townsend

Notary Public

WM. B. TOWNSEND NOTARY PUBLIC MIDDLEBURY, CONN.

State of Connecticut
New Haven County } s.s. Middlebury July 16th 1902

I, William B Townsend hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Edwin E Aiken the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Wm B Townsend

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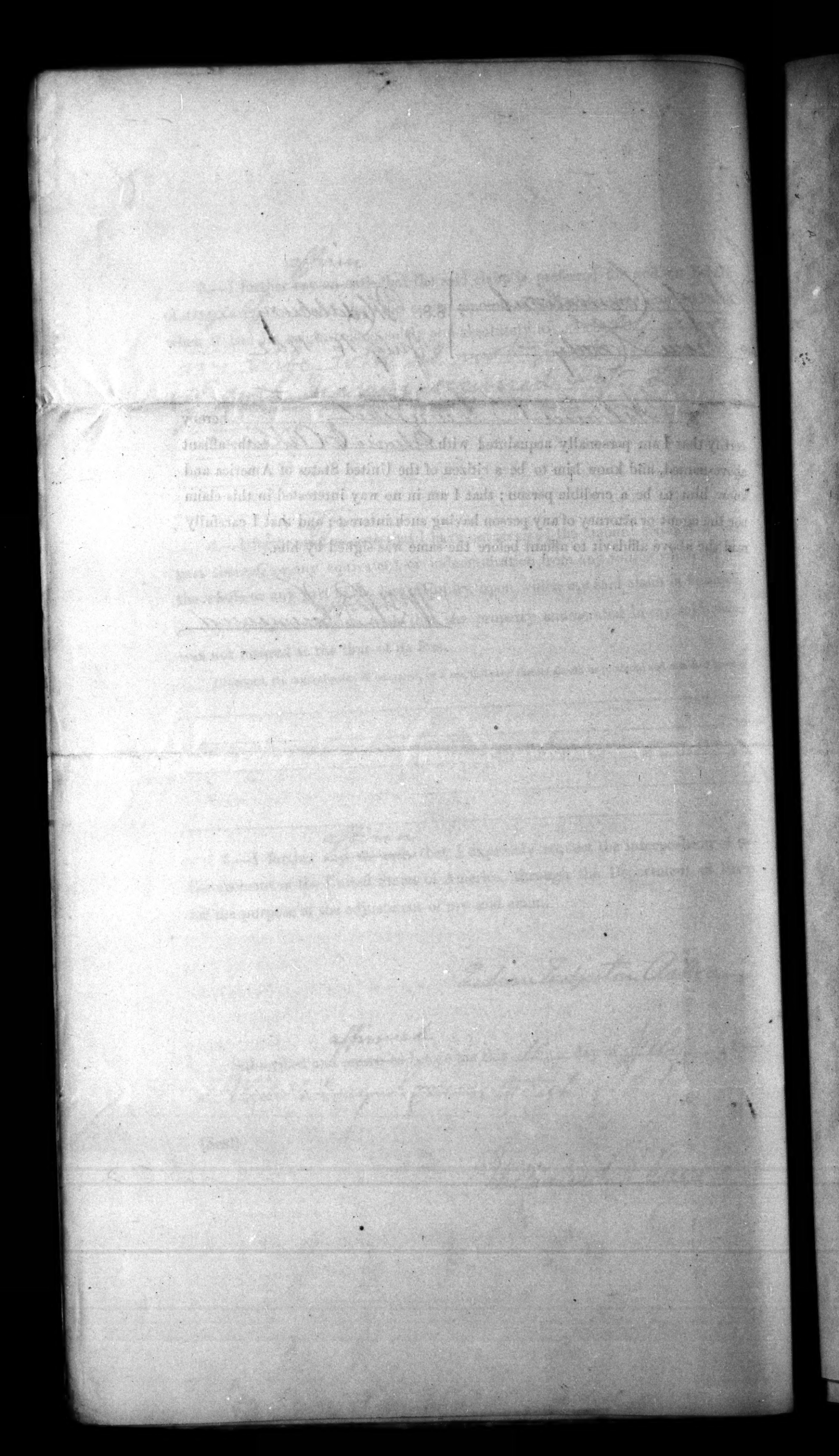


Claim of E. E. Aiken for Indemnity for Losses Sustained in connection with the "Boxer" Troubles in China A. D. 1900.

U. S. Gold

Part of House owned by E. E. Aiken at Pei-tai-ho (Rocky Point), $250.00.

Furniture - Tables, Chairs, Bed-Stead &c. in said House, 5.00.

This house was located on the bluff above the beach, between the houses of Rev. E. A. Stanley and J. C. Headland. The part above mentioned was owned by E. E. Aiken, the rest by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. For the part owned by the A. B. C. F. M. I believe a separate claim has been presented. I have had no very definite information about the houses at Rocky Point, but understand

Forward $255.00.

Forward $255.00.

that they were destroyed during the "Boxer" troubles, and infer that the destruction was total. The amount given above was the actual cost of the part of the house owned by myself.

The goods enumerated below, were left (nearly all of them stored in the attic) by myself in the house in the rear part of the American Board (A.B.C.F.M.) Mission compound in Tientsin. According to a letter received from Mrs Frances D. Wilder, at that time treasurer of the North China Mission of the A.B.C.F.M., dated Kaiyuanta, Japan, August 25th, 1900,

"July 3rd (1900) the Chinese troops began shelling the Tientsin settlements again, with much greater effect, and continued till (the) 13th. Within five minutes your house (the house above mentioned, in which were the goods named in the following list) was struck by three shells,

Forward $255.00

Forward $255.00

took fire, and turned down. They (those in the compound)
could not save it, as shells were
falling everywhere. They had to
spend most of the time in the
cellar."

Another letter, from Rev. Geo.
D. Wilder, a son of Mrs Frances
D. Wilder, and himself a member
of the North China Mission of the
A. B. C. F. M, dated Tientsin,
Nov. 21, 1900, says, "You know
of the burning of your house and
everything in it except two or
three articles not included in
the following list. Another letter
from Mr Wilder, which I can
not now find, stated that
the Chinese soldiers were firing
from two points, the mud rampart
when the house was burned,
and the salt granaries, i.e.
the old Korean Legation, or Consulate or Korean Residence by Russia,
I remember rightly, or some point
in that direction; and that
three shells struck upon the
roof of the house, one of them

Forward $255

Forward,	$255.00
making a hole through it, and thus (probably) setting fire to the house.	
The house belonged to the American Board, and for the destruction of this a separate claim will have been presented.	
Books,	$135.00
Book case, Large Size,	5.00
" " Smaller "	2.00
Study Chairs,	1.00
Bedroom Chairs,	2.00
Wash-Stand,	3.00
Mahogany Table,	3.00
Center "	2.00
Sofa,	2.00
Easy Chair (Newly Upholstered),	15.00
Bureau,	1.00
Travelling Bureau,	2.00
Table Linen,	24.00
Curtains, (Pr. Long Curtains, Hanging from Curtain Poles),	5.00
Desk (Writing Desk),	3.00
Forward,	$460.00

Forward	$460.00
Rattan Chairs,	2.00
Linoleum (In Pantry & Bathroom, covering floor)	5.00
Bed Linen,	10.00
Haviland (Tea or Dinner) Set,	18.00
Pictures (Including One Large Etching, perhaps 2½ ft x 2 ft., with frame, one smaller Etching, perhaps 2 ft x 10 in., with frame, and quite a number of other pictures, with frames: also a set of Photographs of college class, numbering 126 pictures),	30.00
Side-board,	5.00
Refrigerator,	5.00
Lamps (Including 2 Large Wrought Iron, & I believe also one Brass Hall, Hanging Lamps),	15.00
Kitchen Utensils,	5.00
Bedding, (Blankets, Pillows, Comfortables, &c.)	12.00
Matting,	6.00
Rugs (Including One Large Rug (Seamless Hair-cloth made for that) covering most of floor of Sitting-room, perhaps measuring 15 ft. x 10),	10.00
Forward,	$583.00

Forward,	$582.00
Iron Bedstead, (Single),	5.00.
Crib, (Child's)	2.00.
Dining Chairs, (Four),	2.00
Hat Rack (Standing in Hall)	3.00.
Mosquito Nettings (Two for Double Beds, Some Smaller nets),	4.00.
Ice-cream Freezer,	2.00.
Tools, (Hammer, Nail-puller, Carving Knife, &c.)	1.00.
Baby Carriage,	1.00.
Hammock,	1.00.
Canvas Tent,	4.00.
Total,	$605.00.

Allowance is made in the above statement of values for the condition of the goods insured at the time when they were destroyed, in consequence of wear and tear and the lapse of time.

E. E. Aiken.

Middlebury, Conn., July 15, 1902.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 209.

AWARD on Claim of EDWIN E. AIKEN.

ALLOWED:

In full	$605.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	69.99 ✓
TOTAL.....	$674.99 ✓

O.K.S.

Tientsin, China,
October 7th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

No. 210

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William Shirley Jackson, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at New York in the State of New York on or about the 19 day of Dec, 1868 that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Chinwangtao; China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of employee of the Imperial maritime Customs of China.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Tls 2340.00 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

No. 210.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William Shirley Jackson, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at New York in the State of New York on or about the 19 day of Dec, 1865; that my father was a Native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Chinwangtao; China that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of employee of the Imperial maritime Customs of China.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ Tls 2340.00 ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

Chin Wang Tao,
May, 3rd 1902.

To,
J. W. Ragsdale, Esquire,
United States Consul,
Tientsin.

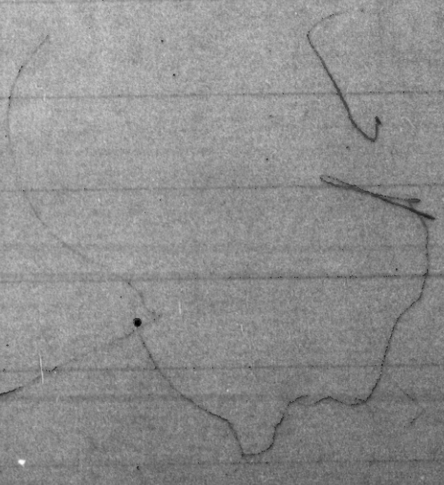
Sir:

I beg leave to hand you herewith a statement of my losses in Tientsin caused by the late uprising in this province. I was living at No 82 Tsiliung Road. As you are personally aware of my presence in Tientsin, I beg you to lend this your powerful support and for your further information, I add that my employers the Imperial Maritime Customs loaned me at the time Tls 400 to make good immediately the most necessary articles lost. This amount I have

have promised to repay to
the Customs,

Personal Effects, including
household furniture £1500.00
Extra cost of living $840.00
Total $2340.00

I have the honor, to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
W. S. Jackson.



UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.210.

AWARD on Claim of W. S. JACKSON.

ALLOWED:

On Claim Taels 1200.00 = 68/	U. S. Gold	$816.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900		94.73 ✓
TOTAL.....		$910.73 ✓

OK J

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Overvaluation Taels 300.00 =	U. S. Gold	$204.00
Extra cost of living Taels 840.00 =		571.20
TOTAL.....		$775. 20

Tientsin, China,
October 16th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

W. S. JACKSON, sworn, says: that in the year 1900 he was residing in Tientsin; that during the siege thereof his house consisted of three furnished rooms besides bathroom and kitchen; that two shells exploded in his house causing breakage and destruction to furniture and effects; that afterwards the premises were looted of the remaining effects; that the sum claimed is just and reasonable and in accordance with the necessary expenditure to replace his loss.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 212.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Amos S. Tobie, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Portland in the State of Maine on or about the 12 day of July, 1839; that my father was a American citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Boston in the State of Mass; that I am temporarily sojourning at Shanghai; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Merchant

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 6.318.75 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Myself as ; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to Me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

A. A. Tobey

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of Sept, 1902, at Shanghai

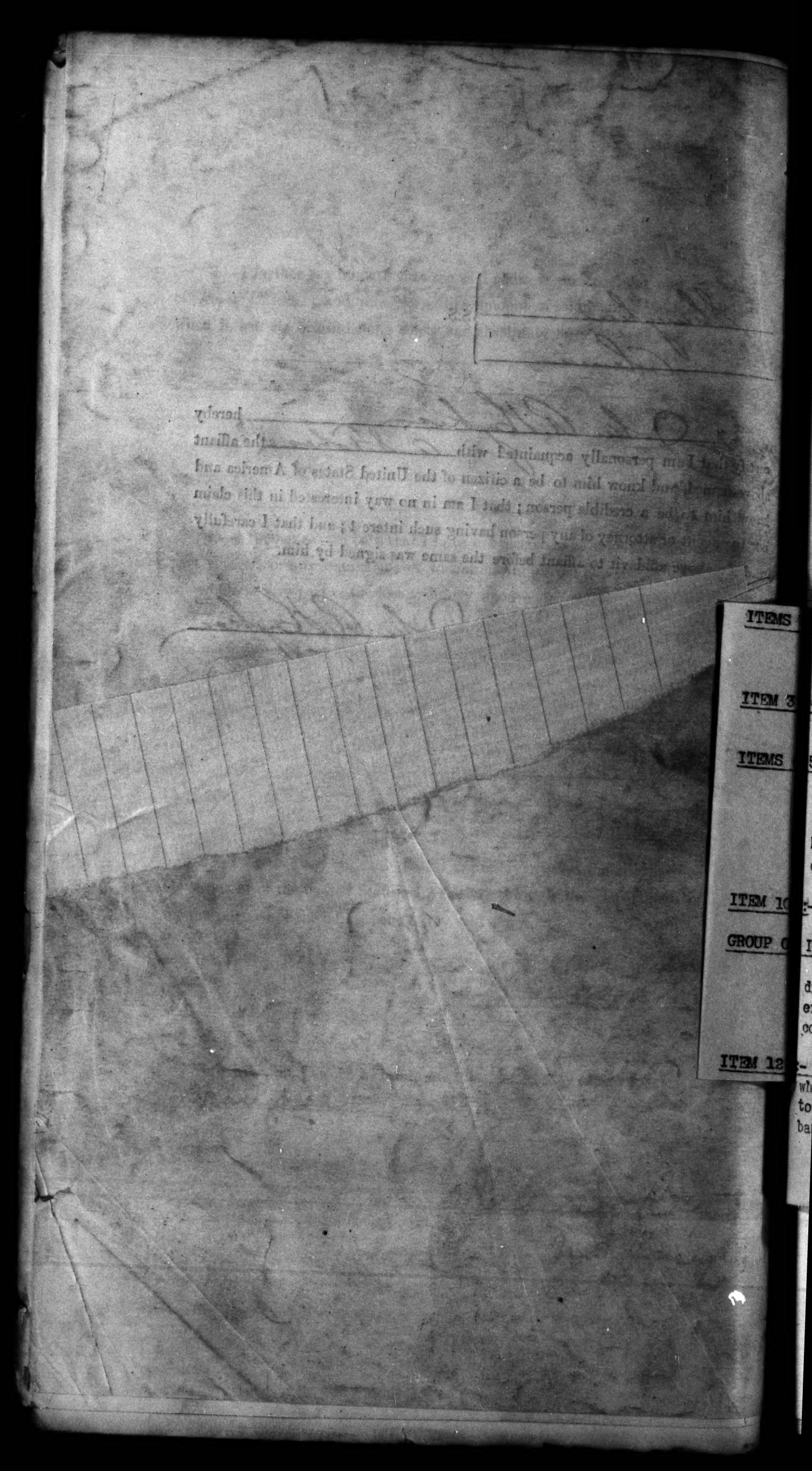
(Seal)

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Shanghai, China } S.S.

I, John R. Hykes hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with A. S. Fokes the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

John R. Hykes



ITEMS

ITEM 3

ITEMS

ITEM 10

GROUP C

ITEM 12

OBES & Co.

Cable Address:
OBES SHANGHAI.

Codes Used:
A.B.C., BENTE 1894.
LIEBER'S.

COMMISSION AGENTS.
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Shanghai, 20th September 190

To W. E. Bainbridge, Esq.
James W. Ragsdale, Esq.

Commissioners of Claims for
The United States of America,
Sitting at Shanghai.

Sirs:-

As an American Citizen engaged in Mercantile business at this Port under the firm name of Fobes & Co, established in 1896 (in which firm I am the sole partner), I respectfully beg leave to submit and file the claims as detailed in the accompanying sheets, to indemnify me for actual losses sustained in my business during the Boxer troubles in the year 1900.

In the statement presented I have placed against the arrival date of each item the rate of exchange for U.S. Money ruling at such date, and I have taken the exchange as 66 cents U.S. money for the equivalent of one Shanghai Tael to arrive at values in the currency of the United States.

EMS & 2 :-

Represent merchandise purchased for account of Chinese who from cause of trade depression failed, and the goods thrown on our hands.

EM 3 -

Was a verb al order by a Chinese firm to buy by cable, but after the goods were purchases refused to sign a Contract.

EMS 5,6,7,8,9 :-

Represent goods purchased by me in the usual course of business. The losses set against each item are the direct result of the Boxer trouble, which caused unprecedented depression by the absolute closing of Northern outlets, as well as the general fear existing at all business centres.

EM 10 :-

Was the actual cost to cancel one lot ot steel bought 22/4/00.

OUP C ITEMS 11 :-

Are sundry allowances made to customers, which under normal conditions of trade would not be made, but allowed as a concession towards extra burdens entailed by the respective buyers, owing to the disturbed conditions of trade.

EM 12 :-

For cost of Cables necessitated by the congested conditions of trade which compelled me to obtain financial assistance by consent of shippers to the renewal and/or extension of Drafts to avoid protests and possible bankruptcy.

ARGUMENT

ITEMS 1 & 2 :- Being bona fide Contracts I assume stand without doubt within the meaning of the rule governing claims, and I ask you to please note that the claims do not include a prospective prfot on such Contracts.

ITEM 3 :- Should follow No. 1 & 2, the difference being only that it was a verbal Contract repudiated after my firm had been committed to a purchase and a clear verbal understanding. It is an event of rare occurence among Chinese Merchants to "go back" on an order so goven, It did happen in this case.

ITEMS 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9:-

These items though bought in the usual course of business, I submit constitute a direct claim, on account of the Boxer outbreak, and was a direct result of such outbreak.

The copies of Cable telegrams submitted for your inspection gave a clear insight into abnormal conditions that effected the business of my firm, and while it is impossible to say that some loss might have been made on some of the items under normal conditions, it is on the contrary quite as certain that these would have been profit enough on one portion to have covered the deficiency on some other portion. In this connection I will ask you to note that there is no claim for assumed profits, it is for actual loss sustained.

I can quite conceive that those items stand somewhat indefinitely as compared with a definite contract entered into in advance of shipment, on the other hand it goes without saying that the unprecedented conditions that prevailed were such that, prima facia, such conditions were heavily weighted by the Boxer trouble on the side of loss which was actual.

In this connection you will admit (vide Tel: submitted) that there was a season of fully six months when there was an entire suspension of every business, when there was no income towards my business expenses, a condition for which there is no recompense, yet it has a certain relation to the facts presented in reference to Nos. 4 to 9 - i.e. it is equitable and reasonable to admit the direct result shown in the statment Nos. 4 to 9 in view of the known stagnation which ~~entailed~~ stopped all income in consequence of virtaul suspension of business for a more or less long period.

ITEM 10 :- The agreed cost for 500 Boxes Steel cancelled in consequence of the trouble was £.409.4.8. 500 Boxes - Tons. 29.15.0.0.

ITEM 11 :- Speaks for itself.

ITEM 12 :- Are for portions of Cable extracted, and relate solely to the cost of words cabled to enable me to get assistance required by way of Bank and money accomodation to meet the losses and extraordinary conditions prevailing. with Agents

By agreement, business telegrams or cables each party pays their own, be it more or less, but in this case you will note that the London Agents from whom we had to ask the accomodation, charge for their messages on that particular subject from London, it being outside of usual business.

Trusting our claim is favourably

Respectfully submitted

A. A. Jobb

ES & Co.
Code Address:
SHANGHAI.
Codes Used:
A.B.C., BENNE 1894,
WESTERN & LIEBER'S.

COMMISSION AGENTS.
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Shanghai, 19th September 190[illegible]

PARTICULARS OF CLAIM for Losses on goods during the **BOXER OUTBREAK** of 1900

Item	Inv:	M'dse	Bought	Shipped	Arrived	Date Closed at Bank
1	540/1	1000 ℔ Tinplates	31/10/99	13/12/99	10/3/00	11/3/01
2	638	Old Cart Tires T 100.0.0.0	16/2/00	5/4/00	13/6/00	19/3/01
3	683	Plate Cuttings T 211.4.2.0	19/2/00	28/4/00	5/8/00	20/3/01
4	594	Old Cart Tires T 31.18.0.14	12/1/00	5/2/00	19/4/00	27/6/00
5	597	Cobbles T 59.11.1.9	19/2/00	20/2/00	17/5/00	19/12/00
6	658	Galv: Sheets T 19.19.3.9	29/2/00	14/4/00	26/5/00	16/5/01
7	668	Cobbles T 60.1.3.25	19/2/00	23/4/00	25/6/00	19/11/00
8	699	Galv: Sheets	22/2/00	16/6/00	5/8/00	26/3/01
9	649	430 Pcs Shipplates T 44.16.1.21	17/1/00	2/4/00	9/6/00	25/5/01
10	L/431	500 ℔ Bamboo Steel	22/5/00	Delayed	Canclld.	27/4/01

OBES & Co.

Cable Address:
FOBES SHANGHAI.

Codes Used:
L., A.B.C., BERNE 1894,
PREMIER [redacted] LIEBER'S.

COMMISSION
GENERAL

Shanghai, ... 190

C.I.F.Cost & Bk.Interest	Realized. Tls. ℘	Loss Tls. ℘	Ex	U.S. Gold $.	Remarks
3,821.93	2,664.10	1,157.83		764.17	
5,344.61	3,818.73	1,525.88		1,007.08	
7,377.19	5,301.44	2,075.75		1,370.00	
2,886.87	2,142.57	744.30		491.24	
3,158.81	2,664.96	513.85		339.14	
2,833.82	2,386.49	294.93		194.65	
3,068.75	2,772.59	296.16		195.47	
2,834.87	2,344.76	490.11		323.47	
3,774.33	2,772.59	1,387.84		915.97	
£.29.15.0		216.33		142.78	Pd. to cancel
Tls. 8,702.98				$ 5,743.97 +	

+ U. S. Gold $.

Interest to be added at rate of 7%
to date of payment.

A. A. Fobes

Fobesco

Inv:	
666	G
656	O P
661	
665	
667	
661	
623	

BES & Co.

Cable Address:
ES SHANGHAI.

Codes Used:
B.C., BERNE 1894,
HER & LIEBER'S.

COMMISSION AGENTS.
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Shanghai, 19th September/1902

11.

ALLOWANCES

Made under extraordinary circumstances resulting from Boxer Outbreak 1900.

Mdse.	Bot.	Shpd.	Arr:	Cost at. Bank	Allowance.	U.S.G. $
Galv: Sheets 15½ T.	2/4/00	2/6/00	21/7/00	2,197.31	£ 158.50	104.61
Old Boiler Plates T.19.1.0.0.	22/3/00	18/4/01	5/7/01	857.83		
Ditto T.12.6.3.0	22/3/00	22/4/01	5/7/01	568.10	100.08	66.05
3 ø Cotton Hose	14/11/99	8/6/00	8/8/00	424.97		
2 ø ditto	14/11/99	30/4/00	3/7/00	278.04	42.12	27.80
100 ø Galv: Sheets T.25.4.1.26	12/1/00	12/4/02	15/7/02	3,522.97	202.11	133.39
5 ø Cottons	26/1/00	19/3/02	10/5/00	525.48	52.50	34.65
					£ 555.31	$ 366.50

Exchange at 66.

A. S. Tobey

Tobey

Item

From

Shai

COMMISSION AGENTS
GENERAL IMPORTERS

Co.

Shanghai, 10th September/02

ALLOWANCES

Made under extraordinary circumstances resulting from Boxer Outbreak 1900.

	Bot.	Shpd	Arr.	Cost at Bank	Allowance.	U.S.G.
...ete	2/4/00	2/6/00	21/7/00	£ 2,127.31	£ 158.80	104.81
...r						
...O.	22/8/00	12/4/01	5/7/01	887.28		
...S.O	22/8/00	22/4/01	5/7/01	566.10	100.06	66.05
...k						
	14/11/99	6/6/00	6/6/00	424.07		
...99	14/11/99	30/4/00	5/7/00	276.04	42.12	27.80
...ly:						
...I.99	12/1/00	12/4/02	15/7/02	3,566.07	202.11	136.30
...ose	28/1/00	10/3/00	10/6/00	566.19	52.50	34.65
				£ 556.31	£ 396.80	

Exchange at 8d.

BES & Co.

Cable Address:
ES SHANGHAI.

Codes Used:
A.B.C., BENNE 1894,
MMER & LIEBER'S.

COMMISSION AGENTS.
GENERAL IMPORTERS.

Shanghai, Sept 19th 190

Item [illegible]

CABLE EXPENSES - directly incurred through

BOXER OUTBREAK 1900

From - To	Date	Words	Remarks	From - To	Date	Wds.	R.mks
Shai: to London	June 14.	5		L'don to Shai.	June 27.	14	
"	25	9		"	July 16	21	
"	July 2	4		"	" 17	8	
"	" 6	8		"	" 31	5	
"	" 12	13		"	Aug 4	10	
"	" 16	4		"	" 13	4	
"	" 18	21		"	" 17	3	
"	Aug 2	4					
"	" 8	8					
"	" 15	7					
"	April 27/01	3					
Total		86 Words				65 Words	

86 Words Shai: to London @ $.2.80 = Mex. $.240.80 @ 75 = Tls. 180.60
65 " London to Shai: @ 5/6 - £.17.17.6. @ 2/6 = 135.00
Tls. 315.60

TOTAL SHAI: TAELS 315.60
@ 66 = $.208.29. U.S. Gold.

A. A. Fobes
Fobes

Shanghai, September 19th, 19

A.L., A.B.C., Bentley 1908,
Premier & Lieber's.

SUMMARY

Claims for losses -

resulting directly from the Boxer Outbreak 1900.

Item.	Description	Amount Shai. Tls. $\emptyset$	Ex.Rate.	Amount U.S.G. $	Remarks	Inv
1	Loss	1,157.83		764.17		540/1
2	"	1,525.88		1,007.08		638
3	"	2,075.75		1,370.00		683
4	"	744.30		491.24		594
5	"	513.85		339.14		597
6	"	294.93		194.65		658
7	"	296.16		195.47		668
8	"	490.11		323.47		699
9	"	1,387.86		915.97		649
10	Cancelled Order Expense	216.33		142.78		1/431
11	Sundry Allowances	555.31		366.50		-
12	Cable Expenses	315.60		208.29		-
		Shai. Tls 9,573.89	Ex.66	6,318.76		U.S.G.

I claim interest to be added at rate of 7% to date of payment

TOTAL SHAI TAELS 9,573.89
or
U. S. Gold $.6,318.76

A.S. Tobbs
Tobbs & Co

| | | |

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 212.

AWARD on Claim of FOBES & COMPANY.

ALLOWED:

On Claim Items 1, 2 and 3	$3,141.25
Interest 7% from June 20th, 1900	511.28
TOTAL.....	$3,652.53

O.K.J.

DISALLOWED:

Balance of claim	TOTAL.....$3,177.51

Tientsin, China,
October 16th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge.
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

File

No. 202.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, George Henry Ewing, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Enfield in the State of Mass. on or about the 21 day of February, 1868; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Yarmouth in the State of Mass.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Yarmouth; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Clergyman. At the time of the losses I was a missionary of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. At the present time I am pastor of the Congregational Church at Yarmouth Mass.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 9019.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~myself~~ ; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to myself with the exception of $85.00 (U.S. gold) of go
ing charge belonging to other individuals for which no other claim for indemnity has been made. Also excepting 100.00 Tientsin taels which I have ~~received~~ bargained for the residue of bricks at the Shore house. (See letter).

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

George Henry Ewing

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of July, 1902, at Sandwich Mass

(Seal)

FREDERIC G. POPE NOTARY PUBLIC SANDWICH, MASS.

Frederic G Pope
Notary Public
Sandwich Mass

Barnstable } S.S.
Sandwich Mass July 7th 1902

I, Fred. Keith Ellsworth hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with George H Ewing the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Fred. Keith Ellsworth

Subscribed and Sworn to before me
this 7th day of July 1902 at Sandwich Mass
Directus G Pope
Notary Public

Indemnity Statement of George H. Ewing

Bedding	$ 116.00
Kindergarten, play things etc.	86.00
Clothing	903.00
Jewelry, silver ornament mirrors	124.50
Silks, embroideries etc	244.00
Dry goods	576.00
Crockery, china etc	233.00
Furniture	1360.00
Head + foot wear	132.50
Table linen etc.	178.00
Pictures	420.00
Books, stationary, typewriter	768.50
Provisions	257.00
Sickness	400.00
Shore house	1500.00
Miscellaneous	1448.50
	8747.00

Additional Indemnity

Silver contingent	187.00
Sundry charge but belonging to other parties	85.00
	9019.50

A true copy.
Geo. H. Ewing.

Insolvency Statement of
Henry H. Ewing

Liabilities

Secured Creditors

Unsecured Creditors

Total Liabilities

Assets

Total Assets

Deficiency

Henry H. Ewing

INDEMNITY STATEMENT OF

GEORGE H. EWING.

Bedding	$ 116.00
Kindergarten, playthings etc.	86.00
Clothing	903.00
Jewelry, silver ornaments mirrors etc.	124.50
Silks embroideries etc.	244.00
Dry goods	576.00
Crockery, China etc.	233.00
Furniture	1,360.00
Head and foot wear	132.00
Table linen etc.	178.00
Pictures	420.00
Books, stationery, typewriter,	768.50
Provisions	257.00
	400.00
Sickness	1,500.00
Shore house	1,448.50
Miscellaneous	
	$8,747.00

Additional Indemnity

Silver contingent	187.00
In my charge but belonging to other parties	85.00
	$9,019.50

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Miscellaneous	1,448.50
	$8,747.00

Additional Indemnity

Silver contingent	187.00
In my charge but belonging to other parties	85.00
	$8,019.50

Yarmouth, Mass U.S.A.

United States Claims Commission,

Dear Sirs,

On or about June 12 I mailed to China for your use a copy of my claim for indemnity. This was in reply to an official notice from the A.B.C.F.M. headquarters in Boston. This copy is doubtless already in your hands.

I have just received a second request emanating from your commission, asking that the accompanying memorials be duly filled out and returned. Herewith please accept same.

You also ask that each claimant should carefully set forth

every fact possible that will be of service to the Commission in considering his claim. Permit me, then, to append the following remarks.

(1) In general the claims under the different heads (as, for example, "Bedding," "Clothing," "Miscellaneous," etc.) are not estimates, but are the sum-totals of detailed lists of prices of all the articles in my possession, so far as we were able to recall said articles and prices.

(2) In general the sums attached include the freight and other expenses of placing said articles in China.

(3) The furnishings of two houses — one at Tientsin and one at Pei Tai Ho — are included, being classified together.

(4) The sum of $1500.00 is the
re we placed on our Shore-house
re placing my claim with the
S. government I have bargained
the sale of the remaining bricks
my shore house, the price to be
id me being 100 taels. I have
t yet received the money and
not tell at what rate of ex-
nge I shall receive my payment
gold.

(5) The item of sickness is due
the fact that owing to the Boxer
break a child was born to my
e under extraordinary conditions, and
necessity that was upon us for
roving on hastily induced sick-
ss that required expensive hospi-
l experiences, and also nervous
nostration that entailed nervine

asylums and sanitariums expenses that were heavy, and is continuing to involve large extra expense.

(6) The item "Miscellaneous" includes a large number of articles that may be sub-grouped as curios, photographic outfit, heirlooms, relics of travel, photographs, trained nurse, artists outfit, garden tools, out door possessions, wood, coal, oil, hardware.

(7) The "silver contingent" of $187.00 represents the price of our solid silver which was in storage in the Treasurer's Office of our Mission in Tientsin, the fate of which was not known at time of filing claims for indemnity with the U. S. government. Later we learned that it was all looted.

(8) It is necessary to call attention to the fact that the sum of

$86.00 was filed for claims for the loss of goods in my charge but belonging to other people. No other claims for these goods have been made.

Very truly yours,

George H. Ewing

Formerly A. B. C. F. M. missionary at Paotingfu.

Additional Indemnity?

r contingent 187.00

y charge but belonging to other parties 85.00

$28,019.50

Assistant Solicitor,
JAN 18 1903
Department of State.

Gen. of Accts.

Make this allowance of $50. to Mr. Ewing as recommended by Mr. B. & inform him that the item for salary was included in the award made him by the Commission -

F.V.

Bureau of Accounts.

MEMORANDUM.

Re letter of Nov. 12-1902 from Mr. Russell, Mr. Dept. allows Ewing $50.00 additional, as per terms of award. Solicitor advised. Request entries be made & check sent to Gelestine Paris to Ewing. Draft to Ewing from Gen. Peaceto.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 202.

AWARD on Claim of GEORGE H. EWING.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$4,523.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	523.26 ✓
TOTAL.....	$5,046.26 ✓

O.K.S

DISALLOWED:

On Clothing	$ 403.00
" Dry goods	376.00
" Furniture	660.00
" Head and foot wear	57.50
" Table linen etc.	78.00
" Pictures	220.00
" Books and stationery	268.00
" Account sickness	400.00
" Pei-tai-ho House	500.00
" Miscellaneous	1,448.50
" Property of others	85.00
TOTAL.....	$4,496.00

Tientsin, China,
October 7th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

approved Oct. 23rd, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister

No. 1131.

Ack'd

Secretary of State
DEC 1902

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 12 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
RECD.
DEC
9
1902
DEPT OF STATE

October 25th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack'd Dec. 15

Subject: The appointment of Chang Chih-tung as Viceroy of Liang-kiang. Possible troubles as a result in the Nanking district, owing to strong Hunanese influence.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC 17 1902
FILED

No. 1131.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 25th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith, copy of a despatch from Consul William Martin, of Nanking, reporting a general feeling of unrest and apprehension among the Chinese over the temporary and prospective permanent appointment of Chang Chih-tung, as Viceroy at that place.

Inquiry among the Chinese here confirms, in a measure, the apprehension expressed in Mr. Martin's letter. For a very long period the Hunanese have looked upon the Nanking Viceroyalty as their especial preserve. The post has been, most of the time, filled by a Viceroy from Hunan, continually garrisoned by troops from the same province, and there has invariably been severe opposition whenever an attempt has been made to fill it otherwise.

The Imperial Government is itself hesitating about the permanent appointment of Chang Chih-tung, and it is possible that some other man may be appointed, and he

left

No. 1131.

left in his present Viceroyalty.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Martin to Mr. Conger, October 13th, 1902.

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I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. Martin to Mr. Conger, October 13th, 1902.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 113

Mr. Martin to Mr. Conger.

****

No. 13.
Legation.

Consulate of the United States/

Nanking, China. October 13th, 1902.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that there seems to be a general feeling of unrest, and apprehension of trouble among the Chinese here in Nanking when Chang Chih-tung comes to take over the Viceroyalty of these provinces. There is an unwritten law among them that the man who holds the position of Viceroy of Liang Kiang must be a Hunanese. The late Viceroy Liu-k'un-yi was, and most of the t roops in and about the city are from that province.

There are 17 camps in and around the city all filled with Hunanese troops, each camps is supposed to contain 500 men, making a total of about 8500. These men are all commanded by Hunanese officers some of whom have tendered their resignation, among them their commander in chief, General Yang.

Then there are several thousand Hunanese occupying positions of various kinds in the city, from the Viceroy's Yamen to the forts that surround the city, and they all expect to be removed, indeed many about the Viceroy's Yamen are moving out now.

When Chang Chih-tung was Acting Viceroy here during the Chinese Japanese war he had a general turning out of these people, they put up with it then because they expected th e late Viceroy would return to office and they would be reinstated, but now there is no such hope.

It is possible in my opinion, if Chang Chih-tung makes any indiscreet moves to throw the Yangtze Valley into such confusion as to jeopardize not only foreigners here but the general peace of the Valley.

When the late Viceroy Tseng Kuo Chuen was here some year years

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 113

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When the late Viceroy Tsang Kuo Chuen was here some

years as Viceroy and was ordered to Peking for an audience, and the late Viceroy Yu Lu of Chih-li province was placed here to act in his absence: the Hunanese element then caused so much discontent in and about the city that Yu Lu sent a secret telegram to Peking praying the Throne to send Tseng Kuo Chun back at once, because he as Acting Viceroy was very insecure, and the Emperor's decree intercepted Tseng Kuo Chun at Tsing Kiang-pu commanding him to return at once to Nanking.and resume charge of affairs as Viceroy. He remained in office until his death.

When Viceroy Liu Kun-yi went to Peking in July 1900, before the boxer trouble, Lu Ch'un-lin now a member of the Grand Council then Governor at Soochow, was ordered to take charge here as Acting Viceroy, the people here began to long for the return of Viceroy Liu Kun-yi and sought to make trouble. One day while calling out Lu Ch'un-lin had a very narrow escape, he was ridind along in his sedan chair when without warning a large stone came crashing through it smashing both windows, fortunately he had just straightened himself up, or it wouldhave been the end of his career. That stone was thrown by a Hunanese.

Information furnished me says that the relations between Chang-Chih-tung and the Fantai Li Yau-fen, (now Acting Viceroy) here is not as cordial as it might be. Chang Chih-tung has been wiring here about the business of the province and his first telegram came to the foreign office, his second went to the Defence Bureau, his third to the late Viceroy's Aid-de-camp, his fourth to General Yang (who by the way has tendered his resignation to the Acting Viceroy) commanding in chief of all the forts and land forces in and about the city, his fifth to the Shanghai Taotai, his sixth to the Salt Commissioner at Yang Chow, but never a one to the Acting Viceroy, he has simply ignored him. Li Yau-fen has made a very good record for himself since he has been here. We foreigners find him prompt and reliable. The family of the late Viceroy Liu Kun-yi have had a message of condolence from the Department of State in Washington.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. Martin.

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I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. Martin.

To

Honorable E. H. Conger,

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary,

United States Legation,

Peking.

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/The Honorable E. H. Conger,
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a message of condolence from the Department of State in Washing-
ton.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) Wm. Martin.

No. 1132.

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
To the Solicitor
Ack.

DEPT OF STATE
DEC 9 1902
2ND ASST SECRETARY

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 9 1902
DEPT. OF STATE

RECEIVED
DEC 17 1902
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

October 28th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting Ninth Partial Report of the United States Claims Commission in China.

Checked by Fitzsimmons
Calculations Checked by Fitzsimmons
Bureau Asst.

No. 1132.

October 28th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Transmitting Ninth Partial Report of the United States Claims Commission in China.

No. 1132.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 28th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further compliance with your telegraphic instructions of March 14th, 1902, I have the honor to enclose herewith, the ninth partial report of the United States Claims Commission in China, as follows:

No. 59, James H. Pyke, 7,248.50 3,401.50 Homer Eaton, Atty-in-fact 158-5th Ave. N.Y.

" 100, Harry E. King, 9,382.50 7,027.50

" 146, North China Tract Co., 19,000. 7,500.

" 169, Edna G. Terry, 3,612.20 Disallow 2,521.

" 198, Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School, 1250.

" 200, Supplemental Claim of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission in the United States of America, 3,819.70 3,177.50

" 213, Grace Newton, 1717. Peking 1458.

" 215, Bertie Lewis. Canc. 65 Wyndham St. Hong Kong.
3488.12 1773.61

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

Claims as above.

No. 1132

October 28th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

In further compliance with your telegraphic instruc-

tions of March 14th, 1902, I have the honor to enclose

herewith, the ninth partial report of the United States

Claims Commission in China, as follows:

No. 89, James H. Pyke,

" 100, Harry R. King,

" 146, North China Trust Co.,

" 189, Emma G. Terry,

" 198, Emily Hemmond Ament Memorial School,

" 200, Supplemental Claim of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission in the United States of America,

" 213, Grace Newton,

" 218, Bertie Lewis.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures:

Claims as above.

No. 215.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Mrs Bertie Lewis, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at San Francisco in the State of California on or about the 13 day of June, 1873; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at San Francisco in the State of California; that I am temporarily sojourning at Tientsin; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of _____

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 5016.10 Mex. ~~(U. S. Gold)~~; that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Mrs Bertie Lewis

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of October, 1902, at Pretoria

James A. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

Eastern China } S.S.

I, Kathryn Earl hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Bertil Lewis the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her.

Kathryn Earl.

Remittance address

65 Wyndham street,

Hongkong.

Tientsin, October 22nd, 1902.

CLAIM OF BERTIE LEWIS AGAINST THE CHINESE GOVERN - MENT FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES DURING AND AS A RESULT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA IN 1900.

---ooOoo---

1 sable coat, muff and collar	$ 350.00
1 black Astrakan jacket	75.00
1 seal skin cape	100.00
1 long broadcloth coat	75.00
1 golf cape	25.00
travelling rug	30.00
1 black silk imported gown	125.00
6 silk and satin evening gowns @ $50.	300.00
2 American made tailor gowns	200.00
1 black and white Surah gown	75.00
6 Japanese silk shirt waists @ $5.	30.00
3 high neck dinner bodices	75.00
1 Manchu lady's gown	50.00
2 Japanese dressing gowns	50.00
3 imported dress hats	75.00
4 Organdie dresses	100.00
1 navy blue serge dress	50.00
6 American shirt waists	50.00
2 grass linen dresses	40.00
2 prs. French corsets	40.00
6 French lawn skirts @ $10.	60.00
2 Japanese kimonos	100.00
Brought forward -------	$2075.00

	Brought forward ----------	$2075.00
12	white China silk gowns	85.00
6	French silk singlets	50.00
6	suits flannel underwear @ $20.	120.00
12	suits French lawn underwear	100.00
12	suits silk embroidered underwear	168.00
3	imported petticoats @ $25.	75.00
	American shoes and slippers	100.00
6	fancy lawn matinees @ $10.	60.00
6	prs. silk and wool pajamas	30.00
2	bath robes	30.00
2	linen and 1 pr. Turkish towels	35.00
	handkerchiefs, collars, ties and belt	50.00
	books	100.00
1	Venetian Glass Vase	25.00
3	steel engravings	75.00
6	Grass linen toilet covers	48.00
1	plush table cover	15.00
1	Japanese bed spread and	100.00
1	Chubb lock cash box with gold coin bracelet	100.00
1	wedding ring	20.00
1	French enamelled clock	50.00
		$3511.00

SILVERWARE TOILET :

1	large powder box	50.00
1	small " "	25.00
1	silver glove box, dragon pattern,	108.00
1	" Handkerchief box, dragon pattern	108.00
	silver dragon mirror	50.00
1	silver hair pin tray	14.00
	silver mounted shaving mirror	50.00
	combs, brushes, shoe horn, etc.,	100.00
		$ 505.00

	Brought forward ----------	$4016.00
1	Wool Peking carpet	200.00
1	Japanese screen	100.00
5	Japanese leather trunks	150.00
1	Corean curio	50.00
2	large pieces of embroidered silk for covering wall @ $100., each,	200.00
1	Chinese embroidered umbrella cover	25.00
1	piece Japanese embroidered tapestry	75.00
	Collection of small pieces of embroideries	100.00
6	Eider down sofa cushions and covers	100.00
	T O T A L ----------	$5016.00

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 215.

AWARD on Claim of BERTIE LEWIS.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$3,516.00 (Mex.) =	U. S. Gold	$1,773.61
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900			207.90
		TOTAL.....	$1,981.51

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On overvaluations	$1,500.00 (Mex.) =	$ 714.51

Tientsin, China,
October 24th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

BERTIE LEWIS, sworn, says: That just prior to the Boxer outbreak she resided at Peking, but left that place prior to the attack intending to return; that her personal property for which she claims indemnity was left in Peking in a house in the Legation quarter in charge of servants and was lost or destroyed during the siege; claim is made up from memory; valuations are mostly estimates; had new outfit; silver toilet set of Chinese workmanship; that property claimed for was owned by her and in her possession at the time and was entirely lost or destroyed during the siege

in

in Peking; that the valuations are just and reasonable and less than the actual expenditures which would be necessary to replace; says further that she filed her claim for indemnity in the U. S. Consulate-General at Shanghai about six months after the relief of Peking and supposed it was on file with other indemnity claims.

Approved Oct. 28th, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

ORIGINAL

No. 59.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, James H. Pyke, , being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Glenn Mi in the State of Indiana on or about the 9th day of July 1846, ; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Kokomo in the State of Indiana ; that I am temporarily sojourning at ; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in China.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 7248.50 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

except the house and furniture at ToiTaillo.
a copy of which may be seen at Mr R.A. Cousins of
Wilson and Co Tientsin

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

James H. Pyke

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of June, 1902,
at Kokomo Indiana

(Seal) COMMISSION EXPIRES FEB. 8, 1904.

John N Cooper
Notary Public

State of Indiana }
Howard County. } S.S.

I, John W. Cooper. hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with James H. Pyke. the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

John W Cooper

Claim fo

China Du

1-I

2-L

INDEMNITY CLAIM OF J. H. PYKE.

(As filed in U. S. Consulate Autumn of 1900.)

aim for Indemnity for Losses Growing out of the "Boxer" Troubles in
ina During the Year A. D. 1900:

1-Loss at Pei Tai Ho--

	U.S.Gold.	
a-House and out-buildings	$2700.00	
b-Estimated additional cost of rebuilding(50%)	1350.00	
c-Furniture insured per R. A. Cousens	200.00	4250.00
d'-Rent for 1900	375.00	
d² " " 1902	375.00	750.00
e-Depreciation in value of lots (6 mou) Front A	600.00	
f- " " " " two other lots 7.8 mou	350.00	
g- " " " " four " 17 mou.	700.00	1650.00

2-Loss at Tientsin:

	$15.00		$10.00	
Heavy overcoat		Light overcoat		25.00
	7.00		15.00	
Trousers		Coat		22.00
	4.00		3.50	3.00
Matting		Curtains	Toilet set	10.50
		12.50	3.50	
5 prs. childrens skates		Provisions		16.00
Bicycle				25.00	98.50
Sending Family Home destitute					500.00
TOTAL					$7248.50

EXPLANATION OF ITEMIZED LIST ON PAGE 1.

I believe the list on the preceding page to be an exact copy of that filed and sworn to by me in the U.S. Consulate at Tientsin in 1900. In the additional light which I now have I believe some changes should be made in the items.

1- The house was worth more than the actual cost and should have been $3000.00-additional cost of rebuilding 25%- $750.00 3750.00

Estimate of furniture probably too high, say,..... 100.00

Loss in value of two frint lots, as before,..... 600.00

Rent for 1900 and 1901-$750.00, should be for 3 years.. 900.00

Loss in value of two other lots (7.8 mou)..... 534.00

" " " " four " " (17 mou) 1026.00

2-Personal loss in Tientsin instead of $98.50 ..... 76.50
(Two articles were recovered valued at $22.00)

Sending Family to U.S. in destitute Condition..... 500.00

TOTAL.....~~$7486.50~~ (7486.50)

The aggregate is nearly the same.

3-As to the loss on two front lots. They were estimated at $1200 in the summer of 1899 and spring of 1900. They are not worth $300 now, indeed there is no demand for them. There is a claim on the House and lots of $2300 at 7% int. since June 1900.

4-As to the two lots 7.8 mou. The value was $100 per mou. The original plat was 12.8 mou. In the spring of 1900 four (4) mou was sold to Rev. Mr. Miller for $400. For half the remainder,(the best half) $100 per mou was offered. This is outside the Rocky Point Association grounds and is now valueless. I have estimated the full value of this

7.8 mou and propose to relinquish the title.

5-As to the 4 lots of 17 mou. The actual cost of this was $1200-with interest to date the cost would be $1368--$1026.00 gold. I, alone, am responsible for this amount, though two Friends agreed to see me through with it. The only value of the land now is its original value as farming land, perhaps $10 per mou. It would be a great relief to have the money refunded and to turn the title over to the Chinese Government. It will be a great hardship if I must keep the land and pay back the money loaned- unless the claim is granted.

6-In regard to the $500.00 claim for sending my family home unprepared I can only say that I was obliged to borrow $600.00 for the purpose. Happily I found friends who advanced it without interest.

7-The total seems large but when it is understood as is the case, that I am carrying a debt of $4300 (equal to some $3225), the larger part of this at 7% int. which has been running for two years, the moderation of the claim must be apparent.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) _____

P. S. The house and furniture at Pei Tai Ho was insured by Mr. R. A. Cousens for $5000 (not full value) to secure a loan of $2000- made by him for which a mortgage was given. The original policy was left in the Mission safe at Tientsin. I will write the Treasurer and ask that it be sent to the Commissioners. In case it cannot be found I will ask Mr. Cousens to furnish certified copy of same. The insurance was only against fire or accident, not mob or war.

Yours truly,

J. H. Ryke

Kokomo Ind. June 17 1902

Messrs W. E. Bainbridge & James H. Ragsdale.
Commissioners for United States Indemnity Claims
in China
Peking. China.

Dear Sirs.

I return herewith the Memorial Blanks duly filled out and attested. I trust. with copy of my itemized Claim for indemnity. and explanations attached.

I trust the explanations will be intelligible and satisfactory. I hope to be in China about the end of Sept. and shall be glad to add further explanations if desired. Meantime let me refer you to Dr. A. S. Hopkins for further information or confirmation. that may be needed. He knows all about my house and land at Pitaiho. Let me say frankly that I have put in the whole claim for the full value. but not excessive. I can hardly hope that it will be granted in full. For instance if you

should not approve of my proposition to return the title deeds of the two pieces of land. But should decide that I retain the land. Although it is almost if not absolutely without value to me I could not expect that the claim for its full value at time of outbreak. i.e. its cost value would be granted.

Then if the full claim should be granted and the lands returned. The claim for additional cost for rebuilding would not be reasonable as I would not expect to rebuild. My only concern is to secure enough to pay off all claims of my creditors against house and lands and to secure the amount my wife and I invested in the enterprise. also a reasonable amount of compensation for the labor I myself expended thereon. When this is taken into account. I feel sure the claim as it stands will not be found too large. I should like that Dr. A. J. Hopkins Mr. R. A. Cousens of Trenton. and Rev. W. F. Walker D.D.

of the M. E Mission Trustees might be called upon to testify. Also. Chas. Dewey Jr. Esq.

I submit the case to your consideration and Judgment in full confidence

Very respectfully and sincerely yours

J. H. Pyle

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 59.

AWARD on Claim of JAMES H. PYKE.

ALLOWED:

House at Pai-tai-ho	$2,500.00
Additional for reconstruction 25%	625.00
Furniture at Pei-tai-ho	100.00
Personal losses at Tientsin	76.50
Removal of family	100.00
	$3,401.50
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1902	398.23
TOTAL.....	$3,799.73

O.K. J.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Balance of Claim	TOTAL..... $3,847.00

Tientsin, China,
October 23rd, 1902.

William E. Baintridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

J. H. PYKE, sworn, says: that his house at Pei-tai-ho cost approximately the sum of $2,700.00 gold; consisted of 4 large and 2 small rooms; 7 or 8 rooms servants' quarters; an L in front with verandah; furniture at Pei-tai-ho insured against fire only; no insurance paid because of destruction by mob; amount claimed as revised is reasonable and just valuation; the losses of personal property at Tientsin resulted from the shelling of the house occupied.

Approved Oct. 28th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 100

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, A. E. King, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Coldwater in the State of Michigan on or about the 21st day of Sept. 1862; that my father was a ~~naturalized~~ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Coldwater in the State of Mich.; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking, China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $8382 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The above is the amount of my original claim. I file herewith a revised and substituted claim amounting to $8826 30/100

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

H E King

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20 day of October, 1902, at Leutsein

James O. Ragsdale

_____ } S.S.

Pientan, China.

I, Edward K. Lowry hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Henry E. King the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Edward K. Lowry.

Indemnity Claim

The Chinese Imperial Government
To Henry E. King Dr.

Personal losses sustained at Peking, Tsunhua and Stony Point Pei Tai Ho during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China June – August 1900

	U.S. Gold
Household, Kitchen and Laundry furniture & Crockery	281.—
Silver ware	50.—
Table linen	33.—
Lamps (7)	20.—
Curtains, fixtures draperies, table spreads	82—
Floor matting (3 rolls)	30—
Two Mosquito carpets	85—
Two Peking Rugs	75—
Ten rugs	50—
Bedding and Mattresses	71—
Baby Carriage	20—
Piano	300—
Sewing Machine and contents	35—
Library, pictures and photographs	1300—
Two clocks	15—
Bronze Statuary (3 pieces)	35—
Bricabrac and curios	58—
Diplomas (Mr. & Mrs. King)	50—
Writing materials	21—
Trunks and boxes	52—
Wall paper	30—
Ingrain carpets, 85 yards	50—

Department Store

The Chinese Imperial Government
Is among Exhibitors

	U.S. Gold
Toilet and rubber goods	$ 19-
Clothing for a family of six persons	510
Loss on three bicycles and bicycle supplies	100-
Tools	10-
Provisions, coal, ice, and garden	105-
House and outbuildings re Pei Tai Ho	3800-
Rent for Pei Tai Ho House for 1900	300-
Rent for Pei Tai Ho House for 1901	300-
Necessary expense for removal of family to place of safety	200-
Necessary expense incurred through loss of residence for two years	300-
	U.S. Gold $8382-

Legation of the United States of America.

Peking, China.

I, Harry E. King, being first duly sworn on oath say that the annexed schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China, June-August 1900, and that the same is just true and correct.

Harry E. King.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1901. W. E. Bainbridge

Secretary of Legation.

Peking, China.

I, Harry B. King, being first duly sworn on oath say that the annexed schedule is a statement of the personal losses sustained by me during and as a result of the Boxer riots in North China, June-August 1900, and that the same is just true and correct.

Harry B. King

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1901.

Secretary of Legation.

Revised Indemnity Claim
The Imperial Chinese Government
To A. E. King Dr.

Household, Kitchen and Laundry furniture, and Crockery	$291.80
Silverware	52—
Table linen and towels	18—
Lamps (7) Extra supply of Chimneys	26—
Curtains, fixtures, draperies and table spreads	89—
Floor Matting (5 rolls)	30—
Two Moquette Carpets	80—
Two Peking Druggets	75—
Sixteen rugs	50—
Bedding and Mattresses	113—
Baby Carriage	20—
Piano	300—
Two Clocks	15—
Bronze Statuary (3 pieces)	35—
Bric-a-brac and Curios	66.50
Sewing Machine and Contents	35—
Diplomas (Mr. & Mrs. King)	50—
Writing Materials, Stationary &c	23—
Trunks and boxes	72—
Wall paper	30—
Ingrain Carpets 85 yards	50—
Toilet and rubber goods	28.00
Clothing for a family of six persons	633—
Loss on 3 bicycles and bicycle supplies	100—
Tools	10—
Provisions	186.75
Coal 20— Ice 8— and garden 5—	33—
1 Pr. Balance scales	5—

1900, and that the same is just true and correct.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1901.

Secretary of Legation.

Library-

	$
1 Giles Chinese-English Dictionary	16.50
1 Webster Dict. 9th and standard 3=V	14.00
733 vol.s @ 1.5	1099.50
50 vol.s @ 1	50.—
12 vol.s of Art books	15—
6 New Websters Dict	30—
30 Drawing books	7.25
12 Instruction books	3.00
8 New Sets of Models for drawing in 1st 8 grades	4.00
1 " " "Large" " High School work	2.00
Pictures	150.—
Photographs	20.—
House and outbuildings re Pei Tai Ho	3800—
Rent for Pei Tai Ho House for 1900	30.—
Rent for Pei Tai Ho House for 1901	300—
Necessary expense for removal of family to a place of safety	200—
Necessary expense incurred through loss of residence for two years	300—
Total U.S. Gold	$ 8826.30

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.100.

AWARD on Claim of HARRY E. KING.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$6,293.30
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	734.20
TOTAL.....	$7,027.50

0163

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Piano	$ 100.00
Library, pictures and photographs	300.00
Clothing	133.00
Expense for removal of family	50.00
Diplomas	50.00
House at Pei-tai-ho	1,000.00
Rent Pei-tai-ho house 1900 & 1901	600.00
Expense through loss of residence	300.00
TOTAL.....	$2,533.00

Tientsin, China,
October 20th, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
Junius Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 28th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Legation.

No. 146

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William B. Stelle Jr., being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Jersey City in the State of New Jersey on or about the ____ day of ____, ____; that my father was a ____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at ____ in the State of ____; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary.

I am Treasurer of the North China Tract Society. The North China Tract Society is an association with headquarters at Peking under the supervision and control of American Missionaries and sustained by annual grants and voluntary contributions

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~or~~ said Society through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 10.000 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose ~~I was a citizen of the United States of America.~~ Said Society was under the general management and control of citizens of the United States of America

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Ld Society; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to North China Land Society and is payable to the undersigned as trustees thereof

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

William B Sadler
Trustee.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of October, 1902, at Tientsin

James W Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale U.S. Consul hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W. B. Stelle the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

J. W. Ragsdale

Statement of losses of the North China Trust Society sustained during and as a result of the boxer riots in North China, May - Aug, 1900.

Stock of books, pamphlets, tracts and printing material in Tientsin and Peking: Ten thousand dollars, $10.000.00

United States Legation, Peking China.

I, William B. Stelle, being first duly sworn on oath say, that I am a native born citizen of the United States of America, that I am Treasurer of the North China Trust Society, and that the statement of losses of the said North China Trust Society, are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct.

William B. Stelle

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirtieth day of September, 1901.

W. W. Bainbridge
2nd Secretary of Legation

North China Coast Ports.

$10 000 00

U.S. Gold,

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 146.

AWARD on Claim of NORTH CHINA TRACT SOCIETY.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$7,500.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	879.12
TOTAL.....	$8,379.12

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Balance of Claim	TOTAL..... $2,500.00

Tientsin, China,
October 23rd, 1902.

William E. Brimbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM B. STELLE, sworn, says: that he is a native citiken of the United States; is Treasurer of the North China Tract Society; that said Society is an Association of missionaries in North China with headquarters at Peking and is sustained by annual grants from Mission boards and by voluntary contributions; its object is the publication in the Chinese language and sale of religious literature; that at the outbreak of the "Boxer" troubles in 1900 said Society had at Tientsin and Peking and other places in North China stocks of books, pamphlets, tracts and printing material which were wholly destroyed; that the records and books of account of said Society were entirely destroyed; the known value of the stock at Peking is $6,683.49 (Mex.) not including fixtures; that as to the other property the claim is made up from estimates of per-

sons

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 148.

AWARD on Claim of NORTH CHINA TRACT SOCIETY.

ALLOWED:

On claim $7,000.00

Interest at 5% from June 30th, 1900 : 870.12

TOTAL..... $7,870.12

DISALLOWED ON WITHDRAWAL:

Balance of Claim TOTAL..... $2,500.00

Tientsin, China,
October 25th, 1900.

COMMISSIONERS.

WILLIAM E. CHILD, sworn, says: that he is a native citizen of the United States; is Treasurer of the North China Tract Society; that said Society is an Association of missionaries in North China with headquarters at Peking and is sustained by annual grants from Mission boards and by voluntary contributions; its object is the publication in the Chinese language and sale of religious literature; that at the outbreak of the "Boxer" trouble in 1900 said Society had at Tientsin and Peking and other places in North China stocks of books, pamphlets, tracts and printing material which were wholly destroyed; that the records and books of account of said Society were entirely destroyed; the known value of the stock at Peking is $6,850.00 (Mex.) not including fixtures; that as to the other property the claim is made up from estimates of per-

sons

sons familiar therewith and that the amount claimed on the entire claim is just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace the property destroyed.

Approved Oct. 28th, 1902.

E. H. Conger

U.S. Minister.

none familiar therewith and that the amount claimed on the entire claim is just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace the property destroyed.

No. 169

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Edna G. Terry, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Southport in the State of New York, on or about the 4th day of September, 1857; that my father was a native born citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Port Jefferson in the State of New York; that I am temporarily sojourning at Mount Vernon, N. Y.; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Medical Missionary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, located in the City of Tsun Hua, Province of Chihli.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $3012 20/100 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me,

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Edna G. Terry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of June, 1902, at the City of Mount Vernon, State of New York.

(Seal)

Elmer P. Smith

ELMER P. SMITH
WESTCHESTER CO.
N.Y.
NOTARY PUBLIC

State of New York
County of Westchester } S.S.

I, Elmer P. Smith, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Edna G. Terry the affiant above-named, and know ~~him~~ her to be a citizen of the United States of America and know ~~him~~ her to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by ~~him~~ her.

Elmer P. Smith.

Remittance Address.
Tientsin. China.

#169
$3012.00

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

Personal and Real for Property, Destroyed at Tsun Hua and Rocky Point (Pei Tai Ho) Province of Chihli, Empire of China, During Summer of 1900, Belonging to Edna G. Terry M. D., Member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Books

1 Vol.	Materia Medica	Hughs	5.00
1 "	" "	Burt	5.00
2 "	Therapeutics	Arndt	13.60
1 "	Anscultation and Penaission,	Clapp	2.00
1 "	Ocular Sherapeutics	Norton	4.50
1 "	Diseases of the Eye	Noyes	5.00
1 "	" " " "	DeyWeeker	5.00
1 "	" " " Ear	Rusa	5.00
1 "	Refraction	Sandolt	5.00
1 "	Repertory	Lippe	4.00
1 "	Physology	Foster	4.50
1 "	Hyatology	Klein	1.00
1 "	Hand-book Diseases of the Eye and Ear		.80
1 "	International Hahnamanian Assvs. Report		2.50
1 "	Bible Lilies		.25
1 "	Trarellus Joy on the Pathway of Life		.25
1 "	English Bible		4.00
1 "	Shorter Bible		1.50
1 "	Revised New Testiment		1.00
1 "	Bible Text Book		.75
5 "	Pentecostal Papers		1.50
1 "	Holy Spirit	Gordon	1.00
1 "	Prophetic Studies		.50
1 "	" "		1.00
1 "	Chinese Bible		1.00
1 "	" Testament		1.00
1 "	" Hymn Book		.50
2 "	Cyclopedia of Missions		10.00
2 "	Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah		6.00
1 "	Life of Paul		.75
1 "	Twenty Sermons by Philips Brooks		.75
1 "	Life of James Gilmore		1.25
1 "	Drummons's Addresses		.50
1 "	" Natural Law in the Spirit World		.50
1 "	By Canoe and Day Train		1.00
1 "	Word , Mind and Promiser		.50
1 "	Chemestry		1.00
1 "	History	Swinton	1.00
1 "	Botany	Grey	2.00
1 "	Astronomy		1.00
1 "	Geography		.50
1 "	Bacon's Essays		.20
1 "	Ancient Mariner		.20
1 "	Gold Dust		.25
1 "	Bits of Precious Ore		.25
1 "	Between the Lights		1.00
1 "	D. L. Moody at Home		.75
1 "	Homer's Iliad		2.00
1 "	" Odyssey		2.00
1 "	Longfellow's Poems		1.50
1 "	Whittier's Poems		1.50
1 "	Homes. Autocrat at the Breakfast Table		.50

#169
$301.25

INDEMNITY CLAIM.

Personal and Real For Property, Destroyed at Taun Hua and Rocky Point (Pei Tai Ho) Province of Chihli, Empire of China, During Summer of 1900, Belonging to Edna G. Terry M. D., Member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Books			
1	Vol.	Materia Medica Hughs	5.00
1	"	" " Burt	5.00
3	"	Therapeutics Arndt	13.50
1	"	Anaesthetics and Peraisation, Clapp	2.00
1	"	Ocular Therapeutics Norton	4.50
1	"	Diseases of the Eye Noyes	5.00
1	"	" " " " Ne, Weeler	5.00
1	"	" " " Ear Innes	5.00
1	"	Refraction Sandolt	5.00
1	"	Reperatory Lippe	4.00
1	"	Physiology Foster	4.50
1	"	Hygtology Klein	1.00
1	"	Hand-book Diseases of the Eye and Ear	.80
1	"	International Hahnemannian Assoc.Report	2.50
1	"	Bible Lilies	.25
1	"	Treading Joy on the Pathway of Life	.25
1	"	English Bible	4.00
1	"	Shorter Bible	1.50
1	"	Revised New Testiment	1.00
1	"	Bible Text Book	.75
3	"	Pentecostal Papers	1.50
1	"	Holy Spirit Gordon	1.00
1	"	Prophetic Studies	.50
1	"	" "	1.00
1	"	Chinese Bible	1.00
1	"	" Testament	1.00
1	"	" Hymn Book	.50
2	"	Cyclopedia of Missions	10.00
2	"	Life and Times of Jesus the Messiah	6.00
1	"	Life of Paul	.75
1	"	Twenty Sermons by Phillips Brooks	.75
1	"	Life of James Gilmore	1.25
1	"	Drummond's Addresses	.50
1	"	" Natural Law in the Spirit World	.50
1	"	By Canoe and Dog Train	1.00
1	"	Word , Mind and Promiser	.50
1	"	Chemestry	1.00
1	"	History Swinton	1.00
1	"	Botany Grey	2.00
1	"	Astronomy	1.00
1	"	Geography	.50
1	"	Bacon's Essays	.50
1	"	Ancient Mariner	.50
1	"	Gold Dust	.25
1	"	Bits of Precious Ore	.25
1	"	Between the Lights	1.00
1	"	D. L. Moody at Home	.75
1	"	Homer's Iliad	2.00
1	"	" Odyssey	2.00
1	"	Longfellow's Poems	1.50
1	"	Whittier's Poems	1.50
1	"	Homes. Autocrat at the Breakfast Table	.50

1	Vol. Havergat's Poems	1.50
1	" Bryant's	.75
1	" Dream Life	.50
1	" Imitation of Christ	.25
1	" Proctor's Poems	2.00
1	" Gems of Poetry	.50
1	" Lady of the Lake	.50
1	" Tennyson's Poems	.75
1	" Life of Wm. Penn	.50
1	" Guiding Hand	1.50
1	" Fair God	1.00
1	" Soldiers and Sailors	1.50
1	" Memoris of Gen. Grant	2.00
5	" History of England	5.00
4	" History of Our Own Times	6.00
1	" Life of Wendal Philips	.50
1	" Hero of the Cross	1.00
1	" Boston to Bareilly	1.00
1	" Gates Agar	.75
1	" Amanda Smith	1.00
1	" Ramona	1.50
1	" Ezekiel	1.50
1	" Bonáis Poems	.50
1	" Cheering Words	.50
1	" Pansies for Thoughts	.50
1	" Grandma's Attic Treasures	1.50
1	" Glimpses into Chinese Homes	.75
1	" Jane Eyre	.25
1	" Scarlet Letter	.25
1	" Lucele	.40
1	" Hyperion	.40
1	" Middle March	.50
1	" Samantha Among the Brethren	1.00
1	" The Bondman	.75
1	" The Anglo-Chinese Dictionary	4.00
1	" Chinese Classics	2.00
1	" Translation Confucian Analects	1.00
1	" Chinese Dictionary Williams	12.00
2	" Middle Kingdom "	10.00
1	" Cycle of Cathay	2.00
1	" Han Lin Papers	.50
3	" Methodist Nymnal	3.00
10	" Note books	5.00
3	" Magazines	7.50
1	" Text book of Short Hand	2.00
	Total for Books	$190.85

1Vol.	Havergal's Poems	1.50
1 "	Bryant's	.75
1 "	Dream Life	.50
1 "	Imitation of Christ	.25
1 "	Proctor's Poems	2.00
1 "	Gems of Poetry	.50
1 "	Lady of the Lake	.50
1 "	Tennyson's Poems	.75
1 "	Life of Wm. Penn	.50
1 "	Guiding Hand	.50
1 "	Fair God	1.00
1 "	Soldiers and Sailors	1.50
1 "	Memoris of Gen. Grant	2.00
5 "	History of England	5.00
4 "	History of Our Own Times	6.00
1 "	Life of Wendal Phillips	.50
1 "	Hero of the Crone	1.00
1 "	Boston to Bareilly	1.00
1 "	Gates Ajar	.75
1 "	Amanda Smith	1.00
1 "	Ramona	1.50
1 "	Ezekiel	1.50
1 "	Bonnie Poems	.50
1 "	Cheering Words	.50
1 "	Pansies for Thoughts	.50
1 "	Grandma's Attic Treasures	1.50
1 "	Glimpses into Chinese Homes	.75
1 "	Jane Eyre	.25
1 "	Scarlet Letter	.25
1 "	Lucile	.40
1 "	Hyperion	.40
1 "	Middle March	.50
1 "	Samantha Among the Brethren	1.00
1 "	The Bondman	.75
1 "	The Anglo-Chinese Dictionary	4.00
1 "	Chinese Classics	2.00
1 "	Translation Confucian Analects	1.00
1 "	Chinese Dictionary Williams	12.00
2 "	Middle Kingdom "	10.00
1 "	Cycle of Cathay	2.00
1 "	Han Lin Papers	.50
3 "	Methodist Hymnal	3.00
10 "	Note books	5.00
3 "	Magazines	7.50
1 "	Text book of Short Hand	2.00
	Total for Books	$190.85

Instruments

1 Case Test Lenses	75.00
1 Head band and Reflector	5.00
1 Speculum	2.50
1 Aural Forcep	2.00
1 " Speculum	1.00
1 " Probe	.50
Total	86.00

Clothing. (Greater Portion Saved)

1 Astrakan Garment	15.
1 Sheepskin "	6.
1 Pethe Hat	2.50
1 Tea Gown	6.
1 White Gown	14.
1 Cambric Gown	2.00
3 Muslin skirts	1.50
1 Pr. Shoes	3.50
1/2 pr. Hose	1.50
20 yds. Cotton Cloth	2.00
10 " Cambric	1.20
8 " Print Total	1.80
1 Lawn gown	1.00
Total	57.00

Household Furnishing's, Bedding, Stores etc.

1 Kitchen Table	.50
1 " Closet	.50
5 Porcelain Kettles	2.50
Cullery	.50
TIn ware	.75
1 Agate Iron Kettle	.50
1 " " Sauce Pan	.25
1 " " Double boiler	.50
2 Drying Pans	.40
1 Skirt Board	.25
1 Ironing table	.50
2 Wash tubs	1.00
1 Earthen bowl	.25
1 Washboard	.25
1 Clothes rack	.25
1 Refrigerator	10.00
1 Hall table	.25
1 Dinner Set	8.00
1 Tea Set	5.00
1 Doz. Finger bowls	3.00
1 doz Glass Sauce Dishes	.50
1 Glass Berry dish	.50
1 " " "	.25
6 Glass Tumblers	.50

Instruments

1 Gas Test Lamps	75.00
1 Head band and Reflector	5.00
1 Speculum	2.50
1 Aural Forcep	2.00
1 " Speculum	1.00
1 " Probe	.50
Total	80.00

Clothing. (Greater Portion Saved)

1 Astrakan Garment	15.
1 Sheepskin "	6.
1 Petticoat	2.50
1 Tea Gown	6.
1 White Gown	14.
1 Cambric Gown	2.00
3 Muslin skirts	1.50
1 Pr. Sheets	3.50
1½ pr. Hose	1.50
20 yds. Cotton Cloth	2.00
10 " Cambric	1.20
8 " Print	1.80
1 Lawn Gown	1.00
Total	67.00

Household Furnishing's, Bedding, Stores etc.

1 Kitchen Table	.50
1 " Closet	.50
6 Porcelain Kettles	2.50
Cutlery	.50
Tin ware	.75
1 Agate Iron Kettle	.50
1 " " Sauce Pan	.25
1 " " Double boiler	.50
3 Frying Pans	.40
1 Skirt Board	.25
1 Ironing table	.50
3 Wash tubs	1.00
1 Earthen bowl	.25
1 Washboard	.25
1 Clothes rack	.25
1 Refrigerator	10.00
1 Half table	.25
1 Dinner Set	8.00
1 Tea Set	5.00
1 Doz. Finger bowls	3.00
1 doz Glass Sauce Dishes	.50
1 Glass Berry dish	.50
1 " " "	.25
6 Glass Tumblers	.50

1	Small Table	1.00
5	Small glass dishes	.50
1	Carving set	1.75
1	Soup Ladle	1.25
1	Oil Stove	2.00
1	Alcohol Stove	1.00
1	Meat Chopper	1.75
1	Baking Pan	1.35
5	Mason Jars	.25
1	Tea Kettle Porcelain lined	1.00
1	Pitcher "	.50
2	Basins "	.75
1	Slop jar "	1.00
1	Bureau	6.00
1	Washstand	3.00
1	Book Case	12.00
1	Book Case	3.00
1	Large Rocking Chair	5.00
1	Steamer Chair	2.00
1	Folding Chair	4.00
1	Folding Chair	1.50
3	Wicker Chairs	3.00
1	Study Table	4.00
1	Cuting table	1.25
1	Small Table	2.00
1	Desk	10.00
4	Holland Curtains	11.00
4	Scrim	2.00
2	Curtain fixtures	1.00
1	Rug 10ft x 10ft	20.00
1	Rug 2 x 3	1.00
1	Piece Matting	5.00
1	What not	1.00
1	Cot bed	2.50
1	Tolet Set	4.00
2	Photograph Frames	1.50
1	Painting and Frame	3.00
1	Water Color and Frame	1.50
1	Engraving and Frame	2.00
1	pr. Blankets	5.00
1	" Pillows	5.00
2	" Sofa Pillows	3.00
1	pr Blankets	2.00
6	Sheets	3.00
5	prs Pillow cases	1.00
3	Bed Quilts	6.00
2	" Spreads	3.00
1	Fur Rug	10.00
1	Student Lamp	4.00
1	Hanging Lamp	4.00
1	Rochester Burner	2.00
1	Kitchen Lamp	.25
2	Candle Sticks	.50
2	Tooth Brushes	.50
1	Waste Paper Basket	.50
1	Box paper	.50
5	Blank Books	.50
100	Envelopes	.25
1	Pt. Carter's Ink	.40
1	Ebony Ruler	.50
1	Inkstand	.50
1	Blotter	.25
	Photographs	10.00

1 Small Table	1.00
5 Small glass dishes	.50
1 Carving set	1.75
1 Soup Ladle	1.25
1 Oil Stove	2.00
1 Alcohol Stove	1.00
1 Meat Chopper	1.75
1 Baking Pan	1.25
6 Mason Jars	.25
1 Tea Kettle Porcelain lined	1.00
1 Pitcher "	.50
2 Basins "	.75
1 Slop jar "	1.00
1 Bureau	6.00
1 Washstand	3.00
1 Book Case	12.00
1 Book Case	3.00
1 Large Rocking Chair	5.00
1 Steamer Chair	2.00
1 Folding Chair	4.00
1 Folding Chair	1.50
3 Wicker Chairs	3.00
1 Study Table	4.00
1 Cutting table	1.25
1 Small Table	2.00
1 Desk	10.00
4 Holland Curtains	1.00
4 Scrim	2.00
2 Curtain fixtures	1.00
1 Rug 10ft x 10ft	20.00
1 Rug 2 x 3	1.00
1 Piece Matting	5.00
1 Mat not	1.00
1 Cot bed	2.50
1 Toilet Set	4.00
2 Photograph Frames	1.50
1 Painting and Frame	3.00
1 Water Color and Frame	1.50
1 Engraving and Frame	2.00
1 pr. Blankets	5.00
1 " Pillows	5.00
2 " Sofa pillows.	3.00
1 pr Blankets	2.00
6 Sheets	3.00
2 pre Pillow cases	1.00
2 Bed Quilts	6.00
2 " Spreads	3.00
1 Bur Rug	10.00
1 Student Lamp	4.00
1 Hanging Lamp	4.00
1 Rochester Burner	2.00
1 Kitchen Lamp	.25
2 Candle Sticks	.50
2 Tooth Brushes	.50
1 Waste Paper Basket	.50
1 Box paper	.50
5 Blank Books	.50
100 Envelopes	.25
1 Pt. Carter's Ink	.40
1 Ebony Ruler	.50
1 Inkstand	.50
1 Blotter	.25
Photographs	10.00

1 Doz Napkins	3.00	
1 Table Cloth	3.00	
2 " Cloths	3.00	
1/2 Doz. Towles	1.00	
1 Stove	18.00	
1 Stove	3.00	
2 Coal Scuttles	1.00	
1 Fire Set	1.00	
1 Hammer	.50	
1 Saw	.50	
L Gimlet	.20	
1 pr Pincers	.25	
1 Screw driver	.20	
1 Chisel	.25	
1 Plain	.40	
1 Tack hammer	.10	
2 Tons coal	10.00	
2 Cases Kerosene Oil	4.00	
75 lbs. Sugar	5.25	
10 " Butter	3.00	
5 " Cotoline	.45	
2 gal. Vinegar	.80	
1/2 Llb. Flour	1.80	
1 lb. Baking powder	1.45	
10 bars Soap Babbits	.40	
6 cakes Toilet soap	.50	
1 Lb . Cocao	1.00	
1 Doz. tins Condensed Milk	1.75	
1/2 box Candles	.35	
2 tins Salmond	.25	
2 " Oysters	.25	
3 " Pineapple	.30	
1 " Peaches	.20	
1 " Pears	.20	
2 " Sardiens	.20	
3 " Tomatoes	.30	
2 " Corn	.25	
2 " String beans	.25	
4 Jars Blackberry Jam	.80	
3 Bottles Pickles	.50	
1 Trunk	3.00	
1 Fairbank Scales	4.00	
1 Screen	5.50	
1 Sewing Machine	25.00	$322.15

SUMMARY.

Books	190.85
Instruments, Surgical	86.00
Clothing (Greater portion saved)	57.00
Household Furnishings, Stoves etc.	322.15
Freight on Books, Furniture etc. (t $656.00 at 20 per cent)	131.20 ✓
Garden under cultivation	50.00 ✓
Increase of Cost of Labor and Material in Rebuilding, and Supervision of Cottage.	375.00
Cottage at Rocky Point (Pei Tai Ho)	1500.00
Loss of Rent for 2 years	300.00 ✓
	$3012.20

1 Doz Napkins	3.00
1 Table Cloth	3.00
2 " Cloths	3.00
1/2 Doz. Towles	1.00
1 Stove	18.00
1 Stove	3.00
2 Coal Scuttles	1.00
1 Tire Set	1.00
1 Hammer	.50
1 Saw	.80
1 Gimlet	.20
1 pr Pincers	.25
1 Screw Driver	.20
1 Chisel	.25
1 Plain	.40
1 Tack Hammer	.10
2 Tons coal	10.00
2 Cases Kerosene Oil	4.00
75 lbs. Sugar	5.25
10 " Butter	3.00
5 " Cotolind	.45
2 Gal. Vinegar	.80
1/2 Lb. Flour	1.80
1 lb. Baking powder	.45
10 bars Soap Babbits	.40
6 cakes Toilet soap	.30
1 lb . Cocoa	1.00
1 Doz. tins Condensed Milk	1.75
1/2 box Candles	.35
2 tins Salmond	.25
2 " Oysters	.25
2 " Pineapple	.30
1 " Peaches	.30
1 " Pears	.20
2 " Sardiens	.30
3 " Tomatoes	.30
2 " Corn	.25
2 " String Beans	.25
4 Jars Blackberry Jam	.80
3 Bottles Pickles	.30
1 Trunk	3.00
1 Fairbank Scales	4.00
1 Screen	5.50
1 Sewing Machine	25.00
	$322.15

SUMMARY.

Books	190.85
Instruments, Surgical	86.00
Clothing (Greater portion saved)	57.00
Household Furnishings, Stoves etc.	322.15
Freight on Books, Furniture etc.	
($656.00 at 20 per cent)	131.20
Garden under cultivation	50.00
Increase of Cost of Labor and Material	
in Rebuilding, and Supervision of Cottage.	375.00
Cottage at Rocky Point (Pat Tai No)	1500.00
Loss of Rent for 2 years	300.00
	$3012.20

State of New York)
) SS.
County of Weschester.)

Edna G. Terry, M. D., being duly sworn says: That she is a member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; that the above statement is a just and true statement together with the actual value of property both real and personal owned by her and belonging to her at the time of its destruction within the Chinese Empire during the Boxer trouble in 1900.

Edna G. Terry.

Sworn to before me
this 30th day of Janu- (SEAL)
ary, 1901.
Elmer P. Smith,
Notary Public, Weschester Co. N. Y.

State of New York)
) SS.
County of Westchester.)

Edna G. Terry, M. D., being duly sworn says: That she is a member of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church; that the above statement is a just and true statement together with the actual value of property both real and personal owned by her and belonging to her at the time of its destruction within the Chinese Empire during the Boxer trouble in 1900.

Edna G. Terry.

Sworn to before me
this 30th day of Janu- (SEAL)
ary, 1901.
Elmer P. Smith,
Notary Public, Westchester Co. N. Y.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 169.

AWARD on Claim of EDNA G. TERRY.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$2,521.00
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	~~265.15~~ 294.90
TOTAL.....	~~$2,786.15~~ 2,815.90

Dec. 30-1902 Corrected by Bureau Acct.

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Photographs	$ 10.00
Freight	131.20
Garden	50.00
Rent	300.00
TOTAL.....	$ 491.20

Tientsin, China,
October 23rd, 1902. William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

EDNA G. TERRY, sworn, says: that the property enumerated in her claim was destroyed at Tsun-hua, except the cottage at Pei-tai-ho; latter a 3 room bungalow with servants' quarters, cost approximately $1,500.00 gold; that as to the various items of household goods the valuations are just and reasonable.

Approved Oct. 28th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 198

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, William Scott Ament Trustee, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Owosso in the State of Michigan on or about the 14 day of Sept., 1851; that my father was a _____ citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent ~~residence~~ address being at Peking in ~~the State~~ of China; that I am temporarily sojourning at _____; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions (Boston) I am Trustee of the Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ said School through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $ 1200.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

The Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School was founded in 1903, as a memorial of my deceased daughter. The property of said School was held in my name as Trustee.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of Girls School; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to The Emily Hammond Arnett Memorial School, in my name as Trustee.

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

William Sidle Arnett Trustee

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21 day of October, 1902, at Freetown

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

_____ } S.S.
Tientsin, China. }

I, Edward K. Lowry hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with W. P. Ament the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Edward K. Lowry

Peking, June 30th. 1902.

Dear Mr. Bainbridge:-

I regret that by a misunderstanding a mistake was made in my personal adjustment. An item I supposed was on the mission account was omitted there and in thr rush I was not informed of the fact. The item is that of our Memorial school, called the Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School which had its own premises in the north part of the city on Tieh Chiang Ying. There were two courts with room for dispensary and Kindergarten, and rooms for three families In my original list, made before I went home, the item was put down as $1500.00, but I am willing to reduce it to $1200. which would be the least sum which is reasonable. I sincerely hope the Commission can allow this claim at the last moment.

Yours Truly,

W.S. Ament.

Affidavit made by-

W.S. Ament.

Dear Mr. Fairbridge:-

I regret that by a misunderstanding a
ge was made in my personal adjustment. An item I supposed was on
mission account was omitted there and in the rush I was not
ware of the fact. The item is that of our Memorial school, dedica
ed Harmond Ament Memorial School which had its own premises
north part of the city on Tieh Chiang Ying. There were two course
room for dispensary and Tinkergarten, and rooms for three families
original list made before I went home, the item was put down as
00.00, but I am willing to reduce it to $1200. which would be the
mum which is reasonable. I sincerely hope the Committee can allow
s claim at the last moment.

Yours Truly,

W.S. Ament.

Affidavit made by-

File

To the United States Claim Commission.

I here-with present the claim of the Emily Hammond Ament Memorisl School against the Chinese Government for property destroyed by the Boxers in the year I900. The property was located on Tieh Chiang Ying and consisted of two courts, with a dispensary and Kindergarten appliances.

Buildings Memorial school	$I000.00
Apparatus & equipment,	200.00

Presented by W.S.Ament---Trustee for the same.

W.S. Ament

Peking, June 30th, 1902.

Dear Mr. Pritchard:-

I regret that by a misunderstanding a
[illegible] was made in my personal adjustment. An item I supposed was on
mission account was omitted there and in the audit I was not
aware of the fact. The item is that of our Memorial School, called
Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School which had its own premises

To the United States Claim Commission.

I here-with present the claim of the Emily Hammond Ament
Memorial School against the Chinese Government for property destroyed
by the Boxers in the year 1900. The property was located on Tiel
Shuan Yuen and consisted of two courts, with a dispensary and tempo-
rary appliances.

Building Memorial School	$1000.00
Apparatus & equipment.	200.00

Presented by V.S.Ament---Trustee for the same.

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.198.

AWARD on Claim of EMILY HAMMOND AMENT MEMORIAL SCHOOL.

(W. S. Ament, Trustee.)

ALLOWED:

Claim in full	$1,200.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1902.	140.00 ✓
TOTAL.....	$1,340.00

OK 3

Tientsin, China,
October 21st, 1902.

William E. Rainsford
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

W. S. AMENT, sworn, says: that The Emily Hammond Ament Memorial School was a school for Chinese children founded in 1893 in memory of his deceased daughter, Emily Hammond Ament, from private subscriptions; that the title to the property of said school was in his name as trustee; that said school consisted of three different Chinese buildings consisting of 11 rooms; that the cost of said buildings was about $1000.00 Gold and that the apparatus and equipment of said school was worth the sum of $200.00 Gold and consisted of kindergarten materials and dispensary; that said property was entirely destroyed by the Boxers and that the amount claimed is just and reasonable and in conformity with the actual expenditure necessary to replace it.

Approved Oct. 28th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 200.

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Charles A. Killie, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at Marshall in the State of Illinois on or about the 9th day of March, 1857; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at Marshall in the State of Illinois; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of Missionary.

I am the duly authorized agent of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions in the U.S.A., for the presentation of its additional claim for indemnity against the Chinese Government

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by ~~me~~ said Board of Foreign Missions through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $_____ (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

This claim is additional and supplemental to the original claim of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. (Calendar Nos. 36 and 44)

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of ~~the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions~~; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to the said Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the U.S.A., (No. 156, 5th Avenue New York, NY)

the said Board has

4.—I further say on oath that ~~I have~~ not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which ~~my~~ said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in ~~my~~ said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of ~~my~~ said claim.

Charles A. Killie
Agent.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22 day of October, 1902, at Tientsin

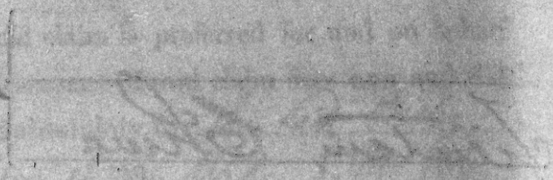
(Seal)

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

_____ S.S.
Fountain, Ohio

I, W E Bainbridge hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Chas Abell the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

W E Bainbridge



TREASURER'S OFFICE.
CHARLES W. HAND,
TREASURER.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH
P. O. BOX NO. 2

New York, July 9th., 1902.

W. E. Bainbridge,)
) Commissioners,
James W. Ragsdale,)

U. S. Legation,

Peking, China.

Gentlemen:-

We have filed with The Department of State, at Washington, our China Indemnity Claim covering the property of the Board, and also covering the losses sustained by our individual missionaries. It also covers certain disbursements made in New York and on the field, of an emergency character, which are set forth in schedules accompanying the formal claim. You will doubtless receive our claim through the Department of State at Washington in due course, and I would say that if there are any informalities connected with it, our missionaries, who are accessible at Peking or Paotingfu, will unquestionably be able to fully explain any matters.

We have endeavored to make our claim as moderate as possible, and feel quite confident that the Commission will award the full amount for which we ask. I believe that you have already had presented to you by our representatives on the field, most if not all of our claim. We have felt, however, that it would be desirable to have the matter come to your attention in the form I have indicated, and you will of course understand that it is not with the idea of duplicating our claim for damages. Most of the schedules attached are copies of those which you have doubtless passed upon ere this.

Very truly yours,

Chas W Hand

Treasurer.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE

FOREIGN MISSIONS OFFICE
CHARLES W. HEAD
SECRETARY

P. O. BOX NO. 5
MADISON SQUARE STATION

July 8th., 1908.

New York.

Messrs. A. E. Bathurst,
James W. Lapsley,
W. H. Sallmon,
Committee.

Gentlemen:-

We have this day received from the Department of State, at Washington, the
following telegram from Mr. Hill, the Consul at Tientsin, China, dated June
the 30th, 1908, relative to the property of the Board, and also covering
certain instructions from the Department of State, which are herewith
transmitted for your information and guidance.

"Tientsin, June 30th, 1908.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

Mission property Tientsin destroyed by mob today. Missionaries
escaped to Consulate. Will cable particulars when received.
Hill."

Department of State,
Washington,
July 8th, 1908.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that a telegram has been received from
the Consul at Tientsin, China, reporting the destruction by a mob of the
property of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America at that place.

A copy of the telegram is inclosed herewith for your information.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,

Peking, China, August 22d, 1902.

Wm. E. Bainbridge, Esq.
Ragsdale, Esq. } United States Claims Commissioners.

Dear Sirs:

I am just now in receipt of a letter from the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, of New York, requesting me to represent the Mission in the presentation of the claims of this Board from all of its Missions in China. They send the full claim to you direct, they write me, and a duplicate thereof to me. The claim aggregates the sum of $116,672.55 U. S. gold, but much of this you have already passed upon under the items of Property of the Presbyterian Mission at Peking, and Paotingfu, and the personal claims of the various members of the Mission in these two stations. There still remain, however, claims from Chefoo, Chinanfu, Ichowfu, Wei Hsien and Tengchowfu in Shantung Province; and from Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Nanking, Canton, Kiunchow in Hainan, and Siangtan (?) in Hunan. The Chefoo and Wei Hsien claims I have already sent you, the Kiunchow claim is here awaiting your arrival, and the others will probably be here by the time you return. I would however suggest while you are there that you take the testimony of Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, Rev John A. Silsby, and Rev Geo. E. Partch of Shanghai; Rev E. L. Mattox, of Hangchow; Rev. E. F. Fitch, of Ningpo; Rev. W. J. Drummond, of Nanking; who are the representatives of the Mission in their respective localities. Any or all of them will come to Shanghai at your request. The Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, No. 18 Peking Road, will be the most suitable person for you to consult with in regard to the matter.

I regret that the Board of Foreign Missions did not write me earlier in regard to this matter, as we might then have agreed upon a plan that would have simplified the work for you. I shall now be glad to take any steps that you may suggest. With regards, Faithfully Yours, Charles A. Killie.

over

heard at Tsingtau

Wm. E. Bainbridge, Esq
United States Claims Commissioner
Hagadale, Esq

Chowfu, Shantung, C. H. Johnson Esq
" Frank H Chalfant.

Dear Sirs:

I am just now in receipt of a letter from the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, of New York, requesting the Mission in the presentation of the claims of all of its Missions in China. They send the full claim to me a weeks notice by telegraph to Shanghai they write me, and a duplicate thereof to me. The claim amounts of $116,672.85 U. S. Gold, but much of this you have already upon under the items of Property of the Presbyterian Mission and Posting, and the personal claims of the various members of the Mission in these two stations. There still remain, however, Chefoo, Chinanfu, Ichowfu, Wei Hsien and Tsingchowfu in Shantung and from Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Nanking, Canton, Kiukiang and Siangtan (?) in Hunan. The Chefoo and Wei Hsien claims sent you, the Kiukiang claim is here awaiting your arrival, will probably be here by the time you return. I would suggest that you take the testimony of Rev. Geo. F. Fitch, Rev John and Rev Geo. E. Paxton of Shanghai; Rev E. I. Mattox, of T. Pitch, of Ningpo; Rev. W. J. Drummond, of Nanking; who while you are there
tatives of the Mission in their respective localities. Am will come to Shanghai at your request. The Rev. Geo. F. Fitch Road, will be the most suitable person for you to consult regard to the matter.

I regret that the Board of Foreign Missions did not write regard to this matter, as we might then have agreed upon a have simplified the work for you. I shall now be glad to that you may suggest. With regards, Faithfully Yours,

C American Presbyterian Mission
Chefoo China
Aug 7-1902

The Commission for Indemnity
Peking.

Dear Sirs:

I have been requested by the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of the U.S.A. to present to you a sworn statement of certain amounts expended by the Treasurer of the Chefoo Station, incident to and connected with the "Boxer" disturbances 1900-1901, and mentioned in U.S. gold amounts on page 4 of the Claim of said Church.

On the over pages I have given an itemized account with a sworn statement as to their correctness.

Trusting that this statement will meet with your favor, I am,

Yours respectfully
A.O. Ellerich
Station Treas. Am. Pres. Miss.
Chefoo.

over

Cablegram Co — Mex.

1900 Cablegram			Amount	
No. 1	June 23	Imper. Chinese " "	88.	00
" 2	" 27	" "	54	40
" 3	" 30	" " "	69	40
" 4	July 7	" " "	1	82
" 5	" 19	" " "	72	60
" 6	" 31	" " "	62	70
" 7	Aug. 6	" " "	102	30
" 8	" 15	" " "	36	80
" 9	" 29	" " "	52	80
" 10	Sept. 10	" " "	62	80
1901 " 15	Apr. 8	" " "	11	00
" 16	" 13	" " "	1	40
			$ 540	62

1900 No. 11	Dec. 11	International Cable Co	26	40
1901 " 12	Jan. 2	Imper. Chinese "	11	20
" 13	" 8	" " "	19	80
" 14	" 25	International Cable "	52	80
" 17	Apr. 26	" " "	29	70

$31.00

Also 1900 Aug. 13 L. M. Sinclair & Co. for use of Japan 42 36

Received payment $42.36
L. M. Sinclair & Co

These amounts were charged to Board of Foreign Missions in gold and as follows:-

	Mex.		Gold	
Cablegram No. 1	33.00			
" " 2	54 40			
" " 3	59 40			
		146.80 =	78	40
" " 4	1 82	1.82 =		92
" " 5	72 60			
" " 6	62 70			
" " 7	102 30			
" " 8	36 30.			
" " 9	52 80			
" " 10	52 80			
		379.50 =	199	23
" " 11	26 40			
" " 12	11 20			
" " 13	19 80			
" " 14	52 80			
		110.20 =	55	10
" " 15	11.00			
" " 16	1 40			
" " 17	29 70			
		42.10 =	21	05
Also for Expense of junk	42 36	42.36 =	22	24
	722 78		371	94

31.00

over

I do solemnly swear, that to the best of my knowledge, each and every one of the above items amounting to $371.94 gold were expended in behalf of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions of the U.S.A. incidental to & connected with the Boxer disturbances of 1900 & 1901.

Wm. A. Elderich
Treas. Pres. Miss. Chefoo

Subscribed & sworn to before me
this 8th day of August, 1902.

U.S. Consular
Chefoo. China

John Fowler
U.S. Consul

(No. 68.)—Message Receipt Form. Duplicate

The Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company, Ld.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited.

CHEFOO STATION.

Date 11th December 1900

Received of Mr. Ellerich the

sum of $6.40

for Message No. 1234 words 8

to Newyork

Signature Copied Ogg

William Brown & Co. Limited, Wholesale Stationers, London, E.C.

(No. 68.)—Message Receipt Form. Duplicate

The Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company, Ld.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited.

CHEFOO STATION.

Date 25th January 1901

Received of Mr. Ellerich the

sum of $2.80

for Message No. 1065 words 16

to Newyork

Signature Copied Ogg

William Brown & Co. Limited, Wholesale Stationers, London, E.C.

(No. 68.)—Message Receipt Form. Duplicate

The Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Company, Ld.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Limited.

CHEFOO STATION.

Date 26th April 1901

Received of Mr. Ellerich the

sum of $1.20

for Message No. 2166 words 9

to Newyork

Signature Copied Ogg

Co. Limited, Wholesale Stationers, London, E.C.

Duplicate.

電報商局

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照收費報

Jan. 28/01

For Telegram No. 12 13 to Station ..... deposited for transmission

this day at ..... h ..... m ..... /m , has been paid.

CHARGES FOR ..... WORDS.

Local Telegraph	$	cts.
International Telegraph		
Transmission at ..... Station		
Reply at ..... do.		
Postage		
Express		

At current rate of this day ..... cash per dollar. Total $ 5/ cts. 44

Chefoo Telegraph Station 190 0-01

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount. The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams.

電報商局

The Chinese Telegraph Company.

照收費報

For Telegram No. 8 1-10 15 16 to Station ..... deposited for transmission

this day at ..... h ..... m ..... /m , has been paid.

CHARGES FOR ..... WORDS.

Local Telegraph	$	cts.
International Telegraph		
Transmission at ..... Station		
Reply at ..... do.		
Postage		
Express		

At current rate of this day ..... cash per dollar. Total $ cts. 40

Telegraph Station 190 1/1901

INFORMATION FOR THE SENDER.

In case the Charges have been reckoned too low by mistake, the Sender is bound to pay up the correct amount. The administrations of Telegraphs accept no responsibility with regard to the eventual consequences of error or delay in the transmission and expedition of telegrams.

D

Chinanfu, China, August 12 th., 1902.

Commision on Indemnity Claims,
Peking,

Sirs,-

I have received a letter from the Treasurer of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.", under date of June 28th. 1902, in which he instructs me to forward to you a detailed statement of items included under claim of gold $ 524.87. for "Refugee expenses", this item having been included in the claims presented by our Board.

I would say that in the judgement of the Chinan station, this item should be omitted from the claims of our Board, for the reason that in April 1901 we settled with the local magistrate in Chinan for all local claims, and in the settlement definitely withdrew this claim for Refugee or Extraordinary expenses in deference to the wishes of the magistrate. This action was reported to our Board, under date of April 30th. 1901, as follows:

> "It was deemed wise to drop without further discussion the item called in my former report Extraordinary expenses. We did so because the magistrate decidedly objected to that item as soon as he heard it. To have pressed it would have been contrary to our principles of procedure and our instructions. The only alternative was to have referred this to Washington, which would have endangered the amicable settlement here."

Our Board evidently failed to see the significance of the above passage, or possibly our letter was never received, (no reply having been received by us) and so, when the financial report of the station for the year went in, picked out this item ~~gee or Extraordinary expenses~~ of refugee or Extraordinary expenses for presentation in its claim.

We are confident that our Board will stand by us in requesting the withdrawel of this item. A copy of this letter goes to our Board in New York.

In behalf of the station

Truly yours,

Jas. B. Neal
Treas. Chinan Station

Approving
John Murray
W. B. Hamilton

P.S. This item of $524.87 appears on page of the Board's claims and page of the statement accompanying same.

J. B. N.

Chinanfu, China, August 12 th., 1902.

Commision on Indemnity Claims,
Peking.

Sirs,-

I have received a letter from the Treasurer of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.", under date of June 28th. 1902, in which he instructs me to forward to you a detailed statement of items included under claim of Gold$ 524.87. for "Returned expenses", this item having been included in the claims presented by our Board.

I would say that in the judgement of the Chinan station, this item should be omitted from the claims of our Board, for the reason that in April 1901 we settled with the local magistrate in Chinan for all local claims, and in the settlement definitely withdrew this claim for Returned or Extraordinary expenses in deference to the wishes of the magistrate. This action was reported to our X Board, under date of April 30th. 1901, as follows:

"It was deemed wise to drop without further discussion the item called in my former report Extraordinary expenses. We did so because the magistrate decidedly objected to that item as soon as he heard it. To have pressed it would have been contrary to our principles of procedure and our instructions. The only alternative was to have referred this to Washington, which would have endangered the amicable settlement here."

Our Board evidently failed to see the significance of the above passage, or possibly our letter was never received, (no reply having been received by us) and so, when the financial report of the station for the year went in, picked out this item ~~for~~ of Extraordinary or Extraordinary expenses for presentation in its claim.

We are confident that our Board will stand by us in requesting the withdrawel of this item. A copy of this letter goes to our Board in New York.

In behalf of the station

Truly Yours,

for. & Treas. Above Mentioned

Yours Sincerely
W. P. Hamilton

P.S. This item of $524 refers to Report of the Boards claims and does not refer to Returned overcharging from 1901.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK.
A. B. C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH,
P. O. BOX NO. 2.

F

New York, June 28th., 1902. 189

Mr. Mason Wallis,
Tungchow, China.

My dear Mr. Wallis:-

In the account of the Treasurer at Tungchow, after the "Boxer" outrage, were certain charges as follows:

Guards for Station Property: Boarding marines, Chinese cruiser "Hai Yen",
Fees for Imperial runners, guards furnished by officials,
Extra watchmen employed to watch within Compounds,

	Mex.	Gold.	
	$ 130.00	$ 65.00	
Steamer to Chefoo: Dr. Mateer 1 share, Dr. Hayes, 1 " Dr. Corbett, 1 " Mr. Irwin 2 " Mr. Wallis, 2 " Mr. Lutz 2 "	122.64	61.32	
Baggage: Tungchow to Chefoo, brought down at various times,	67.95	33.96	
Exchange: Loss due to forced sudden transfers of Mission funds to Chefoo,	18.04	9.02	
Cablegram: To J. P. Irwin in Korea,	13.81	6.91	176.31
W. M. Hayes: Board at family hotel, $8.00			
(49 days) " " Mrs. McCarthy's, 10.00			
" " Mrs. Pierce's, 203.00			
Servant's quarters, 10.00			
231.00			
Less board saved Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and child at $2.50 per day, 122.50			
108.50		54.25	
Return to Tungchow, estimated, 10.00		5.00	$59.25
J. P. Irwin: Board at family hotel, $ 30.00			
7 days. less board saved Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and 2 children, @ $3. per day, 21.00			
9.00		14.50	
Travel to Seoul, Korea,		14.75	
Baggage charges, 15 "		10.27	

D

Chinanfu, China, August 12 th., 1902.

Commission on Indemnity Claims,
Peking.

Sirs,-

I have received a letter from the Treasurer of the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.", under date of June 28th. 1902, in which he instructs me to forward to you a detailed statement of items included under claim of Gold$ 524.87. for "Refugee expenses", this item having been included in the claims presented by our Board.

I would say that in the judgement of the Chinan station, this item should be omitted from the claims of our Board, for the reason that in April 1901 we settled with the local magistrate in Chinan [illegible]

CABLE ADDRESS: "MCCULLOCH, NEW YORK." A.B.C. CODE, 5TH EDITION.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. 156 FIFTH AVENUE.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH, P. O. BOX NO. 2.

F

New York, June 28th., 1902. 189

Mr. Mason Mills,
Tungchow, China.

My dear Mr. Mills:-

In the account of the Treasurer at Tungchow, after the "Boxer" outrage, were certain charges as follows:

Guards for Chinese Property:	Boarding wagons, Chinese guards "Tai Pan",		
Fees for Famen Temple,	Guards furnished by officials,		
Extra watchmen employed to watch within Compounds,		Mex. $ 130.00	Gold. $ 65.00
Steamer to Chefoo:	Dr. Hunter 1 share, Dr. Hayes, 1 " Dr. Corbett 1 " Mr. Irwin 2 " Mr. Mills, 2 " Mr. [illegible] 2 "	122.64	61.32
Baggage:	Tungchow to Chefoo, transfer down at various times,	67.85	33.93
Exchange:	Loss 6% to Imperial Customs Treasurer at Mission Funds to Chefoo,	18.04	9.02
Cablegram:	To J. P. Irwin in Korea,	12.81	6.21 176.21
E. M. Hayes:	Board at Family hotel, $8.00		
	Board at Mr. Mc Carthy's, 10.00		
(40 days)	" " Mrs. Price's, 202.00		
	Servant's wages, 10.00		
	231.00		
	Less board saved Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and child, at $2.50 per day, 122.50		
	108.50	54.25	
	Return to Tungchow, estimated, 10.00	5.00	$59.25
J. P. Irwin:	Board at Family hotel, $ 60.00		
	Less board saved Mr.		
7 days.	and Mrs. Irwin and 2 children, @ $3. per day, 21.00		
		39.00	14.00
	Travel to Tsinan, Mrs.,	19.00	19.75
	Baggage charges, to "	18.25	12.17

	Extra cost of living in Korea, 2 months, estimated,	40.00	$20.00	76.82
H. W. Luce:	Board at Mr. McCarthy's,	30.00		
7 days	" " family hotel,	[illegible]		
	Less board saved Mr. and Mrs. Luce and child, @ $2.50 a day,	17.50	[illegible]	
		27.70	13.85	
	Travel to Seoul, Korea and return to Chefoo, ins. Baggage,	120.00	60.00	
	Extra cost of living in Korea, 3 months (estimated)	40.00	20.00	
	Return, Chefoo to Tengchow, ins. baggage, (estimated)	54.00	27.00	
	Refitting rooms in Mrs. Nevius' yard for Mr. Luce and family,	100.00	50.00	$170.85
Mr. Mason Wells.	July 26th to 31st, Rushmore Hotel, at $5.00 per day,	105.00		
	do. August 1st. to Augst 20th., at $4.00 per day,	80.00		
	Servants quarters,	10.00		
		195.00		
	Less board saved Mr. and Mrs. Wells at $2.00 per day,	84.00		
		111.00	55.50	
	Room rent, Chefoo Deaf School, Aug. 20th to May 1st. at $15. per month,	125.00	62.50	
	Return to Tengchow (estimated)	10.00	5.00	123.00

We have incorporated these charges in the manner indicated in the Board's claim for indemnity, which claim has been forwarded to Peking. It is quite likely that the Commission in examining the claim will require further details, duly attested. Will you therefore immediately on receipt of this make out as full a detailed statement as you can, in duplicate, swearing to the original and forwarding it to the Commission at Peking with the statement that it is supplementary to the Indemnity Claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. and explains in detail the above mentioned amounts (gold) aggregating $[illegible].83 as given on page 4 of the said claim and

Mr. M. M.

Extra cost of living in Kure,
2 months, estimated, 40.00 $80.00 76.82

M. M. Lyser Board at Mr. Mc Carthy's, 30.00
" " Family hotel,
7 days
Lane heard moved Mr. and Mrs.
Lane and child, @ $2.50 a day, 17.50 97.50
Travel to Iwasi, Kure and re- 27.00 23.85
turn to Chefoo, inc. Passage, 120.00 80.00

Extra cost of living in Kure,
3 months (estimated) 60.00 20.00

Return, Chefoo to Tsingtow, inc.
Passage, (estimated) 54.00 27.00

Refitting room in Mrs. Melvin's
yard for Mr. Luce and family, 100.00 50.00 $170.85

Mr. Mason Family 5th to flat, Rushmore Hotel,
Wells. at $3.00 per day, 105.00
do. August 1st. to August 20th.,
at $4.00 per day, 80.00
Servants wintering, 20.00
185.00

Wells moved Mr. and Mrs.
Wells at $1.00 per day, 84.00
111.00 55.50

Room rent, Chefoo Boys' School,
Term for June, 80th to May 1st. at $15.
by private
per month, 125.00 62.50
Extra watching Refuge to Tsingtow (estimated) 10.00 5.00 125.00

We have interpreted these charges in the manner indicated in the Board's claim for indemnity, which claim has been forwarded to Peking. It is quite likely that the Commission in examining the claim will require further details, duly attested. Will you therefore immediately on receipt of this make out an full & detailed statement as you can, in duplicate, covering to the original and forwarding it to the Commission at Peking with the statement that it is supplementary to this Indemnity Claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. and explain in detail the above mentioned amounts (gold) aggregating $2205.85 as given on page 4 of the said claim and

Servant's wages, 10.00
121.00

Lane heard moved Mr. and Mrs.
Boyce and child at $2.50 per
day, 122.50
108.50 56.85 $89.35

Return to Tsingtow, estimated, 10.00 5.00

I. P. Irwin: Board at Family hotel, $ 80.00
Lane heard moved Mr.
7 days. and Mrs. Irwin and 2
children, @ $2. per day, 21.00
101.00
Travel to Iwasi, Kure, 14.50
Passage charges, to " 39.75
12.27

Mr. M. W. (5)

pages 3 and 4 in the statement accompanying the same. The duplicate of your statement please send to Rev. Chas. A. Killie, Treasurer, Peking.

Cordially yours,

Chas Stanley

Treasurer.

12

Rev. M. K.

Extra cost of living in Europe,
2 months, estimated, 40.00 $80.00 76.92

R. W. Lamar: Board at Mr. Mc Curdy's,
Family hotel,
7 days

Jane Board served Mr. and Mrs.
Jane and child, @ $2.80 a day, 19.60 25.85

Travel to Basel, Geneva and re-
turn to Chefoo, Ins. Passage, 120.00 80.00

Extra cost of living in Korea,
3 months (estimated) 40.00 20.00

Rev. M. W. Returns, Chefoo to Mukden, Ins.
Passage, (estimated) 54.00 27.00

Pages 2 and 3 in the original accompanying this case. The duplicate of
your statement please send to Rev. Chas. A. Hillis, Evanston, Ill.

Jane Board served Mr. and Mrs.
Wells at $2.00 per day, 84.00 85.80

Noon rest, Chefoo Deaf School,
May, 20th to May 1st, at $15.
per month, 125.00 82.50
Returning to Tsingtao (estimated) 10.00 8.00 125.00

We have interpreted these charges in the manner indicated in the Board's claim for indemnity, which claim has been forwarded to Peking. It is quite likely that the Commission in examining the claim will require further details, duly attested. Will you therefore immediately on receipt of this make out as full a detailed statement as you can, in duplicate, covering to the original and forwarding it to the Commission at Peking with the statement that it is supplementary to the indemnity claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. and explains in detail the above mentioned amounts (gold) aggregating $1020.85 as given on page 4 of the said claim and

Servant's wages, 48.00
121.00

Jane Board served Mr. and Mrs.
Hayes and child at $2.80 per
day, 109.20 84.85
Return to Tsingtao, estimated, 12.00 8.00 $29.25

J. P. Irwin: Board at Family hotel, $ 80.00
Jane Board served Mr.
7 days. and Mrs. Irwin and 2
children, @ $2. per day, 84.00

Travel to Basel, Geneva, 24.00
Passage steerage, to 28.77
12.27

大山方
美東法
國濰產
長縣

H

American Presbyterian Mission (North.)
Weihsien, Shantung Province,
China.

Via Tsingtau

September 4th/02

Mr. Bainbridge,
U.S. Claims Commission,
Shanghai,

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a letter from the Rev. Chas. A. Killie of Peking in answer to a request of mine that he place in your hands certain claims for indemnity entered by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church(North) whose headquarters are at No. 156 Fifth Ave. New York.

Mr. Killie replies that he has forwarded my letter to you, asking that you instruct me what is legally necessary to complete the statement I have submitted. If the paper must be sworn to I can go to Shanghai for this purpose provided I get word prior to September 20th.

Please let me know what is essential to bring the paper properly before the Commission.

Respectfully yours,

F. H. Chalfant

Treasurer, Weihsien Mission.

(3)

Via Tsingtau

September 4th/02

Mr. Rainbridge,
U.S. Claims Commission,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a letter from the Rev. Chas. A. Killie of Peking in answer to a request of mine that he place in your hands certain claims for indemnity entered by the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church(North) whose headquarters are at No. 156 Fifth Ave. New York.

Mr. Killie replies that he has forwarded my letter to you, asking that you instruct me what is legally necessary to complete the statement I have submitted. If the paper must be sworn to I can go to Shanghai for this purpose provided I get word prior to September 20th.

Please let me know what is essential to bring the paper properly before the Commission.

Respectfully Yours,

Treasurer, Wellman Mission.

day.

Return to Tsingtau, estimated, 15.00 $ 54.85 $ 89.85

1. P. Irwin: Board at Trinity hotel, $ 50.00
Lane board Mrs. Irwin and 2
7 days. and Mrs. Irwin and 2 children, $1.00 per day, 7.00

Travel to Peking, Rates, 60.00 24.80
Baggage allowance, 40 " 12.25 12.25

山東濰縣 方法產

H

American Presbyterian Mission (North.)
Weihsien, Shantung Province,
China.

August 8th 1902

Rev. Chas. A. Killie,
Peking,

Dear Bro.,

At the request of Mr. Hand (whose letter I enclose) I send to you in duplicate a certified copy of the final claim for Extraordinary Expenses, in view of the late troubles, submitted by the Weihsien Station, and endorsed by the West Shantung Mission at Chefoo Mch 13th/01. I am somewhat embarrassed by the figures in Mr. Hand's letter, and surmise that he has taken them from an imperfect list of emergency expenses I sent him, before we had collated the whole account. It is impossible for me make out any itemized list that will agree with the figures from New York, and I conclude that the best thing is to send along something authoritative even if it varies from what Mr. Hand has in mind. If the Claims Commission do not see fit to grant more than the original total, the difference will not be material. The account I send went to New York directly after it had been passed by the Mission at Chefoo, and is now on file at #156 Fifth Av. I am writing to Mr. Hand stating what I have done, and what I have left undone. You understand that I have no means here of taking oath, and so the Commissioners will have to either accept my statement, or perhaps you might swear(!) for me.

Please make it plain to the Commissioners that Gov. Yuan did not reject these claims as unreasonable, but merely told us that such claims should come before the General Government;--and that he did not hold himself responsible for the Boxer outbreak, butdid consider he was responsible for the lives and property of foreigners within his jurisdiction; that enforced residence at the coast was therefore not due to any negligence of his, seeing it was a necessary outcome of the general unrest &c.

I prefer to forward the account to you, hoping you may be able to explain the apparent discrepancies.

If you will kindly undertake to submit the account to the Claims Commissioners, I shall be very much obliged. If they insist upon a sworn statement of the claims, then the only way will be to ~~return~~/ return the papers to me and I shall go to a notary at Tsingtau.

Yours,
F. H. Chalfant

Personal P/S -

How are you getting on with rebuilding? We find it an expensive job, with greatly increased prices of materials and labor, and with the greater expense due to more thorough methods of construction urged by Mr. Gordon. Mr. Russell is still with us, and has proved a Godsend. We are almost desperate over the inability to get wood. We hoped to fall back as a last resort on Tsingtau, (and indeed we did get up one large consignment of logs), but the Hwaai Ho bridge on the railway was washed out, and obstructs the carriage of heavy freight. Regards to Mrs. Killie,

F. H. C.

American Presbyterian Mission (North)

Via Tsingtau

September 11th/02

Mr. Bainbridge,
U.S. Claims Commission,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of a letter from the

American Presbyterian Mission (North)

August 8th 1902

Rev. Chas. A. Killie,
Peking.

Dear Bro.,

At the request of Mr. Hand (whose letter I enclose) I send to you in duplicate a certified copy of the final claim for Extraordinary Expenses, in view of the late troubles, submitted by the Weihsien Station, and endorsed by the West Shantung Mission at Chefoo March 13th/01. I am somewhat embarrassed by the figures in Mr. Hand's letter, and surmise that he has taken them from an imperfect list of emergency expenses I sent him, before we had collated the whole account. It is impossible for me make out any itemized list that will agree with the figures from New York, and I conclude that the best thing is to send along something authoritative even if it varies from what Mr. Hand has in mind. If the Claims Commission do not see fit to grant more than the original total, the difference will not be material. The account I send went to New York directly after it had been passed by the Mission at Chefoo, and is now on file at #150 Fifth Av. I am writing to Mr. Hand stating what I have done, and what I have left undone. You understand that I have no means here of taking oath, and so the Commissioners will have to either accept my statement, or perhaps you might swear(!) for me. Please make it plain to the Commissioners that Gov. Yuan did not reject these claims as unreasonable, but merely told us that such claims should come before the General Government;--and that he did not hold himself responsible for the Boxer outbreak, but did consider he was responsible for the lives and property of foreigners within his jurisdiction; that enforced residence at the coast was therefore not due to any negligence of his, nosing it was a necessary outcome of the general unrest &c.

I prefer to forward the account to you, hoping you may be able to explain the apparent discrepancies.

If you will kindly undertake to submit the account to the Claims Commissioners, I shall be very much obliged. If they insist upon a sworn statement of the claims, then the only way will be to return the papers to me and I shall go to a notary at Tsingtau.

Yours,

J. McClaffert

Personal P/S

How are you getting on with rebuilding? We find it an expensive job, with greatly increased prices of materials and labor, and with the greater expense due to more thorough methods of construction urged by Mr. Gordon. Mr. Russell is still with us, and has proved a Godsend. We are almost desperate over the inability to get wood. We hoped to fall back as a last resort on Tsingtau, (and indeed we did get up one large consignment of logs), but the Hwuai No bridge on the railway was washed out, and obstructs the carriage of heavy freight. Regards to Mrs. Killie,

大山方
美東法
國淮慶
長縣

H

American Presbyterian Mission (North.)
Weihsien, Shantung Province, China.

Copy of the final Claims for Extraordinary Expenses, incurred by the Boxer riots of June 25th, 1900,--this part of the claim having been disallowed by H.E. the Governor Yuan Shih-kai in his direct settlement of the losses, who considered such losses or extra expenses as beyond the scope of his responsibility.

"Weihsien" claim for Extraordinary Expenses.

	$ U.S. GOLD
Travel;-	
J.A.Fitch & Family- Weihsien to Japan(4 persons)	178.98
J.A.Fitch,-Yokohama to Tsingtau	71.36
W.R.Faries-Shanghai to Japan(with family-)	49.71
W.R.Faries- Shanghai to Chefoo and return(Mission Meeting	32.82
W.R.Faries- Nagasaki to Shanghai(with family)	35.00
F.H.Chalfant,Miss Boughton,Miss Hawes(Weihs. to Tsingtau)	14.43
F.H.Chalfant,Tsingtau to Shanghai & Return	45.21
" " wife and son,Miss Boughton,Tsingtau to Chefoo	53.74
Mrs.Crossette,Margaret Chalfant,Shgai to Japan	13.39
Mrs.Crossette,Japan to Chefoo	58.41
Weihsien share of Rescue steamer from Chefoo	155.26
Weihsien members return to Weihsien(estimated)	75.00
Five persons return to Tsingtau from Chefoo(est'd)	75.00
Total for travel	858.31
Rent;-	
J.A.Fitch and W.R.Faries at Nagasaki	7.88
J.A.Fitch and family elsewhere in Japan,	112.14
W.R.Faries and family " " "	34.15
" " " " in Shanghai to Apl/1/01	82.64
F.H.Chalfant & family at Chefoo(to Dec.1900)	63.83
Mrs.Crossette in Japan	10.37
Rent at Tsingtau(Weihsien members,Jan-May'01)	180.00
Total for Rent	491.01
Communication;-	
Telegrams(in consequence of troubles)	50.60
Messengers " " " "	11.04
Total for Communication	61.64
Grand Total for Extraordinary Expenses,(above)	$ 1410.96

The above account was duly submitted to the West Shantung Mission (Presbyterian) at a called meeting held at Chefoo on March 13/1901 and was endorsed by the same.

(signed) John Murray, Chairman,
Wallace S.Faris, Sec.y.

The above is a correct copy of the account as filed with me.

Weihsien, Shantung/
August, 8th, 1902.

F.H.Chalfant, Treas., Weihsien Mission

H

Copy of the Final Claims for Extraordinary Expenses, incurred by the Boxer rioters of June 25th, 1900.--this part of the claim having been disallowed by H.E. the Governor Yuan Shih-kai in his direct settlement of the losses, who considered such losses or extra exponses as beyond the scope of his responsibility.

"Weihsien" claim for Extraordinary Expenses.

Travel:-	$ U.S.Gc
J.A.Fitch & Family- Weihsien to Japan(4 persons)	178.98
J.A.Fitch,-Yokohama to Tsingtau	71.38
W.R.Parlos-Shanghai to Japan(with family-)	49.72
W.R.Parlos- Shanghai to Chefoo and return(Mission Meeting	32.82
W.R.Parlos- Nagasaki to Shanghai(with family)	55.00
F.H.Chalfant,Miss Doughton\Miss Dawes(Weihs.to Tsingtau)	14.43
F.H.Chalfant,Tsingtau to Shanghai & Return	48.21
" wife and son,Miss Doughton,Tsingtau to Chefoo	55.74
Mrs.Crossette,Margaret Chalfant,Shgai to Japan	73.39
Mrs.Crossette,Japan to Chefoo	38.41
Weihsien share of Rescue steamer from Chefoo	153.26
Weihsien members return to Weihsien(estimated)	75.00
Five persons return to Tsingtau from Chefoo(est'd)	75.00
Total for travel	858.31
Rent:-	
J.A.Fitch and W.R.Parlos at Nagasaki	7.88
J.A.Fitch and family elsewhere in Japan,	112.14
W.R.Parlos and family " " "	34.15
" " " " in Shanghai to April\ol	82.64
F.H.Chalfant & family at Chefoo(to Dec.1900)	65.85
Mrs.Crossette in Japan	10.37
Rent at Tsingtau(Weihsien members,Jan-May'01)	180.00
Total for Rent	491.01
Communication:-	
Telegrams(in consequence of troubles)	50.60
Messengers " " "	11.04
Total for Communication	61.64
Grand Total for Extraordinary Expenses,(above)	$ 1410.96

The above account was duly submitted to the West Shantung Mission (Presbyterian)at a called meeting held at Chefoo on March 13\1901 and was endorsed by the same.

(signed) John Murray,Chairman,
Wallace S.Paris,Sec.y.

The above is a correct copy of the account as filed with me.

Weihsien,Shantung\
August,8th,1902.

Hangchow Presbyterian College . . .
J. H. JUDSON.
E. L. MATTOX.
Hangchow, China. . . .

Copy

I

Hangchow, Sept. 13th., 1902. 190

The U.S. Claims Commission,
Shanghai, China,

Sirs:-

The following is a statement of the extraordinary expenditures of the Hangchow Station of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, U.S.A., incurred during the Boxer outbreak during the year 1900, with dates corresponding to the time of entrance of same in Station treasurer's books, and is intended to be supplementary to the said Board's indemnity claim page 5:-

		Mex.	U.S. Gold.	
Nov. 1st. '00	Natives travel and house rent	$99.05	$49.53	
" 18th. "	" helping those whose houses were destroyed	100.00	50.00	$99.53
	Foreigners travel to Japan, house-rent and extra expense caused by present trouble	Mex		
Nov. 12th. '00	Rev. J.C. Garritt	$159.00	79.50	
" 15th. "	Rev. J.H. Judson	24.00	12.00	
" 18th. "	" " "	18.75	9.375	
" 23rd. "	" " "	100.00	50.00	
Dec. 17th. "	" " "	40.00	20.00	
" 20th. "	" J.C. Garritt	76.00	38.00	
" 28th. "	" H.G.C. Hallock, Ph.D.	100.00	50.00	
Oct. 29th. "	" J.H. Judson	61.35	30.675	
Jan. 15th. '09	" " "	40.00	20.00	$309.55
	Emergency Expenses (entered later)			
Feb. 11th. '01	Rev. J.H. Judson	40.00	20.00	
" 12th. "	" J.C. Garritt	30.00	15.00	
" 15th. "	" J.H. Judson	20.00	10.00	
Mar. 22nd. "	" " "	40.00	20.00	
Apr. 21st. "	" J.C. Garritt	125.00	62.50	
" 23rd. "	" E.L. Mattox	70.00	35.00	$162.50
				$571.58

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement.

E. L. Mattox, Treas.

Central China Presb. Mission.
Hangchow Station.

Hangchow Presbyterian College

Hangchow, China.

Sept. 18th., 1902.

To the U.S.Claims Commission,
Shanghai, China.

Sirs:-

The following is a statement of the extraordinary expenditures of the Hangchow Station of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, U.S.A., incurred during the Boxer outbreak during the year 1900, with dates corresponding to time of entrance of same in Station treasurer's books, and is intended to be supplementary to the said Board's indemnity claim page 5:-

	Mex.	U.S.Gold.
Nov.1st.'00 Natives travel and house rent	384.00	249.60
" 15th. " " " helping those whose houses were destroyed	100.00	65.00
Mr.Corbett travel to Japan,house-rent and extra expense caused by present trouble		
15th.'00 Rev.J.C.Garritt	118.00	76.80
17th. " Rev.J.H.Judson	24.00	15.60
18th. " " H "	17.11	11.12
" 22nd. " " " "	100.00	65.00
Dec.17th. " " " "	40.00	26.00
" 20th. " " J.C.Garritt	58.00	38.00
" 28th. " " J.G.C.Hallock,Ph.D.	100.00	65.00
Oct.29th. " " J.H.Judson	61.88	40.22
Jan.15th.'01 " " "	40.00	26.00
Emergency Expenses (entered later)		
Feb.11th.'01 Rev.J.H.Judson	40.00	26.00
" 13th. " " J.C.Garritt	25.00	16.00
" 19th. " " J.H.Judson	25.00	16.00
Mar.22nd. " " " "	40.00	26.00
" 31st. " " J.C.Garritt	138.00	89.80
April 23rd. " " E.I.Nevius	70.00	45.50
		1271.83

I hereby certify that the above is a correct statement.

[signature]

proved a Godsend. We are almost desperate over the inability to get wood. We hoped to fall back as a last resort on Taihsien,(and indeed we did get up one large consignment of logs),but the Nwusi No bridge on the railway was washed out,and obstructs the carriage of heavy freight. Regards to Mrs.Mills.

[signature]

J

Soochow Station.

The following is a list of the extraordinary expenditures of the Soochow Station of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, U.S.A., incurred during the Boxer outbreak during the year 1900.

Extra Allowance for rent, expenses, &c, of Misses Ayer, Cattell, Tallmore, Mowman and Mr. & Mrs. Crawford, at Shanghai and in Japan	$978.75
Extra allowance for Teachers	9.65
Rents and Taxes at Shanghai & Soochow	19.00
Payment to constables, watchman, &c.	8.00
Travelling, moving, &c, with native expenses	70.88
	$480.28

I believe the foregoing statement to be just, true and correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. A. Silsby,
Soochow Station Treasurer.

Statement accompanying the list of extraordinary expenditures for Soochow Station.

The members of Soochow Station left their residences only when advised to do so by the Consul General at Shanghai or by the Chinese officials at Soochow. Shanghai was crowded with refugees and houses difficult to obtain. Suitable residences were almost impossible to obtain. The amounts on the accompanying list were allowed by a committee of the Presbyterian Mission and paid from the Mission Treasury. They do not fully represent the losses of the missionaries, who were put to much inconvenience and whose extraordinary expenses were not fully covered by the amounts allowed them. The statement, therefore, is considerably below the amount which might have been justly claimed.

K.

CLAIMS FOR INDEMNITY FILED IN NEW YORK BY THE MISSIONARIES OF PRESBYTERIAN BOARD, IN NINGPO, CHINA.

R.F.Fitch, extra traveling expense,	$20.00	$10.42
Extra police expense, Ningpo tax	15.00)	
" " "	15.00)	15.62
Rent of house in Shanghai, (for Shoemakers and Miss Cunningham, during Boxer troubles)	74.32)	
Mrs Shoemaker, rent, later, same cause.	35.00)	56.94
Yamen expenses in an out station, owing to Boxer troubles.	9.20	4.28
Miss Morton, travel to Shanghai,	16.00	8.52
Dispatch to Consul General, Shanghai,	4.36	2.26
Miss Morton, extra rent, three mos.	60.00)	
" " " one month	20.00)	
" " " " "	20.00)	52.00
Rent for house in Shanghai, occupied later by Shoemaker and Cunningham, same "	87.38	45.61
Aid to Zong Yu Church, on account of Boxer rumours and troubles cased thereby,	20.00	10.40
		$206.05

I certify that the above is correct,

Signed,- Robert F. Fitch.

Sept. 10th, 1902.

L

STATEMENT No.

Accompanying Report of Station dated

Supplementary to the Claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church U.S.A. assigning the items which make up the U.S. Gold amount as found on page 5

	Note 2. $ Mex.		U.S. Gold	
Rev C. Leaman Shanghai to Kobe and return	70	00		
Mrs " " " " "	70	00		
Rev C. Leaman Nanking to Shanghai return	29	52	98	57
Mrs " " " " "	29	52		
Mr Mrs Leaman extra cost of living 5 3/4 mos.	170	60	84	60
W. J. Drummond Shanghai to Kobe return	70	00		
Mrs " " " " "	70	00	103	95
Isabella Alyce Drummond " " " "	70	00		
W. J. Drummond Nanking to Shanghai two trips return	53	00	26	26
Mrs " " " " " return Chefoo	32	32	16	00
Mr Mrs Drummond extra cost of living 7 mos.	274	00	135	65
J. E. Williams Nanking to Shanghai return	30	00		
Mrs " " " " "	30	00		
J. E. Williams Shanghai to Kobe return	70	00	99	01
Mrs " " " " "	70	00		
Mr Mrs Williams extra cost of living 7 mos	280	00	138	62
			702	66

J. Martin
G. H. Martin.

W. J. Drummond.
Station Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this first day of September 1902.

John Master,
U.S. Consul.

Note 1.—Give Title as in Reported Form.

Note 2.—If given only in Local Coin state rate of exchange.

New York. June 28th 1902

Rev W. J. Drummond
Nanking. China.

My dear Mr Drummond.

In the claim for indemnity filed by the Board before the Commission at Peking, are certain items which you reported to me on Feb 27th 1901 as follows.

		Mex	Gold
C. Leaman	Travel Nanking to Japan and return	$ 199.12	$ 98.57
" "	Extra cost of living 5 3/4 mos.	170.60.	84.60
W. J. Drummond	Travel from Nanking to Japan & return.	268.52.	133.08
" " "	" " " Shanghai & return.	26.50	13.13
" " "	extra cost of living 7 mos.	274.00.	135.65
J. E. Williams	Travel to Japan and return.	200.00.	99.01
" "	Extra cost of living 7 mos.	280.00.	138.62
			702.66

It is quite likely that the Commission will wish the items more in detail, and duly attested. Will you, therefore, immediately on receipt of this, prepare such statement in duplicate, swearing to the original and forwarding it promptly to the Commission at Peking. with the statement that it is supplementary to the claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and gives the items which make up the above U.S. Gold amount as found on page 5 of the said claim. The duplicate copy of your statement I wish sent to Rev Charles A. Killie Peking China.

Very truly yours
Chas. W. Hand
Treasurer.

Nanking Sept 21st 1902

W. E. Bainbridge Esq.
Commissioner on Indemnity Claims.
U.S.A. Legation
Pekin.

Sir:- I have received from Mr Chas. W. Hand. Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., a communication requesting me to send to you a supplementary statement duly attested, of the claims of the members of the Nanking station for indemnity from the Chinese government made through said Board. The enclosed is the best I can do in this matter, but a few words of explanation may not be amiss.

When the Central China Mission saw that there would be claims for indemnity against the Chinese Govern-
-ment

I also send you enclosed a copy of Mrs Hood's letter home.

Yours very sincerely.

W. J. Drummond
Station Treasurer
Nanking.

it appointed a committee to audit all such claims. This committee met and adopted the following rules for its guidance.

"1 Travelling expenses.
Seventy dollars max. shall be the maximum allowed each adult for travelling from Shanghai to Japan.
Travelling expenses from station to Shanghai and return shall be allowed (Children proportionately)
2. Rent and extra cost of living.
Each adult, excepting Shanghai residents, shall be allowed a maximum of $20. max. per month for extra expenses including rent during enforced absence from his or her station."

These rules were made after we had considerable experience, and in no case in the revised list were they transgressed. In some cases the maximum was not asked for.

For myself as Treasurer of the Station I had to make an extra trip from Shanghai to Nanking and return, in order to pay rent salaries of native assistants Servants &c.

M

Statement accompanying list of emergency expenses of Shanghai Station of Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions U.S.A.

The missionaries at the South Gate remained at their stations U.S. till they were advised to leave by the Consul. These amounts were allowed by the committee appointed by the central China Mission to consider all claims for emergency expenses. These amounts do not cover all the extra expenses encurred by the missionaries but we made claim for the more important items of expense.

Geo. E. Parker
Treasurer
Shanghai Station

The following is a list of extraordinary expenditures of the Shanghai Station of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions U. S. A. incurred during the Boxer outbreak during the year 1900.

Emergency Expenses Shanghai.

		U.S. Gold
Rev. J. A. Silsby rent	8 months	$140.00
Rev. G. E. Parlett "	3¼ "	48.50
Miss M. A. Posey "	2 "	20.00
" " "	Extra Rickshaw Expenses	6.00
Miss M. E. Cogdal rent	Girls school 6 months	97.50
" " "	Security money	6.50
" " "	Taxes Ed removal school	17.27
" " "	Alterations necessary	13.10
Misses Cogdal & Lindholm extra Expenditures - detention in Japan		12.00
Rev. G. E. Parlett expenses getting native soldiers into quarters		10.11
		$370.98

I declare the foregoing statement to be just, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

Geo. E. Parlett
Treasurer
Shanghai Station

Treasurer's Office.

Central China Presbyterian Mission.

Cable Address: "PRESBYTER," SHANGHAI.

18 PEKING ROAD.

Shanghai,

Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., in account with Treasurer Central China Presbyterian Mission, on account of Cablegrams and Telegrams, sent and received during the Boxer Uprising, 1900.

		Mexicans.	Dr. Gold.
June 13th.	Telegram from W.B. Hamilton, "Shantung orderly"	$ 182.	.91) 7.51
,, ,,	The same sent to Board, N.Y. ,, ,,	13.20	6.60)
,, 28th.	Cable, "Inculcate New York, Weihien Destroyed, foreigners escaped"	19.80	9.90
,, 30th	Cable, "Inculcate, New York,-Morris Kuling Central China quiet steamer sent for Murrays Hamiltons Lewis. Rescue party for Chalfants Crossette Howes Boughton, rest safe."	72.60	36.30
,, ,,	Telegram. "Judson Hangchow All missions must leave Hangchow."	3.80	1.90
,, ,,	,, "John Hankow, Where Lingles party, avoid Kuling"	3.96	1.98
,, ,,	,, Same message sent to Lingle, Singtan	4.48	2.24
,, ,,	,, Morris Kuling Kiukiang, Board orders Kuling missionaries Shanghai."	2.56	1.28
July 2nd.	Cable "Inculcate, N.Y. "(re Dr. Hodge, wording not obtainable.)	19.80	9.90
,, 3rd.	Tel. "Fitch Shanghai Lingle party left for Kuling Friday"	3.04	1.52
,, 7th.	,, " Cornwell Chefoo, Mail list Peitaiho refugees"	4.22	2.11
,, 27th.	Cable. "Inculcate N.Y."-(announcing Paotingfoo massacre, wording not obtainable.)	62.70	31.35
,, 30th.	Cable; Inculcate, N.Y., American Consul from Chinese officials Shanghai and Paotingfoo considered authoritative learn Hodges Mackey Peking."	52.80	26.40
			$132.39

(2)

The foregoing are Supplementary to the Claims of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and cover in detail the following items in the statement accompanying the said Claim:-

$7.51 on page 3.

Three items of $12.10 each on pages 3 and 4.

$9.90 on page 4. Also $9.90, (page not specified.)

$1.90 on page 5.

$1.98, $2.24, $1.28, and $1.52 on page 7

$2.11, $31.35 and $26.40 on page 1.

[redacted]

		Mex.	Gold
Aug. 30th,	Cable, "Inculcate, N.Y., Believed certainly Peking"	$19.80	$9.90
Sept. 13th, ,,	"Inculcate, N.Y., Simcox Taylor killed Paotingfoo, Hodges Bei Pe-		

		Mex.	Gold
Aug. 20th, Cable,	"Inculcate, N.Y., Believed certainly Peking"	$19.80	$9.90
Sept. 13th, ,,	"Inculcate, N.Y., Simcox Taylor killed Paotingfoo, Hodges not Peking, supposed Paotingfoo"	36.30	18.15
Oct. 8th., ,,	"Inculcate N.Y., Killies Leonard McKillican Mackey wintering Peking".	29.70	14.85
			$42.90

The above three sums are also supplementary to the Claims of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and covers item of $42,90 as found on page 2 of the Claims of the Board.

Attest

E. F. Fitch.
Treasurer.

Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and co
tail the following items in the statement accompanying the ac

$7.81 on page 3.

Three items of $18.10 each on pages 3 and 4.

$3.80 on page 4. Also $9.90,(page not specified.)

$1.90 on page 5.

$1.98, $2.84, $1.88, and $1.88 on page 7

Canton, China August 13th, 1902.

To the

Commission on United States' Indemnity Claims,

PEKING- CHINA.

Gentlemen:-

I send herewith by request of Chas W. Hand Esq, Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States a certified statement of payments made to missionaries of the same Board at Canton China, on account of political disturbances during A.D., 1900 & 1901.

This statement is supplementary to the Claims of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and covers the items of $1.45 and $510.17 found on pages 5 and 6 of the said claim, and pages 6 and 7 on the statement accompanying the same.

Respectfully,

Henry V. Noyes

Treas. A.P. Mission, Canton.

Canton, China August 18th, 1905.

To the

Commission on United States Indemnity Claims,

PEKING- CHINA.

Gentlemen:-

I send herewith by request of Chas W. Hemp Esq. Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States a certified statement of payments made to missionaries of the same Board at Canton China, on account of political disturbances during A.D. 1900 & 1901.

This statement is supplementary to the Claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., and covers the items of $1,45 and $810.17 found on pages 5 and 6 of the said claim, and pages 6 and 7 on the statement accompanying the same.

Respectfully,

Sworn
before
of aug

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STATEMENT

of

PAYMENTS made to members of the Canton Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America on account of political disturbances in China during A.D. 1900-1901.

		Silver	Gold
1900 Dec 12th.	Dr.J.M.Swan,House Rent & Freight	$147.00	
	Do Extra Household expenses..	150.00	
	Messengers to Lien Chow....	14.00	
		311.00	$155.52
1901Jan 8th	Dr.W.H.Dobson House Rent.....	90.00	
	Do Furniture Rent.....	18.84	
		108.84	54.42
::April 30th	Dr.M.H.Fulton House Rent.....	65.00	32.50
	LIEN-CHOW STATION		
:: ::	Dr.E.C.Machle House Rent.....	108.76	
	Do Furniture Rent.....	7.50	
	Travel.....	20.60	
	Rev.R.F.Edwards,House Rent.....	96.00	
	Do Furniture Rent.....	7.00	
	Travel	41.20	
	Dr.E.Chesnut House Rent.....	36.00	
	Travel.....	5.00	
		322.06	
	Less assumed by the parties.....	61.87	
		260.18	130.09
:: May 9th.	Rev.A.Beattie,House Rent.....	90.00	
	Do Furniture Rent.....	26.00	
	Travel.....	20.00	
		136.00	65.55
:: ::	Dr.M.W.Niles,House Rent.....	29.00	
	Travel.....	10.38	
		39.38	18.98
:: May 10th	Miss H.Noyes Moving goods & return	18.00	8.67
:: ::	Miss E.M.Butler Do Do Do	18.00	8.67
:: Aug 15th.	Rev.C.E.Patton,House Rent.....	44.33	
	Furniture Rent.....	6.00	
	Freight & Coolies.....	43.80	
	Travel.....	10.20	
	Watchman in Canton.....	32.50	
		136.83	
	Less assumed by the Mission.....	62.86	
		73.97	35.77
	Paid to Missionaries.....		$510.17
	Cablegram to Shanghai.....	2.90	1.45
	Total.....		$511.62

Benny V. Noyes

Treas.A.P.Mission,Canton

Sworn & subscribed to before me, this 13th day of August 1902.

Robert M. MacWade

U.S. Consul, Canton, China.

STATEMENT

of

PAYMENTS made to members of the Canton Mission of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America on account of political disturbances in China during A.D. 1900-1901.

	Silver	Gold
1900 Dec 12th. Dr. J.M. Swan. House Rent & Freight	$147.00	
Do Extra household expenses	160.00	
Messengers to Lien Chow	11.00	
	318.00	$158.82
1901 Jan 8th Dr. W.R. Dobson House Rent	90.00	
Do Furniture Rent	18.81	
	108.81	54.42
April 30th Dr. M.H. Fulton House Rent	65.00	32.50

LIEN-CHOW STATION

Dr. E.C. Meeks House Rent	108.75	
Do Furniture Rent	7.50	
Travel	80.80	
Rev. R.J. Edwards. House Rent	96.00	
Do Furniture Rent	7.00	
Travel	11.80	
Dr. E. Chesnut House Rent	36.00	
Travel	6.00	
	352.05	
Less assumed by the parties	61.87	
	290.18	130.08
May 9th. Rev. A. Beattie. House Rent	90.00	
Do Furniture Rent	26.00	
Travel	20.00	
	136.00	65.55
Dr. M.W. Niles. House Rent	89.00	
Travel	10.48	
	99.48	18.98
May 10th Miss E. Noyes Moving goods & return	16.00	8.47
Miss E.M. Butler Do Do	18.00	8.67
Aug 15th. Rev. C.E. Patton. House Rent	11.35	
Furniture Rent	6.00	
Freight & Coolies	43.80	
Travel	10.80	
Watchman to Canton	32.00	
	136.85	
Less assumed by the Mission	62.88	
	73.97	35.27
Paid to Missionaries	$510.17	
Cablegram to Shanghai	3.90	1.45
Total	$511.62	

CABLE ADDRESS: "INCULCATE," NEW YORK. A. B. C. Code, 4TH Edition.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A. 156 FIFTH AVENUE.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH, P. O. Box No. 6.

P

New York, June 26th., 1902. 189

Rev. W. H. Lingle,
Changsha, Hunan, China.

My Dear Mr. Lingle:

In the claim of the Board for indemnity, now before the Commission at Peking, appear the following items which were reported by you and which were changed to New York:

			Gold	
Clerical expenses of Lingle family, 2nd quarter, 1900-1901,	Mex.	34.88	$ 17.44	
	3rd quarter "	6.28	3.14	$20.08
Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle, expenses travel to Japan, July, 1900, tickets Kuling to Shanghai, freight from the mountain, expenses and transfer in Shanghai, Tickets, Shanghai to Kobe, room and transfer at Kobe, tickets and freight Kobe to Nagasaki.		175.	71.97	
Boat to and transfer at Hankow, Hankow to Kiukiang, chairs to Kuling, baggage, telegrams and miscellaneous.		37.90	19.89	
Traveling expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle from Nagasaki, Japan to Shanghai; Railroad tickets, Nagasaki to Kobe, freight to steamer, room rent at Kobe and steamship tickets, Kobe to Shanghai.		117.28	58.64	150.00
Dr. H. W. Boyd, travel to Japan: Tickets, Kuling to Shanghai, room rent and transfer at Shanghai, Shanghai to Kobe, and miscellaneous.		126.32		66.31
Rev. W. H. Lingle, travel to Japan: Kuling to Shanghai, freight down the mountain, transfer and room rent at Shanghai, tickets Shanghai to Naga, saki, landing and moving goods at Nagasaki,		112.95	59.53	
Boat to and transfer at Hankow, Hankow to Kiukiang, chairs to Kuling, baggage, telegrams, and miscellaneous,		37.90 20.00	19.89 10.50	
Moving goods to Japan,				
Travel expenses from Nagasaki to Shanghai, tickets and baggage,		50.04	25.02	

CABLE ADDRESS:
"INCULCATE," NEW YORK.
A.B.C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH,
P. O. BOX NO. 2.

P

New York, June 25th, 1907. 189

Rev. W. R. Ringle,
Changsha, Hunan, China.

My dear Mr. Ringler

In the audit of the Board for indemnity, now before the Committee on Foreign expenses the following items which were reported by you and which were changed in New York:

			Gold
Annual expenses of Ringle family, 2nd quarter, 1900=$2801,	Mex.	$4.28	$ 17.14
3rd quarter,		6.28	2.64 $20.08
Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle, expenses travel to Japan, July, 1900, silvers Kuling to Shanghai, freight from the mountain, expenses and transfer in Shanghai, tickets, Shanghai to Kobe, room and transfer at Kobe, tickets and freight Kobe to Nakasone,		175.	71.97
Rent to and transfer at Nankow, Nankow to Kuling, chairs to Kuling, baggage, trains and miscellaneous,		47.80	19.89
Traveling expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle from Nakasone, Japan to Shanghai, Returned Children, Expenses to Kobe, freight to steamer, room rent at Kobe and steamship tickets, Kobe to Shanghai,		117.28	58.64 150.00
Mr. W. Dodd, travel to Japan: Tickets, Kuling to Shanghai, room rent and transfer at Shanghai, Shanghai to Kobe, and miscellaneous,		126.52	66.21
Rev. W. R. Ringle, travel to Japan: Kuling to Shanghai, freight down the mountain, transfer and room rent at Shanghai, tickets Shanghai to Nagasaki, landing and moving goods at Nagasaki,		112.95	59.20
Rent to and transfer at Nankow, Nankow to Kuling, chairs to Kuling, baggage, telegrams, and miscellaneous,		37.89	19.89
Moving goods to Japan,		20.00	10.50
Travel expenses from Nagasaki to Shanghai, tickets and baggage,		50.04	25.02

Rev. W. H. L. (2) Mex.

W. H. Lingle's trip to Hankow to secure Siangtan house for next Chinese year,	25.80	$14.90	
Travel expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle returning to Siangtan,	185.28	32.45	$222.24
			$475.76

It is quite likely that the Commission will require that this be attested by the Human Treasurer. Will you kindly, therefore, make out in duplicate a statement, itemizing the same as much as possible, swearing to one copy and forward it to the Commission at Peking with the statement that it is supplementary to the claim of The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and covers the amount of $475.76 found on page 6 of the said claim, and on page 7 of the statement accompanying the same. The duplicate copy of your statement kindly forward to the Rev. Chas. A. Killie, Peking, China.

Very truly yours,

Chas. M. Hand

Treasurer.

Siangtan, Hunan
via Hankow, China
Sept 3rd 1902

The Honorable
Commissioners:-

Dear Sirs:-

I as Treasurer of the Hunan Presbyterian Mission can testify to the above. There is one item for travel in Japan of $330.00 Mex which the Board had omitted which should be included with above.

W. H. Lingle. Treasurer Hunan Mission.

CABLE ADDRESS:
"MUSCLATE," NEW YORK.
A.B.C. CODE, 4TH EDITION.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS
OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U. S. A.
156 FIFTH AVENUE.

MADISON SQUARE BRANCH,
P. O. BOX NO. 5.

New York, June 26th, 1905.

Rev. W. R. Lingle,
Changteh, Hunan, China.

My dear Mr. Lingle:

In the clerk of the Board for indemnity, now before the Committee at Peking, appear the following items which were reported by you and which were changed on New York:

Rev. W. R. Lingle			Gold
1900-1901 (2)	Mex. 36.88		$ 17.44
	Mex.32		8.64 $20.08
2nd quart.			
W. R. Lingle's trip to Hankow to receive			
Stingfan house the first Chinese year,		25.80	$14.30
Travel expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle			
returning to Changsha,		185.26	82.65 $222.24
	175.		$475.76

It is quite likely that the Committee will require that this be attested by the Mission Treasurer. Will you kindly, therefore, make out in duplicate a statement, itemizing the sums as much as possible, swearing to one copy and forward it to the Committee at Peking with the statement that it is supplementary to the claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., and convey the amount of $475.76 found on page 6 of the said claim, and on page 7 of the statement accompanying the same. The duplicate copy of your statement kindly forward to the Rev. Chas. A. Killie, Peking, China.

Very truly yours,

Treasurer.

Q

Kiungchow Hainan China
Aug 4. 1902.

To the Honorable Indemnity Commission
Peking, China.

Dear Sirs:-

Enclosed find attested statements Nos 1 & 2. of this date which are "supplementary to the claim of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and cover the amount of $519.00 as found on page 6 of the said claim, and page 8 of the statement accompanying the same".

I am.

Yours respectfully.

A. M. Campbell

Treas. A. P. Mission, Hainan.

Stereopticon Views Order
Sept 1, 1913.

The Seventh Judicial Commissioner
Detroit, Mich.

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed find attested statement
for 1913 of the Detroit Federal
Industrial Museum of the Board of
Commerce Museum of the Brooklyn Central
in the City and from the amount of
$5.19 is found due to the said
claim and deposit of the Statement re-
questing the claim.

Yours respectfully,
C. M. Campbell

Treas. & Mission Plaisan.

Treasurer of the
Foreign Missionary Society
of the Methodist Episcopal Church
Room 1, 150 Nassau St.
New York City

Q

STATEMENT No. 1

~~Accompanying Report of~~ Hainan Mission dated Aug 4. 1902

Expenses of Hainan missionaries incurred on account of the Boxer troubles in China A.D 1900

Rent

Note 2.

		Mex.
An eight room house in Hongkong from Aug. 26 - Sep 30. 1900		$ 200 00
Furniture for this house from Aug. 26 - Sep 30 1900 as follows:		
9 Bedsteads	1 Dining table	
9 Springs & Mattress	1 doz. Chairs	
3 Clothes Racks	1 Sideboard	
1 Wash Stand	1 Cook-stove	
4 Table Lamps	1 Ice-cream freezer	
3 Mirrors	3 Buckets	
1 Toilet Set	1 Sauce pan	
5 Commodes	1 Kettle	
4 Tables	1 Pan	
1 ——— (?) 309	10 Lamp chimneys	
		145 00
	Total	$ 345 00

1.—Give Title as in Reported Form.

Note 2.—If given only in Local Coin state rate of exchange.

Stereotype Plates on Class
Bks at 1913

of the Eleventh Judicial Tennessee

1

Statement

Expenses of stereotype plates allowed
account by the Penn Treating Co from Oct 1 1900

Rent

to cash from Penn Treating Co Nov
from Oct 31 - Sep 30 1900 $ 300.00
Payments for the Penn Treating
Oct 31 - Sep 30 1900 as follows: - 1.12
9 Brackets 1 Penny Tete
9 Penny Matrix 1 Leg Clamp
3 Metal Pots 1 Bracket
1 Mat Steel 1 Cast-Iron
4 Metal Stamps 1 Iron-Steam Pipe
3 Mirrors 3 Brackets
1 Metal Set 1 Sheet Iron
5 Connections 1 Pipette
4 Metals 1 Iron
1 (illegible) 1 Steam Chimney

Stat. $ 345.00

Lib
Oct
190
Note 1.

STATEMENT No. 2

~~Accompanying Report~~ of Hainan Mission dated Aug 4 1902

1. Expenses of Hainan missionaries incurred on account of the Boxer troubles in China A.D. 1900

Note 2.

	Mex.
Travel	
To Hongkong and return of the following persons:	
Miss A.L. Schaeffer - Kiungchow	20 00
Mrs. H.M. McCandless & children "	63 00
Rev. W.M. Campbell, wife & child "	80 00
Incidental travel. expenses of Miss Schaeffer, Mrs. McCandless & children and W.M. Campbell	18 90
E.D. Vanderburgh M.D. wife and four children — Nodoa	220 88
Mrs. M.A. Melrose - "	28 92
Rev. J.C. Patterson & wife "	120 38
Rev C.H. Newton — Kiungchow	4 26
Total	556 89
Cable to New York. "Nodoa arrived Hainan quiet. Ladies Hongkong"	28 48

I Swear that the above amounts are correct to the best of my knowledge and belief

H.M. Campbell
Treas A.P. Mission
Hainan

Sworn before me this 5th day of August 1902.

E.C. Wherry
H.B.M. Consul
Kiungchow, Hainan.

BRITISH CONSULATE KIUNGCHOW

Note 1.—Give Title as in Reported Form.

Note 2.—If given only in Local Coin state rate of exchange.

Expenses of Thomas Masterson deceased
in account with the Rev. Timothy Collins C.R. 1900

Dr.

To Doctors and Nurses as per bills.

Mrs. M.J. Sullivan Nursing
Mrs. M.M. Connolly "
Mrs. M.M. Connell "
Dr. J.M. Sullivan Medicines and Visits
Dr. M. Connolly " "
Dr. J.P. Madden " "
Mrs. Mahon — Washing
Mrs. M.C. Walshe — "
Mrs. J. Scattery "
Mrs. M. Hunter — Cleaning

Cr.

By Cash

To Rev. Tim. Collins Balance required

COPY!

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CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM

of

THE BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS OF THE
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE U.S.A.

))))+++++++((((

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For Losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

Losses in the Province of Pechili.

City of Peking and Vicinity:

For Mission Property, real and personal, belonging to The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, as per Schedule "A",		$ 54,472. ✓
For Personal Losses of certain of the Missionaries of this Board, as follows:		
Rev. C. H. Fenn	(see Schedule B.) $ 7,265.	
" C. A. Killie,	(" " C.) 4,847.53 ✓	
" J. L. Whiting,	(" " D.) 3,280. ✓	
" John Wherry,	(" " E.) 3,247. ✓	
" A.M. Cunningham,	" " F.) 2,180. ✓	
Miss Grace Newton,	(" " G.) 1,717.	
Dr. Eliza E. Leonard,	" " H.) 1,489.	
Miss Janet Mc Killican, (Schedule not forwarded from ~~Peking,)~~	~~1,040.~~ Withdrawn ?	
Miss Bessie Mc Coy, (See Schedule K.)	965.50 ✓	26,080.03
For disbursements made in New York; also for charges from the Field, incident to and connected with the "Boxer" Disturbance,		
Cables from New York to Peking, (Page 1, Schedule Q.)	175.00	

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For Losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

Losses in the Province of Pechili.

City of Peking and Vicinity:

For Mission Property, real and personal, belonging to The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, as per Schedule A". $ 64,472.

For Personal Losses of certain of the Missionaries of this Board, as follows:

Rev. C. H. Fenn	(see Schedule B.)	$ 7,265.
" C. A. Killie,	(" " C.)	4,847.53
" J. L. Whiting,	(" " D.)	3,280.
" John Sherry,	(" " E.)	3,247.
" A.M. Cunningham,	" " F.)	2,180.
Miss Grace Newton,	(" " G.)	1,717.
Dr. Ellen E. Leonard,	" " H.)	1,489.
Miss Janet Mc Killican, (Schedule not forwarded from Peking.)		1,040.
Miss Bessie Mc Coy, (See Schedule K.)		965.50

26,080.03

For disbursements made in New York; also for charges from the Field, incident to and connected with the "Boxer" Disturbance,

Cables from New York to Peking, (Page 1, Schedule C.) 175.00

Brought Forward,	$ 175.00	$ 80,512.03
Grace Newton, expenses and seven weeks' Board in Shanghai, recuperating,	25.58	
Cables, Shanghai to New York, in re. Peking and Paotingfu,	42.90	243.48
Total for Peking and Vicinity,		$ 80,755.51

City of Paotingfu:

For Mission Property, real and personal, belonging to The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, as per Schedule "L", ✓ 11,850.

For Personal Losses of certain of the Missionaries of this Board, as follows:

B. C. Atterbury, M.D. (See Schedule M.)	$ 8,400.	
Maud A. Mackey, M.D., (" " N.)	697. ✓	
Rev. J. A. Miller, (" " O.)	3,750. ✓	
Mrs. A. P. Lowrie, (" " P.)	2,580.	15,427.

Rev. J. Walter Lowrie,
(No claim reported.)

The following missionaries were massacred at Paotingfu, June 30th., 1900. Relatives have filed no claims with this Board:

George Yardley Taylor, M. D.

Rev. F. E. Simcox, wife and 3 children.

C. V. R. Hodge, M. D., and wife.

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For Losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

Losses in the Province of Peehili.

City of Peeting and Vicinity:

For Mission Property, real and personal,		
belonging to the Board of Foreign		
Missions of the Presbyterian Church,		
as per Schedule "L",	(" " G.)	1,717.
For Personal Losses of certain of the	"	R.) 1,489.
Missionaries of this Board, as follows:		
B. C. Atterbury, M.D.	(See Schedule M.)	$ 8,400.
Maud A. Mackay, M.D.	(" " M.)	697.
Rev. J. A. Miller,	(" " O.)	3,750.
Mrs. A. P. Lowrie,	(" " P.)	2,380.
Rev. J. Walter Lowrie,		
(No claim reported.)		

		11,850.
		15,427.

The following missionaries were massacred at Peeting, June 30th., 1900. Relatives have filed no claims with this Board:

George Yardley Taylor, M. D.

Rev. F. M. Simcox, wife and 3 children.

C. V. R. Hodge, M. D., and wife.

(3)

Brought Forward,	$ 175.00	$ 80,512.05
Grace Newton, expenses and seven weeks'		
Board in Shanghai, recuperating,	25.58	
Cables, Shanghai to New York, in re.		
Peking and Paotingfu,	42.90	
		243.48
Total for Peking and Vicinity,		$ 80,755.53

Brought Forward,		$ 27,277.
For Disbursements made in New York; also for Charges from the Field, incident to and connected with the "Boxer" Disturbance. Registering claim of J. A. Miller, at Consulate, Tientsin,	$ 2.00	2.00
Total for Paotingfu,		$ 27,279.00

SUMMARY of LOSSES in PECHILI

Peking and Vicinity,	$ 80,755.51
Paotingfu,	27,279.00
Total,	$108,034.51

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For Losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

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(5)

Brought Forward,	$ 175.00	$ 27,377.
For Disbursements made in New York; also for Charges from the field, Incident to and connected with the "Boxer" Disturbances.	42.00	245.48
Registering claim of J. A. Miller, at Consulate, Tientsin,	$ 2.00	2.00
Total for Peoting,		$ 27,279.00

SUMMARY of LOSSES in PECHILI

Paoting,	$ 27,279.00
Yoking and Vicinity,	$ 80,755.51
Total,	$108,034.51

The following missionaries were massacred at Paoting, June 30th., 1900. Relatives have filed no claims with this Board:

George Yardley Taylor, M. D.

Rev. F. E. Simcox, wife and 3 children.

C. V. R. Hodge, M. D., and wife.

(4)

Disbursements made in New York; also Charges from the Field, incident to and connected with the "Boxer" Disturbance.

Province of Shantung:

Cables from New York to Chefoo (Schedule Q., pp. 1 & 2)	$ 328.13		
Cables from Chefoo to New York (" " p. 3)	273.55	349.70	
Cables from Chefoo to New York " " " "	76.15		
Incidental expenditures, " " " "	22.24 ✓		$ 700.07
Telegram, Shanghai to Chinanfu, and Cable, Shanghai to New York, " " " "	7.51 ✓		
Refugee Account, " " " "	524.87		532.38
Cable of 22 words, Shanghai to New York, 1/3 charged to Chinanfu," " " "	12.10 ✓		
Extra expenses reported from the field, " " "	888.27		
Rent for Wei Hsien missionaries,(Schedule Q., p. 3)	131.00		
Rent for Chiming Chow " " " " "	50.00		1,081.37
Cable of 22 words, Shanghai to New York, 1/3 charged to Tungchow, " " " "	12.10 ✓		
Emergency expenditures, (Schedule Q. pp. 3 & 4)	605.83		
Refugee expenses, J. P. Irwin, " " p. 4)	75.00		692.93
Cable, New York to Tsingtau, " " " "	38.41		
Emergency expenses, Tsingtau, " " " "	30.00		68.41
Cables, re. Wei Hsian, " " " "	38.71		
Cable, Shanghai to New York, 22 words, 1/2 charged to Wei Hsien, " " " "	12.10 ✓		
Emergency Expenses, " " " "	1,376.56		1,427.37
Dr. W. Hsien for Shantung,	38.38		$ 4,502.83
	242.44		

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For Losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

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(4)

Disbursements made in New York; also Charges from the Field, Incident to and connected with the "Boxer" Disturbance.

Province of Shantung:

Cables from New York to Chefoo (Schedule 0., pp. 1 & 2)	$ 328.15	
Cables from Chefoo to New York (" " p. 3)	275.58	
Cables from Chefoo to New York " " "	76.15	
Incidental expenditures " "	22.24	$ 700.07
Telegram, Shanghai to Chinanfu, and Cable, Shanghai to New York, " " "	7.51	
Refugee Account, " " "	524.87	532.38
Cable of 32 words, Shanghai to New York, 1/2 charged to Chinanfu, " " "	12.10	
Extra expenses reported from the field, " "	888.27	
Rent for Wei Hsien missionaries, (Schedule 0., p. 3)	121.00	
Rent for Chinking Chow " " " "	50.00	1,081.37
Cable of 22 words, Shanghai to New York, 1/2 charged to Tungchow, " " " "	12.10	
Emergency expenditures, (Schedule 0. pp. 3 & 4)	605.85	
Refugee expenses, T. P. Irwin, " " p. 4)	75.00	692.95
Cable, New York to Taigntan, " " "	58.41	
Emergency expenses, Taigntan, " " "	10.00	68.41
Cables, re. Wei Hsien, " " "	58.71	
Cable, Shanghai to New York, 22 words, 1/2 charged to Wei Hsien, " " " "	12.10	
Emergency Expenses, " " "	1,376.56	1,427.37
Total for Shantung,		$ 4,502.52

Central China:

Telegram, Shanghai to Hangchow,	(Schedule Q., p.5)	$ 1.90	
Travel, rent, &c., natives,	)	99.53	
Refugee expenses, missionaries,	) " " " "	309.55	
Emergency expenses,	)	162.50	$ 573.48
Emergency expenses, Soochow,	" " " "		480.28
Travel, R. P. Pitch, Ningpo,	)	10.42	
Extra Police,	)	15.62	
Rent,	)	56.94	
Yamen expenses,	)	4.28	
Travel to Shanghai,	) (Schedule Q, P. 5.)	8.32	
Despatch to Consul,	)	2.26	
Rent, Shoemaker & Cunningham,	)	45.81	
Rent, Miss Morton,	)	52.00	
Aid to Church,	)	10.40	206.05
Cable, New York to Nanking,	)	9.61	
Emergency expenses, Nanking,	) (Schedule Q, p. 5)	702.66	712.27
Cables, New York to Shanghai,	" " " "	78.44	
Emergency expenses, Shanghai,	" " " 6)	370.98	449.42
Cables, New York to Shanghai,	" " " "		89.94
Total for Central China,			$2,511,.44

Canton:

Cables, New York to Canton,	(Schedule Q., p. 6)	65.65	
Telegram, Canton to O.C. Crawford,	" " " "	1.45	
Extra living expenses, refugees at Macao,			
J. M. Swan,		$148.52	
~~W. H. Doheny~~ A. Beattie,		45.00	
W. H. DuBosm,		9.42	
Dr. M. H. Fulton,		39.50	
		$242.44	

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For Losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

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(6)(5)

Central China:

Telegram, Shanghai to Hangchow, (Schedule C., p.5)	$ 1.90	
Travel, rent, &c., natives, " " "	99.55	
Refugee expenses, missionaries, " " "	309.55	
Emergency expenses,	162.50	$ 573.48
Emergency expenses, Soochow,		480.28
Travel, R. E. Fitch, Ningpo, " " p. 5	10.42.55	
Extra Duties, Chefoo to New York " " "	15.62½.15	
Rent,	56.87.24	$ 70107
Yamen expenses, (Schedule C., p. 5.)	4.28	
Travel to Shanghai, " " "	7.31	
Despatch to Consul, " " "	8.32	
Rent, Shoemaker & Cunningham, " " "	2.26	
Rent, Miss Morton, " " "	45.81.10	
Aid to Church, " " "	58.06.7	
Cable, New York to Nanking, " " "	10.40	206.05
Emergency expenses, Nanking, " " "	5.01	
Cables, New York to Shanghai, " " "	102.66	712.27
Emergency expenses, Shanghai, " " "	78.44	
Cables, New York to Shanghai, " " "	8.96.98	449.42
Rent,	75.00	
		$2,511.44

Central China:

Cables, New York to Canton, (Schedule C., p. 6)	50.00	68.41
Telegram, Canton to S.C. Crawford, " " "	65.03.71	
Extra living expenses, refugees at Macao,	1.45	
J. M. Swan,	12.10	
W. R. Dobson,	$148.52	
Dr. W. H. Felton,	45.00	
	9.42	
	39.50	
	$242.44	

Canton, continued:		$ 67.08	
	$242.44		
M. W. Niles,	18.99		
A. Beattie,	65.55		
H. Noyes,	8.67		
E. M. Butler,	8.67		
C. E. Patton,	35.77		
Lienchow, Missionaries,	130.09	510.17	$ 577.25
(See Schedule Q, pp. 6 and 7)			
Hunan:			
Cable, New York to Shanghai,	9.61		
Telegrams, Shanghai to Hunan,	7.02		
Medical expenses,	20.08		
Travel, Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle,	150.50		
" W. H. Lingle,	222.24		
" H. W. Boyd,	66.51	475.76	
(See Schedule Q., p. 7)			
Hainan:			
Cables, New York to Hainan,	54.26		
Cable, Hainan to New York,	14.24		
Rent at Hong Kong,	172.50		
Travel to Hong Kong,	278.44	519.44	
(Schedule Q., pp. 7 & 8)			
Miscellaneous:			
Cable, New York to Korea,	25.81		
Cable, New York to Japan,	25.81	51.62	

SUMMARY

Shantung,	$ 4,502.55	
Central China,	2,511.44	
Canton,	577.25	
Hunan,	475.76	
Hainan,	519.44	
Miscellaneous,	51.62	$ 8,638.06

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For Losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

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(6)

Canton, continued:		$ 67.08
	$242.44	
	M. W. Niles, 18.99	
	A. Beattie, 68.55	
	H. Noyes, 8.07	
Central China:	E. M. Butler, 8.07	
Telegram, Shanghai to Canton,		$ 1.00
Liencbow		
Travel, rent, &c., attendance, 130.09	530.27	$ 577.25
(See Schedule 6, pp. 6 and 7)		
Nurses expenses, missionaries,	309.55	
Hunan:		
	102.50	$ 572.48
Cable, New York to Shanghai,	9.61	
Telegrams, Shanghai to Hunan,	7.02	
Medical expenses,	20.08	
Travel, Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle,	150.50	
" W. M. Hayle,	222.24	
" W. Noyd, (Schedule 66.81 5.)	475.76	
(See Schedule 6., p. 7)		
Nanking:		
Cable, New York to Nanking,	54.26	
Cable, Nanking to New York,	14.24	
Alcock vs Hong Kong,	172.50	
	278.44	519.44
(Schedule 6., pp. 7(8-8)		
Miscellaneous:	703.00	712.27
Cable, New York to Korea,	25.81	
Cable, New York to Japan,	25.81	51.62
Shantung,		$ 4,302.55
Central China,		2,511.44
Hunan,		475.76
Nanking,		519.44
Miscellaneous,		51.62
		$ 8,659.04

GENERAL SUMMARY OF CLAIM

Losses in Pechili, (page 3)	$108,034.51	
Summary (page 6)	8,638.04	$ 116,672.55

RESUME'

Losses of The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.:

Mission Property, Peking. (Schedule A.)		$ 54,472.	
Mission Property, Paotingfu. (Schedule L.)		11,850.	$ 66,322.
Emergency Expenses, (Schedule Q.)		8,813.04	
Emergency Expenses, (pp. 2)	$ 68.48		
Registering Claim, (pp: 3)	2.00	70.48	8,883.52
			$ 75,205.52

Losses of Missionaries :

Peking, (Schedules A.,B.,C.,D.,E.,F.)		26,040.03	
(" G.,H.,K.)			
Paotingfu, " M.,N.,O.,P.)		15,427.	41,467.03
			$116,672.55

New York, January 20th., 1902.

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

For losses Sustained by The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, and its Missionaries, by the "Boxer" Uprising during the Summer of 1900.

Losses in Peoking, (page 3)	$108,054.51	
Losses in Paotingfu, (page 4)	8,558.04	$ 116,672.55
Mission Property, Peking. (Schedule A.)	$ 54,472.	
Mission Property, Paotingfu. (Schedule I.)	11,850.	$ 66,322.
Emergency Expenses, (Schedule C.)		8,813.04
Emergency Expenses, (pp. 3)	$ 68.48	
Replacing Plate, (pp. 3)	2.00	70.48
		8,883.52
		$ 75,205.52
Losses of Missionaries in		
Peking, (Schedules A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K.)	26,040.05	
Paotingfu, (Schedules M. N. O. P.)	15,427.	41,467.05
		$116,672.55

CONDENSED SUMMARY OF CLAIM $116,672.55

Losses in Peoking, (page 3) $108,054.51

Losses in Paotingfu, (page 4) 8,558.04 $ 116,672.55

RESUME:

Losses of The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A.

Mission Property, Peking. (Schedule A.) $ 54,472.

Mission Property, Paotingfu. (Schedule I.) 11,850. $ 66,322.

Emergency Expenses, (Schedule C.) 8,813.04

Emergency Expenses, (pp. 3) $ 68.48

Replacing Plate, (pp. 3) 2.00 70.48 8,883.52

$ 75,205.52

Losses of Missionaries in

Peking, (Schedules A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K.) 26,040.05

Paotingfu, (Schedules M. N. O. P.) 15,427. 41,467.05

$116,672.55

United States of America)
)
State of New York) ss.
)
County of New York)

1. I, Charles W. Hand, being duly sworn on oath, say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born in Honesdale, State of Pennsylvania, on or about the twenty second day of October, A. D. 1856; that I reside in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, State of New York; that I am the Treasurer of The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; that I have been such Treasurer for the period of five years last past; that the said Board of Foreign Missions is a corporation organized and existing under and by virtue of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April twelfth A. D. 1862, which said Act was amended and supplemented by Acts of the said Legislature passed April nineteenth A. D. 1894 and March fifteenth, A. D. 1900; that the offices of the said Board of Foreign Missions are located in the building known as The Presbyterian Building situated on the northwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, in the City of New York and State of New York.

2. That as Treasurer of the said Board of Foreign Missions I have carefully prepared the statement of account hereto attached and entitled "China Indemnity Claim"; that the said account, about to be filed with the Department of State of the United States of America, is, as I am informed and verily believe, in all respects true and correct; that the sources of my information, and the ground of my belief, are as

CHINA INDEMNITY CLAIM.

United States of America)
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State of New York) ss.
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County of New York)

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2. That as Treasurer of the said Board of Foreign Missions I have carefully prepared the statement of account hereto attached and entitled "China Indemnity Claim"; that the said account, about to be filed with the Department of State of the United States of America, is, as I am informed and verily believe, in all respects true and correct; that the sources of information, and the ground of my belief, are as

Postage, M. M. O. P. 15,427. $1,667.03

$118,072.58

follows:

1st. The books of accounts and records in the offices of the said Board of Foreign Missions, in the City of New York.

2nd. Copies of the sworn reports and statements made by the Treasurers of the various Missions, covering the losses of property of The Board of Foreign Missions during the "Boxer" troubles in China during the year A. D. 1900, and of the Missionaries of the said Board of Foreign Missions who suffered loss of personal property from the same cause, which said statements were sworn to and filed with the United States Minister at Peking, and which, I have been assured, are correct and accurate accounts of the losses sustained by this Board to its property, both personal and real, in China, growing out of the said "Boxer" troubles, and also the losses of its said Missionaries due to the same cause, which said copies are hereto annexed and marked Schedules A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., K., L., M., N., O., P.

3rd. That as to all items appearing in said claims, as to amounts paid out at the Treasurer's office in the City of New York, I have personal knowledge of the accuracy of the amounts so charged, which said amounts appear in detail in Schedule "Q" which is attached to the said "China Indemnity Claim."

4th. That the sundry disbursements made on the field by the various Treasurers, which said amounts were reported by the said Treasurers to the office of the Treasurer of the Board in New York, were refunded and paid to the said Mission Treasurers by the said Board of Foreign Missions through me as Treasurer thereof.

follows:

1st. The books of accounts and records in the office of the said Board of Foreign Missions, in the City of New York.

2nd. Copies of the sworn reports and statements made by the Treasurers of the various Missions, covering the losses of property of the Board of Foreign Missions during the "Boxer" trouble in China during the year A. D. 1900, and of the Missionaries of the said Board of Foreign Missions who suffered loss of personal property from the same cause, which said statements were sworn to and filed with the United States Minister at Peking, and which, I have been assured, are correct and accurate accounts of the losses sustained by this Board to its property, both personal and real, in China, growing out of the said "Boxer" troubles, and also the losses of its said Missionaries due to the same cause, which said copies are hereto annexed and marked Schedules A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H., K., L., M., N., O., P.

3rd. That as to all items appearing in said claims, as to amounts paid out at the Treasurer's office in the City of New York, I have personal knowledge of the accuracy of the amounts so charged, which said amounts appear in detail in Schedule "G" which is attached to the said "China Indemnity Claim."

4th. That the sundry disbursements made on the field by the various Treasurers, which said amounts were reported by the said Treasurers to the office of the Treasurer of the Board in New York, were refunded and paid to the said Missions Treasurers by the said Board of Foreign Missions through me as Treasurer thereof.

Footing, { G. H. K. / M. N. O. P. } 15,427. $41,467.05

$119,672.55

3. I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of the said Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for property, both personal and real, owned by it and which was destroyed as aforesaid, and also for its said Missionaries whose property was lost and destroyed as aforesaid.

4. I further say on oath that the said Board of Foreign Missions has not received the amount claimed, or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the said claim is founded, and to the best of my knowledge and belief the said missionaries likewise have not received, nor has any one ofsaid missionaries received, the amount claimed on their behalf, or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury sustained by them, or any of them, as set forth in the accompanying account.

5. That the said property of the said Board of Foreign Missions was not insured at the time of its loss, and that as to the property of the said Missionaries of the said Board of Foreign Missions that their said property was not insured, to the best of my knowledge, information or belief.

6. That in behalf of the said Board of Foreign Missions, and as Treasurer thereof, I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department

5. I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of the said Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America for property, both personal and real, owned by it and which was destroyed as aforesaid, and also for the said Missionaries whose property was lost and destroyed as aforesaid.

6. I further say on oath that the said Board of Foreign Missions has not received the amount claimed, or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which the said claim is founded, and to the best of my knowledge and belief the said Missionaries have not received, nor has any one of said Missionaries received, the account claimed on their behalf, or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury sustained by them, or any of them, as set forth in the accompanying account.

5. That the said property of the said Board of Foreign Missions was not insured at the time of its loss, and that as to the property of the said Missionaries of the said Board of Foreign Missions that their said property was not insured, to the best of my knowledge, information or belief.

6. That in behalf of the said Board of Foreign Missions, and as Treasurer thereof, I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department

Postings, (C. H. K.) 15,427. $41,607.03

(M. K. O. P.)

$115,672.55

Of State, for the adjustment of the said "China Indemnity Claim" as the same relates to the property of the said Board of Foreign Missions, and to that of its Missionaries who have suffered losses.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of July, A. D., 1902, at New York City, New York.

State of New York)
) ss.
County of New York)

I, Benedicta Mc Cann, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Charles W. Hand, the affiant above named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America, and know him to be a credible person; that he is, and for five years past has been, the Treasurer of The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

_____

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this eighth day of July, A. D., 1902, at New York City, New York.

State of New York)
) ss.
County of New York)

I, Benedicta De Camp, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Charles . Hand, the affiant above named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America, and know him to be a credible person; that he is, and for five years past has been, the Treasurer of The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Postings, (C. H. .K.) 15,427. $1,687.05

$118,872.55

United States of America)
)
State of New York) ss.
)
County of New York)

I, Benedicta Mc Cann, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the City of New York and State of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of China Indemnity Claim with the original thereof, and that the same is an accurate and exact copy of the said original and of each and every part thereof.

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and affix my official seal, at the City of New York and State of New York, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1902.

Benedicta Mc Cann

NOTARY PUBLIC, NEW YORK COUNTY.

(No 6

(4)

United States of America)
)
State of New York)
)
County of New York)

I, Benedicta Mc Cann, a Notary Public duly commissioned and sworn, residing in the City of New York and State of New York, do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy of China Indemnity Claim with the original thereof, and that the same is an accurate and exact copy of the said original and of each and every part thereof.

In witness whereof I hereto set my hand and affix my official seal, at the City of New York and State of New York, the eighth day of July, A. D. 1902.

Benedicta Mc Cann

NOTARY PUBLIC, NEW YORK COUNTY

I, Benedicta Mc Cann, hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Charles , Ward, the affiant above named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America, and know him to be a credible person; that he is, and for five years past has been, the Treasurer of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

Testing. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co. 15.627. $1,627.05

$115,672.55

SCHEDULE "2".

Disbursements made in New York, also charges from the field, incident to, and connected with the "Boxer" Disturbance.

		Words	Rate	Total	Rev. Stamp	War Risk	Cost Cable
eking:							
Cables from New York:							
1900							
Aug. 15,	"Wherry, Peking, Cable names Presbyterian missionaries in Peking. Are all safe? Inculcate."	12	$1.60	$19.20	.01	$1.50	$20.71
23	"Lowrie, Tientsin, Who were killed Paotingfu? Inculcate."	7	1.60	11.20	.01		11.21
ept. 22,	"Wherry, Peking, Conference missionaries and Board hopeful. Missionaries not return America unless sick. Indemnity claims only through mission and Board. Cunninghams ready. Shall they sail?"	29	1.60	46.40	.01		46.41
ct. 2,	"Wherry, Peking, Use one thousand gold, relief native Christians. Inculcate."	10	1.60	16.00	.01		16.01
1901.							
uly 23	"Killie, Peking, detailed indemnity lists, Peking, Paotingfu. Hurry forward. Nothing from Lowrie	13	1.60	20.80			20.80
16	Telegram to Chefoo (news Paotingfu missionaries)						2.11
27	Cable from Shanghai to Board announcing Paotingfu massacre with names						31.35
30	Telegram from Shanghai to Peking.						26.40
							$175.00
rovince of Shantung:							
Cables from New York to Chefoo:							
900							
une 26,	"Eltrich, Chefoo. Anxiety. Are Shantung and Peking missionaries safe?"	9	1.60	14.40	.01		14.41
26	"Eltrich, Chefoo. Board gives imperilled missionaries full discretion. Keep us informed."	11	1.60	17.60	.01		17.61
30	"Eltrich, Chefoo. Cable names, location Peking missionaries safe. Are Shantung missionaries safe?"	13	1.60	20.80	.01		20.81
	Carried forward						$52.83

		Words	Rate	Total	Rev. Stamp	Cost Cable
	Amount brought Forward					$52.83
June 30,	"Eltrich, Chefoo. Spare no expense to save missionaries." Brown.	9	1.60	$14.40	.01	14.41
July 6,	"Elterich, Chefoo. Whole Church praying. Rejoice safety come. Inculcate."	9	1.60	14.40	.01	14.41
17,	"Cornwell, Chefoo. Take all precautions. Draw Fitch, Shanghai, needed funds for all our missionaries. Hold Meeting. Consider policy. Cable."	21	1.60	33.60	.01	33.61
20	"Cornwell, Chefoo. Warn all missionaries to avoid risk. Keep in reach steamers. Board gives full discretion to stay or go Shanghai or Japan. Inculcate."	24	1.60	38.40	.01	38.41
26	Corbett. (No copy)	10	1.60	16.00	.01	16.01
26	"Cornwell, Chefoo. Cable oftener. Anxiety intense. If possible get word from Paotingfu. Brown."	13	1.60	20.80	.01	20.81
g. 6,	"Elterich, Chefoo. When possible send Lowrie Peking, Paotingfu for detailed investigation and full report regarding missionaries, children, property. Ditto Chalfant, Shantung.	22	1.60	35.20	.01	35.21
pt. 25,	"Elterich, Chefoo. Conference missionaries and Board hopeful. Missionaries not return America unless sick. Indemnity claims only through Mission and Board. West Shantung might help Peking. Notify all Shantung missionaries."	33	1.60	52.80	.01	52.81
ct. 3,	"Elterich, Chefoo. Use fifteen hundred gold relief native Christians, Shantung, Inculcate."	11	1.60	17.60	.01	17.61
1901						
01. 15,	"Elterich, If Governor offers accept payment of claims. Use no pressure. Wei Hsien proposes relinquishment. Cable mission's judgment."	20	1.60	32.00	.01	32.01
	Carried Forward					$328.13

Amount brought forward

	Amount Brought Forward		$328.13	
	Cables from Field		273.55	
	" " "		76.15	
	Special Expenses	C	22.24	$700.07
1900. July 31.	Cable reported by Central China Treasurer		7.51	
1901 April 30.	Refugee Account, reported by Treasurer Chinanfu	A	524.87	532.38
1900 July 2,	Cable to New York from Central China Treasurer, 22 words, cost 74.60 Mexicans. (One third charged to Chinanfu.)		12.10	
	Extra Expenditures reported from the field:			
	Travel and Road expenses	$391.06		
	Cable and Telegrams	66.13		
	Rent, Tsingtau	101.25		
	Storage and Freight	15.80		
	Relief Plundered Christians	67.56		
	Repairs of Chefoo, account of W.S.Faris	10.00		
	Attendants, Ichowfu property	236.47	888.27	
	Wei Hsien rent, Tsingtau		131.00	
	Chining " "		50.00	1,081.37
1900 July 2,	Cable to New York from Central China Treasurer 22 Words cost 74.60 Mexicans. (One-third charged to Tungchow)			12.10
	Emergency Expenditures			
	Guards for Station property: Boarding marines, Chinese Cruiser "Kai Ki", Fees for Yamen runners, Guards furnished by officials, extra watchmen employed to watch within compounds		65.00	
	Steamer to Chefoo: Dr. Mateer 1 share, Mr. Irwin 2 shares; Dr. Hayes 1 " Dr. Wells 2 "; Dr. Cooper 1 " Mr. Luce 2 "		61.32	
	Baggage: Tungchow to Chefoo, brought down at various times since July		33.96	
	Exchange: Loss due to forced sudden transfer of mission funds to Chefoo		9.02	
	Cablegram: Sent to Rev. J.P.Irwin in Korea by the Mission		6.91	
	Rev. W.M. Hayes, D.D., Board at Family Hotel, Mr. McCarthy's and Mrs. Price's and servants' quarters, 49 days, less board saved Mr. and Mrs. Hayes and child	$54.25		
	Return to Tungchow (Estimated)	5.00	59.25	
	Carried Forward		$235.46	$12.10 $2,313.82

July 31. Cable reported by Central China Treasurer

July 30. Refugee Account, reported by Treasurer Chinanfu

July 2. Cable to New York from Central China Treasurer, 22 words, cost $4.80 Mexicans.
(One third charged to Chinanfu.)

Extra Expenditures reported from the Field:

Travel and Food expense
Cable and Telegrams
Rent, Taiyuan
Storage and Freight
Relief Hundered Chinamen
Repairs of Chefoo, account of U.S. Forces
Attendants, Tsehwen property
Wei Hsien rent, Taiyuan
Chinling " "

July 2. Cable to New York from Central China Treasurer
22 Words cost $4.80 Mexicans.
(One-third charged to Tungchow)

Emergency Expenditures

Guards for Stanley property:

Boarding mastman, Chinese Customs "Kai Ki"
Fees for Yenan mission, Guards furnished to
officials, extra watchman employed to watch
within compounds

Stations to Chefoo:

Dr. Watson I share, Dr. Irwin 2 shares
Dr. Mayer I " Dr. Wolfe 2 "
Dr. Cooper I " Dr. Mano 2 "

Taxes:

Telephone to Chefoo, bought down at various
times during July

Expenses:

Loan due to forced sudden transfer of
station funds to Chefoo

Conference:

Rent to Rev. C.F.Lewis in Korea by the Mis-

Rev. W.M. Mayer, D.D.
Board at Stanley Hotel, Mr. McCarthy's and
Price's and servants' quarters, 45 days,
local meals Mr. and Mrs. Mayer and child
return to Tungchow (estimated)

	Amount Brought Forward				$235.48	$12.10 $2,315.82
ev. J. P. Irwin:						
	Board at Family Hotel, seven days, less board saved, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin and 2 children			$14.50		
	Travel to Seoul, Korea			29.75		
	Baggage charges, Chefoo to Korea			12.27		
	Extra cost of living in Korea two months (Estimated)			20.00	76.52	
ev. H. W. Luce:						
	Board at Mrs. McCarthy's and Family Hotel, seven days, less Board saved, Mr. and Mrs. Luce and child			13.85		
	Travel to Seoul, Korea and return to Chefoo including baggage			60.00		
	Extra cost of living in Korea three months (Estimated)			20.00		
	Return, Chefoo to Tungchow, including baggage, (Estimated)			27.00		
	Refitting rooms in Mrs. Nevius' yard for Mr. Luce and family			50.00	170.85	
r. Mason Wells:			Mex.			
	Rusholme Hotel, July 9th to 31st,		105.			
	" " Aug. 1st " 20th,		80.			
	Servant's quarters		10.			
			195.			
	Less board saved, Mr. and Mrs. Wells		84.			
			111.	55.50		
	Room rent Chefoo Deaf School, Aug. 20th to May 1st			62.50		
	Return Tungchow (estimated)			5.00	123.00	605.83
ev. J. P. Irwin: and family:						
	Extra cost of tickets to San Francisco via Japan instead to Shanghai				20.00	
	Expense of delay in Korea and Japan				30.00	
	Additional cost of freight				25.00	75.00 692.93

able from New York to Tsingtau:		Words	Rate	Total	Rev. Stamp	
900						
uly 20.	"Bergen, Tsingtau. Warn all missionaries to avoid risk. Keep in reach steamers. Board gives full discretion to stay or go Shanghai or Japan. Inculcate".	24	$1.60	$38.40	.01	38.41
	Emergency Expenses, Tsingtau					30.00 68.41
ables from New York to Wei Hsien						
900						
une 30,	Cable from Fitch, Shanghai, "Wei Hsien destroyed".				9.90	
uly 2,	Cable to New York from Central China Treasurer, 22 words cost 74.60 Mexicans (one-third charged to Wei Hsien.)				12.10	
901.						
pl.17,	Cable to Chalfant, Wei Hsien. "Board relinquishes claim local indemnity. Unprepared to decline offer American Government distributing general indemnity. Inculcate."	18	1.60	28.80	.01	28.81 50.81
	Emergency Expenses, Wei Hsien					
	Travel					898.86
	Rent at coast					304.32
	Fees in Yamen &c.					16.50
	Telegrams					133.74
	Messengers					23.14 1376.56 1,427.37
	Total for Shantung					$4,502.53

Central China.

1900
Sept.26, Telegram from Fitch, Shanghai to.Hangchow urging withdrawal of missionaries owing to news at Shanghai $1.90

Hangchow:
Natives, travel and house rent $49.53
" Helping those whose houses were destroyed 50.00 99.53
Foreigners' travel to Japan, house rent and extra expenses caused by present trouble 309.55
Emergency Expenses 162.50 $573.48

I

Emergency Expenses, Soochow:
Extra allowance for rent, expenses &c of Misses Ayer, Cattell, Lattimore, Moomau and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford at Shanghai and in Japan 378.75
Extra allowance for teachers 3.65
Rents and taxes at Shanghai and Soochow 19.00
Payment to constable, watchman &c. 8.00
Travelling, moving &c. with native expenses 70.88 480.28

J

Emergency Expenses, Ningpo:
R. F. Fitch, Extra travelling expenses 10.42
Extra police expense 15.62
Rent of house in Shanghai (Shoemakers' and Cunninghams') 56.94
Yamen expense in an outstation 4.28
Miss Morton, travel to Shanghai 8.32
Rent for house occupied by Shoemakers' and Cunninghams' 45.81
Miss Morton, five month's allowance for extra expense 52.00
Aid to Zong-yii 10.40
Dispatch to Consul 2.26 206.05

K

Cable, New York to Nanking

1900		Words	Rate	Total	Rev. Stamp	Cost Cable	
Oct. 16	"Presbyter, Shanghai, Permission if health involved."	6	$1.60	$9.60	.01	$9.61	$9.61

Emergency Expenses, Nanking:
C. Leaman, Travel, Nanking to Japan and return 98.57
" " Extra cost of living 5 3/4 months 84.60
W. J. Drummond, travel from Nanking to Japan and return 133.08
W. J. Drummond Travel from Nanking ^ to Shanghai and return 13.13
Extra cost of living 7 months including rent 135.65
J. E. Williams, Travel to Japan and return 99.01
" " " Extra cost of living 7 months 138.62 702.66 712.27

L

Cables, New York to Shanghai

1900		Words	Rate	Total	Rev. Stamp	Cost Cable	
June 30,	"Fitch, Shanghai, order Kuling missionaries report Cable particulars. Where is Morris?"	12	$1.60	$19.20	.01	$19.21	
July 20,	"Fitch, Shanghai, Warn all missionaries to avoid risk. Keep in reach steamers. Board gives full discretion to stay or go Shanghai or Japan".	24	1.60	38.40	.01	38.41	
July 31,	"Fitch, Shanghai, Cable authority, news Paotingfu massacre. Inculcate."	8	1.60	12.80	.01	12.81	
Aug.24,	"Presbyter, Shanghai. Are Hodges Peking?"	5	1.60	8.00	.01	8.01	78.44

Carried Forward $78.44 $1,972.08

	Amount Brought Forward				$78.44	$1,972.08
Emergency Expenses, Shanghai:						
	Rev. J. A. Silsby, rent 8 months			$140.00		
	Rev. G. E. Partch " 3 1/4 "			48.50		
	Miss N. E. Posey " 2 "			20.00		
	" " " " Extra rickshaw expenses			6.00		
	Miss M. E. Cogdal, rent Girl's School, 6 months			97.50		
	Security money			6.50		
	Taxes and removal of School			17.27		
	Alterations necessary			13.10		
	Misses Cogdal and Lindholm, extra expenditures, detention in Japan			12.00		
	Rev. Geo. E. Partch, expenses getting native soldiers into quarters			10.11	370.98	449.42
Cables from New York to Central China		Words	Rate	Total	Rev. Stamp	
00						
ne 26,	"Fitch, Shanghai, Inform Kuling missionaries advising withdrawal if safety imperilled."	10	$1.60	$16.00	.01	16.01
	26 "Fitch, Shanghai. Order Hunan missionaries to port."	7	1.60	11.20	.01	11.21
ly 26,	"Fitch, Shanghai. Honor emergency drafts for relieving our missionaries. Inculcate."	10	1.60	16.00	.01	16.01
pt. 7,	"Fitch, Shanghai. Ascertain who were killed Paotingfu. Notify China Treasurers exercise care. Confer with Board property statements. Send Board copies given consuls. Inculcate."	23	1.60	36.80	.01	36.81
	28, Cable from Fitch (July 2)				9.90	89.94
	Total for Central China					$2,511.44
nton:						
	Cables from New York to Canton:					
00						
ne 27,	"Noyes, Canton, Bring Lienchow, Yeung Kong, Hainan to ports if Committee approves."	11	1.60	17.60	.01	17.61
ly 20,	"Warn all missionaries to avoid risk. Keep in reach steamers. Board gives full discretion to stay or go Shanghai or Japan. Inculcate."	24	1.60	38.40	.01	38.41
g. 24,	"Noyes, Canton. Swan come exceptional case."	6	1.60	9.60	.01	9.61
						$65.63
01.						
an.	Cable from Canton to O.C. Crawford					1.45
	Extra living expenses:					
	Dr. J.M.Swan, rent in Macao and freight			73.52		
	" " " " Household extra expense			75.00		
	Dr. A. Beattie, House rent			45.00		
	Lien,Chow station, Total as reported			130.09		
	M.H. Fulton, rent and messenger			39.50		
	Dr. M.W.Niles, house rent			13.96		
	" " " Travel			5.92		
	Dr. A. Beattie house rent			43.38		
	" " " furniture rent			12.53		
	" " " Travel			9.64		
	Miss H.Noyes moving goods to Macao and return			8.67		
	Miss E.M.Butler, " " "			8.67		
	Rev. C.E.Patton, fares Canton to Macao and return $4.92					
	Freight and coolies 11.10					
	Carried Forward			$16.02	$464.98	$87.08

Amount brought forward			$16.02	$484.98	$67.08
Patton, House rent June 20th, 1900 to January 1st, 1901			21.37		
" Watchman, Fulton house 6 months			15.66		
			53.05		
" Less sanitary allowance			17.28	35.77	
Dobson, rent of furniture				9.42	510.17 $577.25

	Words	Rate	Total	Rev. Stamp			
Cable to Fitch:							
"Fitch, Shanghai, Watch situation, consul Lingle	6	$1.60	$9.60	.01	9.61		
Telegram, Fitch to W.H. Lingle					1.98		
Telegram Fitch to W. H. Lingle					2.24		
Telegram, Fitch to Kuling urging immediate withdrawal order by Board					1.28		
Telegram Fitch to Hangkow to ascertain whereabouts of W. H. Lingle and party					1.52	16.63	
Medical expenses of Lingle family						20.08	
Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle, expenses travel to Japan July 1900, tickets Kuling to Shanghai, freight down the mountain, expenses and transfer in Shanghai, Tickets Shanghai to Kobe, room and transfer at Kobe, tickets and freight Kobe to Kanazawa					$71.97		
Boat to and transfer at Hangkow to Kiukiang, chairs to Kuling, baggage, telegrams and miscellaneous travelling expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle from Kanazawa, Japan to Shanghai:					19.89		
Railroad tickets to Kobe, freight to steamer, room rent at Kobe and steamship tickets Kobe to Shanghai					58.64	150.50	
Dr. H. W. Boyd, travel to Japan:							
Tickets, Kuling to Shanghai, room rent and transfer at Shanghai, Shanghai to Kobe and miscellaneous						66.31	
Rev. W. H. Lingle, travel to Japan:							
Kuling to Shanghai, freight down mountain, transfer and room rent at Shanghai, tickets, Shanghai to Nagasaki, landing and moving goods at Nagasaki					59.30		
Boat to and transfer at Hangkow, Hangkow to Kiukiang, chairs to Kuling, Baggage, telegrams, and miscellaneous					19.89		
Moving goods to Japan					10.50		
Travel expenses from Nagasaki to Shanghai, tickets and baggage					25.02		
W. H. Lingle's trip to Hangkow to secure Siangtan house for next Chinese year					14.90		
Travel expenses of Dr. and Mrs. Doolittle returning to Siang Tan					92.63	222.24	475.76
Cables, New York to Hainan:				Rev.			
	Words	Rate	Total	Stamp			
20, "Campbell, Kiung Chow. Warn all missionaries to avoid risk. Keep in reach steamers. Board gives full discretion stay or go Shanghai or Japan, Inculcate."	24	$1.60	$38.40	.01	38.41		
31 "Are Hainan missionaries safe. Cable promptly. Inculcate."	9	1.76	15.84	.01	15.85		
Carried Forward					54.26		

Amount brou

1900
Aug. 3, Cable to New
"Nodoa arr

Rent for mis

Travel of Mis

Miscellaneous:
Cable from Na

1900
July 26, "Field, Se
China mis
there. Ca
Inculcate

Cable from N

July 23, "Supply needs
aries Japan.
Cable inform

t brought forward					$54.26	
New york: a arrived, Hainan quiet. Ladies Hong Kong."					14.24	
missionaries in Hong Kong					172.50	
of Missionaries to Hong Kong					278.44	$519.44
				Rev.		
rom New York to Korea	Words	Rate	Total	Stamp		
d, Seoul, Supply needs a missionaries Korea. Remain e. Cable information. lcate."	12	$2.15	$25.80	.01	25.81	
rom New York to Japan:						
needs China mission- apan. Remain there. nformation. Inculcate."	12	2.15	25.80	.01	25.81	51.62

SUMMARY

Peking	$175.00	
Shantung	4,502.53	
Central China	2,511.44	
Canton	577.35	
Hunan	475.76	
Hainan	519.44	
Miscellaneous	51.62	$8,813.04

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No.200.

AWARD ON SUPPLEMENTAL CLAIM OF PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

	CLAIM.	ALLOWED.	DISALLOWED.
A.	Cable to Peking	$ 94.34	$ 80.66
B.	Cable to Chefoo	296.12	32.01
C.	Cables from Chefoo	293.99	77.95
D.	Refugee Account (Withdrawn)		524.87
E.	Ichou-fu, Wei-hsien and Chining-fu	473.00	598.37
F.	Tungchow-fu	176.21	516.72
G.	Tsingtau	38.41	30.00
H.	Weihsien		1,410.96
I.	Hangchow	201.90	371.58
J.	Soochow	250.00	280.28
K.	Ningpo	102.26	103.79
L.	Nanking	250.00	452.66
M.	Shanghai	253.73	195.69
N.	Cables to Shanghai	89.94	
O.	Canton	65.63	511.62
P.	Hunan	246.19	229.57
Q.	Hainan	293.97	225.47
R.	Miscellaneous	51.81	
		$3,177.50	$5,642.20

ALLOWED:

On Claim $3,177.50

Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900 371.54

TOTAL..... $3,549.04

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 2000.

NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY ORDER OF COMMISSIONERS ENTERED IN THE OFFICE OF THE CLERK.

CLAIM.	AMOUNT.	DISALLOWED.
A. Cable to Peking	$ 96.24	$ 80.00
B. Cable to Canton	386.12	34.82
C. Cables from Canton	386.09	27.86
D. Postage (Amount [illegible] Crowell)		386.87
E. Telegram re Rel-Mission and Chinling-Co	403.09	386.87
F. Telegram-Co	277.23	810.13
G. Telegram	24.82	36.20
H. Wireless		1,810.94
I. Telegram	386.00	277.84
J. Passage	386.00	386.00
K. Wires	277.24	104.79
L. Wireless	386.00	454.84
M. Telegram	403.75	187.89
N. Cables to Shanghai	49.84	
O. Cannon	84.89	811.62
P. Message	344.28	386.87
Q. Wires	277.27	386.87
R. Telegram	21.00	
	$3,277.26	$3,884.00

ALLOWED:

On Claim [illegible] $3,277.26

Interest at 5% from June 30, 1900 [illegible] 77.64

[illegible] $3,884.90

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

Balance of Claim TOTAL..... $5,642.20

Tientsin, China,
October 22nd, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
Jamison Raphael
COMMISSIONERS.

Approved Oct. 28th, 1902.

E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

No. 213

Memorial of Claim OF CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES FOR INDEMNITY FOR LOSSES GROWING OUT OF THE "BOXER" TROUBLES IN CHINA DURING THE YEAR A. D. 1900.

1.—I, Grace Newton, being duly sworn, on oath say that I am a native citizen of the United States of America; that I was born at South Orange in the State of New Jersey on or about the 10 day of May, 1860; that my father was a native citizen of the United States; that I am domiciled in the United States, my permanent residence being at South Orange in the State of New Jersey; that I am temporarily sojourning at Peking China; that my occupation is and at the time of the losses hereinafter complained of was that of missionary teacher in the Northern Presbyterian Mission of the U. S. A., located in Peking.

2.—I further say on oath that as such citizen of the United States I have filed with the duly accredited authorities thereof a claim for indemnity for losses sustained by me through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government; that the itemized statement of said claim hereto attached is just, true and correct; that the amount of said claim is $1717.00 (U. S. Gold); that said claim arose during and as a result of the so-called "Boxer" troubles in China in the year A. D. 1900; that the property enumerated in my said statement was lost, injured or destroyed and the injuries complained of caused by and through the wrongful acts of the Chinese Government or its subjects; and that when said claim arose I was a citizen of the United States of America.

3.—I further say on oath that the said claim is preferred for and on behalf of myself; and that the entire amount of said claim does now and did when it had its origin belong solely and absolutely to me

4.—I further say on oath that I have not received the amount claimed or any part thereof, or any equivalent or indemnification from any source whatever for the whole or any part of the loss or injury upon which my said claim is founded.

5.—I further say on oath that the property enumerated in my said claim was not insured at the time of its loss.

(If insured, the original policy of insurance, or a certified copy thereof should be produced and attached hereto).

6.—I further say on oath that I expressly request the interposition of the Government of the United States of America, through the Department of State, for the purpose of the adjustment of my said claim.

Grace Newton

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of October, 1902, at Tientsin

James W. Ragsdale
U.S. Consul

United States Consulate
Tientsin, China
} S.S.

I, J. W. Ragsdale, U.S. Consul Tientsin hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Grace Newton the affiant above-named, and know him to be a citizen of the United States of America and know him to be a credible person; that I am in no way interested in this claim nor the agent or attorney of any person having such interest; and that I carefully read the above affidavit to affiant before the same was signed by him.

J. W. Ragsdale

The draft can in payment of this claim can be sent to me at Peking, China.

Grace Newton.

SCHEDULE "G".

*****

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO MISS GRACE NEWTON, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, PEKING, CHINA, DESTROYED BY THE BOXERS IN THE SUMMER OF 1900.

****

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

	Gold
Book case,	$ 10.00
Library desk,	6.00
Double student lamp,	6.00
Tables,	4.00
Study chairs,	8.00
Pictures (2 oil paintings, 1 etching,	
2 Photogravures, &c,	52.00
Triplicate bronze mirror,	8.00
Small ornaments, such as brass candlesticks)	7.00
Photographs, estimated at .30 each,	30.00
Curtains for study & bed room,	5.00
Stove, heating room above,	30.00
Bed room suit, including bed, bureau, wash stand and two chairs,	35.00
Chest of drawers,	4.50
Rugs, (bed room),	2.00
Bath tub,	5.00
Toilet set,	6.50
Trunks & packing cases (2 Trs. & 3 cases)	21.00
Hair mattress, springs, & pillows,	27.00
Bedding (4 blankets, eiderdown quilt, silk quilt, counterpanes, sheets, & p.cases,	42.00
Towels,	9.00
Paint & brushes,	4.50
Rugs (parlor & dining room ½ value)	3.75
Table silver (Grape scissors, coffee, pie knife, spoons, &c,	15.00
Acelylene bicycle lamp & other lamps,	3.75
Brass tea kettle, with alchohol lamp	5.00
Kitchen utensils, &c, ½ value	8.00
Dishes "	5.00
Provisions "	7.00
Flower pots &c, "	1.00
Screens, "	1.25
Refrigerator, "	2.50
Table linen, &c, "	7.75
Dining table & chairs, "	8.00
Curtains & portiereres, "	5.00
Rattan furniture, "	2.00
Parlor stove, "	10.00
Clock, "	1.25
2 upholstered chairs, "	2.50
6 sheets blotting paper library desk,	3.00
Mason & Hamilin organ,	116.00
Carroms board,	2.00
Halma "	.75
Cloisonne vase,	7.00
Ornaments in parlor,	4.00
Center table in study,	4.00
Two embroidered center pieces,	7.00
Silver plated table silver (½ value)	7.50
Lamps (parlor & dining room ½ value)	2.50
	565.00

continued

SCHEDULE "C".

*****

INVENTORY OF PROPERTY BELONGING TO MISS JEAN MUNSTON, OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, PEKING, CHINA, DESTROYED BY THE BOXERS IN THE SUMMER OF 1900.

****

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS.

	Gold
Book case	$ 10.00
Library desk	6.00
Double student lamp	6.00
Tables	4.00
Study chairs	8.00
Pictures (2 oil paintings, 3 etchings	
3 Photogravures, &c	12.00
Triplicate bronze mirror	8.00
Small ornaments, such as brass candlesticks	7.00
Photographs, estimated at .50 each	30.00
Curtains for study & bed room	6.00
Stove, heating room above	30.00
Bed room suit, including bed, bureau,	
wash stand and two chairs	35.00
Chest of drawers	4.50
Rugs, (bed room)	8.00
Bath tub	6.00
Toilet set	6.50
Trunks & packing cases (2 Trs. & 3 cases)	21.00
Hair mattress, springs, & pillows	57.00
Bedding (4 blankets, eiderdown quilt, silk	
quilt, counterpanes, sheets, & p-cases	12.00
Towels	2.00
Paint & brushes	4.50
Rugs (parlor & dining room ½ value)	3.75
Table silver (Grape scissors, coffee	
spoons, &c	15.00
Acetylene bicycle lamp & other lamps	3.75
Brass tea kettle, with alcohol lamp	6.00
Kitchen utensils, &c, ½ value	8.00
Diaries " "	6.00
Provisions " "	7.00
Flower pots &c " "	1.00
Screens " "	1.50
Refrigerator " "	2.50
Table linen, &c " "	7.75
Dining table & chairs " "	8.00
Curtains & portieres " "	6.00
Tatian furniture " "	2.00
Parlor stove " "	10.00
Clock " "	1.25
3 upholstered chairs " "	2.50
8 sheets blotting paper library desk	3.00
Mason & Hamlin organ	110.00
Sarrone board	2.00
Harp "	.75
Ottoman vase	1.00
Ornaments in parlor	1.00
Center table in study	4.00
Two embroidered center pieces	1.00
Silver plated table silver (½ value)	7.00
Lamps (parlor & dining room ½ value)	2.50
	$386.00

continued

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continued

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	Gold
Silk & woolen dresses, (2 silk, 1 shallie,) (2 woolen, 1 silk waist)...$	105.00
Summer dresses & shirt waists,.....	47.00
2 Winter coats,.....	30.00
Underclothing,.....	50.00
Seal skin mittens,.....	4.00
Muff,.....	2.50
Hats,.....	12.00
Gloves,.....	6.00
Shoes &c,.....	7.50
Uncut material,.....	4.00
Toilet articles,.....	4.00
Sewing materials,.....	4.00
	276.00

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Inventory of books, &c.	Gold.
Century dictionary,.....$	50.00
Commentaries,.....	30.00
Notes and drawings on Botanical Lectures.....	50.00
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, ...	8.00
Latin Lexicon,.....	5.00
Goethe (set)	8.00
Geo. Eliot "	9.00
Thackeray "	7.00
Green's History (4 vols.)	5.00
Williams' Dictionary,.....	6.00
2 fine Botanies,.....	7.00
Chinese Books,.....	4.00
2 leather portfolios	7.00
Miscellaneous Books,.....	20.00
Total for books,.....	216.00
Bicycle; (Victor).....	35.00
House at Pei-tai-ho (½ value)	625.00

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TOTAL.

House furnishings,.....$	565.00
Clothing,.....	276.00
Books,.....	216.00
Bicycle,.....	35.00
House at Pei-tai-ho,.....	625.00
GRAND TOTAL .....$	1717.00

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continued

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Gold

Silk & woolen dresses. (2 silk, 1 shuttle.)	
(2 woolen, 1 silk waist)	$ 108.00
Summer dresses & shirt waists	47.00
2 Winter capes	30.00
Underclothing	50.00
Seal skin mittens	4.00
Muff	2.50
Hats	12.00
Gloves	6.00
Shoes &c	7.50
Uncut material	4.00
Toilet articles	4.00
Sewing materials	4.00
	376.00

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Inventory of books, &c. Gold.

Century dictionary	$ 50.00
Commentaries	80.00
Notes and drawings on Botanical Lectures	50.00
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary	8.00
Latin Lexicon	5.00
Goethe (set)	8.00
Geo. Eliot "	9.00
Thackeray "	7.00
Green's History (4 vols.)	5.00
Williams' Dictionary	8.00
3 fine Botanies	7.00
Chinese Books	4.00
2 leather portfolios	7.00
Miscellaneous Books	20.00
Total for books	216.00
Bicycle: (Victor)	85.00
Horse at Pat-tat-ho (½ value)	625.00

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TOTAL.

Horse furnishings	$ 625.00
Clothing	376.00
Books	216.00
Bicycle	85.00
Horse at Pat-tat-ho	625.00
GRAND TOTAL	$1327.00

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Miss Janet Mc Killican, Miss Bessie Mc Coy, Dr. E. E. Leonard, & Miss Grace Newton owned in equal shares a brick cottage at Pei-tai-ho, valued at $2,500.00 (gold), each one's respective share being $625.00 (gold). The furnishings which we jointly owned of our home in Peking we valued at $300.00, (gold), each one's share being $75.00. For the land at Pei-tai-ho we of course ask no indemnity.

Grace Newton.

Grace Newton being duly sworn according to law, saith that the above claim is just and true.

(S E A L)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of May, 1902.

Geo. Garrabrant.
Notary Public of N.J.

State of New Jersey.)
) SS.
Essex Co.)

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****

Miss Janet Mc Killican, Miss Beatie Mc Coy, Mr. E. H. Leonard, & Miss Grace Newton owned in equal shares a brick cottage at Pat-tai-bo, valued at $3,800.00 (gold), each one's respective share being $626.00 (gold). The furnishings which we jointly owned of our home in Peking we valued at $300.00, (gold), each one's share being $75.00. For the land at Pat-tai-bo we of course ask no indemnity.

Grace Newton.

Grace Newton being duly sworn according to law, saith that the above claim is just and true.

(S E A L)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of May, 1902.

Geo. Carmichael.
Notary Public of N.J.

State of New Jersey.)
) ss.
Essex Co.)

UNITED STATES CLAIMS COMMISSION
IN CHINA.

No. 213.

AWARD on Claim of GRACE NEWTON.

ALLOWED:

On Claim	$1,458.00 ✓
Interest at 5% from June 20th, 1900	170.08 ✓
TOTAL.....	$1,628.08 ✓

DISALLOWED OR WITHDRAWN:

On Pei-tai-ho House	TOTAL.....$ 259.50

Tientsin, China,
October 21st, 1902.

William E. Bainbridge
James W. Ragsdale
COMMISSIONERS.

approved Oct. 28th, 1902.
E. H. Conger
U.S. Minister.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

From Peking,

October 29, 1902.

Received 7.40 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Twenty-ninth.

Architect should come at once. Plans should be changed, materials decided upon, contracts let and materials assembled in the winter in order that work may begin in earliest spring. Otherwise another year will be lost.

CONGER

Ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 9.47 A. M.

BUREAU
10 1902
FILED

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

October 29, 1908.

Received 7.40 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Archibald.

Archibald should come at once. Plans should be changed, materials decided upon, contracts let and materials assembled before winter in order that work may begin in earliest spring. Otherwise another year will be lost.

COOLIDGE.

Sent by TEL, Chief Clerk's Office, 8.15 A. M.

No. 1133.

DEP'T OF STATE
DEC
9
1902
2ND ASSISTANT SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU
Ack & file.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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October 29th, 1902.

DIPLOMATIC
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BUREAU.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The new Legation Buildings. Confirming Department telegram of the 28th and Legation reply of the 29th instant. Necessary changes of the plans Contracts to be let so that work may begin in the Spring. Amount that can be accomplished next Summer. Difficulty of retaining present premises.

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FILED

No. 1153.

October 29th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The new Legation Buildings. Confirming Depart-
ment telegram of the 28th and Legation reply of
the 29th instant. Necessary changes of the plans
Contracts to be let so that work may begin in
the Spring. Amount that can be accomplished
next Summer. Difficulty of retaining present
premises.

No. 1133.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your telegram of the 28th, and my reply of the 29th instant.

Before any contract is let the architect must change the plans prepared by Mr. Carré, and it must be decided just what materials are to be used.

The contract should be let at the earliest date possible in order that materials that are to come from abroad may be ordered in time, and other materials assembled during the winter, so that work may begin with the opening of spring. Work can usually commence here by March 1st.

If all arrangements are made for beginning work on March 1st, it may be possible to construct, by December 1st, the office building, the smaller residences, and to enclose the Minister's residence, so that it could be finished during the next winter; otherwise it will take another whole season to complete the buildings, and I do not be-

No. 1133.

October 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your telegram of the 28th, and my reply of the 29th instant.

Before any contract is let the architect must change the plans prepared by Mr. Carre, and it must be decided just what materials are to be used.

The contract should be let at the earliest date possible in order that materials that are to come from abroad may be ordered in time, and other materials assembled during the winter, so that work may begin with the opening of spring. Work can usually commence here by March 1st.

If all arrangements are made for beginning work on March 1st, it may be possible to construct, by December 1st, the office building, the smaller residences, and to enclose the Minister's residence, so that it could be finished during the next winter; otherwise it will take another whole season to complete the buildings, and I do not be-

lieve

lieve it will be possible, under such circumstances, to secure permission from the Koreans to occupy their Legation for so long a time.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Telegram received.

Washington, October 28th, 1902.

Conger, Minister,

Peking.

Treasury architect designated, but in view lateness of season is it not advisable to defer his departure until spring.

(Signed) Hay.

Telegram sent.

Peking, October 29th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyninth. Architect should come at once. Plans should be changed, materials decided upon, contracts let and materials assembled in the winter in order that work may begin earliest spring. Otherwise another year will be lost.

(Signed) Conger.

DIPLOMAT.C
OCT 30 1902
BUREAU.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Copy to Govr. Oct. 30 C.

1WU. DY. FD. Peking. 29 Govt.

From PEKING-- Rec'd 501 a.m. Oct 29th, 1902.

SecState,

Washington.

Confirmed Nov. 7 C.

68700 Viceroys accepts Jessups proposals your telegram sixteenth and asks him come immediately. inconvenient make contract Washington but will sign on arrival TienTsin. wire me departure.

Conger.

PARTMENT OF STATE
29 9 14 AM 190
T CLERK'S OFFICE
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ciphered by

No. 1134.

DIPLOMATIC
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LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State.
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October 29th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

To Treasury
and Navy
Dept
Dec 17

Subject: Americans for the Mint at Tientsin. Confirming Department telegram of the 16th and Legation reply telegram of the 29th instant. Reasons for signing the contract here.

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October 25th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Americans for the Mint at Tientsin. Confirming Department telegram of the 16th and Legation reply telegram of the 23rd instant. Reasons for signing the contract here.

No. 1134.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, your telegram of the 16th and my reply of the 29th instant.

I enclose correspondence with His Excellency the Viceroy, Yuan Shih-k'ai, regarding the matter.

I had Mr. Bainbridge, who was in Tientsin, call on the Viceroy and talk with him personally. He explained that it would take too long a telegram to make Minister Wu understand the contract, and for that reason he preferred to have it signed here, which would be done immediately on Mr. Jessup's arrival at Tientsin.

I am sure the Viceroy will do just as he says about it, and that Mr. Jessup runs no risk in coming at once.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures:

1. Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan, October 19th, 1902.
2. Viceroy Yuan to Mr. Conger, October 27th, 1902.
3. Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan, October 29th, 1902.

Telegram received.

Washington, October 16th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Secretary Treasury highly recommends Alfred E. Jessup for assayer Tientsin under not less than three years contract, at five thousand dollars, plus travelling going and returning. Suggest Minister Wu be cabled to make contract.

(S)

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

Telegram sent.

Peking, October 29th, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

Twentyninth. Viceroy accepts Jessup's proposals your telegram sixteenth, and asks him come immediately. Inconvenient make contract Washington, but will sign on arrival Tientsin. Wire me departure.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 1134

Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan.

****

Mis. No. 1441.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 19th, 1902.

Your Excellency:

Referring to our former conversation and correspondence in regard to an assayer and Machinist for Your Mint, I have the honor to report that I have just received another telegram from the Secretary of State, as follows:

"Washington, October 16th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

The Secretary of the Treasury highly recommends Alfred E. Jessup for Assayer at Tientsin under not less than three years contract, at five thousand dollars gold per year, plus travelling expenses going and returning. I suggest Minister Wu be cabled to make the Contract.

(Signed) Adee, Acting Secretary. "

I feel certain that from the high recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I personally know, that this Mr. Jessup must be a very competent man. I join in the Secretary's suggestion that you cable His Excellency Minister Wu, at Washington, to make a contract with him for you.

If, however , for any reason you prefer that I should telegraph him to come, I shall do so immediately upon hearing from you to that effect.

I am sending this letter by Mr. Bainbridge, one of the Secretaries of the Legation, with whom I shall be glad if you will confer and inform me just what you desire to have done.

You will note that the telegram says nothing about a machinist

Enclosure No. 1. In Despatch No. 134

Mr. Conger. Peking.

Washington, October 16th, 1902.

No. 1441.

Conger,

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking.

Peking, China, October 19th, 1902.

Secretary Treasury highly recommends Alfred E. Jessup

Your Excellency:

for assayer Tientsin under not less than three years con-

Referring to our former conversation and correspond-

tract, at five thousand dollars, plus travelling going and

ence in regard to an assayer and Machinist for Your Mint,

returning. Suggest Minister Wu be cabled to make contract.

I have the honor to report that I have just received anoth-

(Signed) Adee, Acting.

er telegram from the Secretary of State, as follows:

"Washington, October 16th, 1902.

Conger,

Telegram sent.

Peking.

Peking, October 29th, 1902.

The Secretary of the Treasury highly re-

Secstate,

commends Alfred E. Jessup for Assayer at Tientsin under

Washington.

not less than three years contract, at five thousand

Twentyninth. Viceroy accepts Jessup's proposals your

dollars gold per year, plus travelling expenses going and

telegram sixteenth, and asks him come immediately. In-

returning. I suggest Minister Wu be cabled to make the

convenient make contract Washington, but will sign on arriv-

contract.

al Tientsin. Wire me departure.

(Signed) Adee, Acting Secretary. "

(Signed) Conger.

I feel certain that from the high recommendation of

the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I personally know,

that this Mr. Jessup must be a very competent man. I

join in the Secretary's suggestion that you cable His Ex-

cellency Minister Wu, at Washington, to make a contract

with him for you.

If, however, for any reason you prefer that I should

him

telegraph to come, I shall do so immediately upon hearing

from you to that effect.

I am sending this letter by Mr. Rainbridge, one of

the Secretaries of the Legation, with whom I shall be glad

if you will confer and inform me just what you desire

to have done.

You will note that the telegram says nothing about a

machinist

machinist, but I presume in accordance with your request they are still searching for one.

With the assurance of my high esteem, I am,

Very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Viceroy of Chihli.

machinist, but I presume in accordance with your request they are still searching for one.

With the assurance of my high esteem, I am,

Very sincerely,

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Yuan Shih-K'ai,

Viceroy of Chihli.

I have the honor to our former conversation and correspondence in regard to Assayer and Merchant for Your Mint, or telegram from the Secretary of state, as follows:

"Washington, October 15th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

The Secretary of the Treasury highly recommends Alfred E. Jessup for Assayer at Tientsin under not less than three years contract, at five thousand dollars, plus traveling going and returning. Suggest Minister Wu be cabled to make contract.

(Signed) Adee, Acting."

I feel certain that from the high recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, whom I personally know, that this Mr. Jessup must be a very competent man. I join in the Secretary's suggestion that you cable His Excellency Minister Wu, at Washington, to make a contract with him for you.

If, however, for any reason you prefer that I should him telegraph to come, I shall do so immediately upon hearing from you to that effect.

I am sending this letter by Mr. Pethbridge, one of the Secretaries of the Legation, with whom I shall be glad if you will confer and inform me just what you desire to have done.

You will note that the telegram says nothing about a machinist

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1134

Viceroy Yuan to Mr. Conger.

****

Viceroy's Yamen,

Tientsin, 27th Oct., 1902.

Your Excellency:

In reply to your favor of 19th inst., handed to me by Mr. Bainbridge referring to the engagement of Mr. Alfred E. Jessup as an assayer to our mint, it gives me much pleasure to inform you that I have accepted the terms proposed by your home department and that I have told Mr. Bainbridge in person to ask you to wire for him at once; many thanks to you for having procured the service of so valuable a man as Mr. Jessup; but as to his agreement, it will be drawn up and signed when he arrives at Tientsin.

With reference to yours of 23rd inst. recommending Mr. Wong Tse Chuan I have left the matter for Admiral Yih to settle who, I am sure, will give his due attention thereto.

With highest esteem,

(Signed) Yuan Shih Kai

Per Tsai Shou Kie.

His Excellency,

E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

Enclosure No. 2 in Despatch No. 1134 request
they are still Viceroy Yuan to Mr. Conger.

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Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1134.

Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan.

****

Mis. No. 1457.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 29th, 1902.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, informing me that you accept the terms proposed by Mr. Jessup as an assayer for your Mint at Tientsin, and requesting me to telegraph him to come on at once.

I have so wired the Department and asked it to telegraph the date of Mr. Jessup's departure.

I seize the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Viceroy of Chihli,

Tientsin.

Enclosure No. 3 In Despatch No. 1134.

Mr. Conger to Viceroy Yuan.

****

No. 1457.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 29th, 1902.

Your Excellency:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, informing me that you accept the terms proposed by Mr. Tessup as an assayer for your Mint at Tientsin, and requesting me to telegraph him to come on at once.

I have so wired the Department and asked it to telegraph the date of Mr. Tessup's departure.

I seize the occasion to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

His Excellency,

Yuan Shih-k'ai,

Viceroy of Chihli,

Tientsin.

(Signed) Yuan Shih Kai

Per Tsai Shou Kie.

His Excellency,

E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

No. 1135.

FOR RELS. 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
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October 30th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ack. & output
file 9/.

Dec. 20
1902

Subject: The evacuation of Manchuria. Note from the Foreign Office announcing the withdrawal of the Russians from the territory Southwest of the Liao River, and the return of the railways therein.

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No. 1135.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 30th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose herewith a note from the Foreign Office, communicating information of the withdrawal of the Russian forces from that portion of the Province of Shengking lying southwest of the Liao River, and the return to China of all the railways therein, in accordance with the terms of the Convention between the Russian and Chinese Governments regarding the evacuation of Manchuria.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;
Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 28th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1135

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 427.

Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., etc. sends this despatch.

It appears from the records that the convention agreed upon between China and Russia for the transfer of the "Three Eastern Provinces" provides that in six months after the signing of the convention all Russian Government troops which were in occupation of the south-western section of the province of Shengking as far as the Liao River, should be withdrawn, and in connection therewith that all the railways of the same district should be returned. By reckoning it appeared that this first period for transfer would expire on the 8th of the Ninth Moon of the present year, or according to the Russian Calender, the 26th. of the Ninth Month, 1902. Our Board then agreed with the Russian Minister in Pekin that we should memorialize, requesting the appointment of officials to take delivery. Now we have received telegraphic reports from the Superintendent of Trade for the North and the Military Governor of Shengking respectively, saying that all the railways beyond the wall have already been returned and acknowledging that all Russian military forces have withdrawn from the section of the province lying southwest of the Liao River.

In this matter we are greatly indebted to your Honorable country for the deep interest it has taken in preserving the entente cordiale. Now China and Russia having both dealt with the matter of this first transfer in accordance with the treaty, I, as in duty bound, send this despatch to Your Excellency for your information and hope that you will transmit the information to your honorable Government.

A necessary despatch.

Enclosure No. 1— In Despatch No. 1137

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

P. O. No. 427.

Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., etc. sends this despatch.

It appears from the records that the convention agreed upon between China and Russia for the transfer of the "Three Eastern Provinces" provides that in six months after the signing of the convention all Russian Government troops which were in occupation of the south-western section of the province of Shengking as far as the Liao River, should be withdrawn, and in connection therewith that all the railways of the same district should be returned. By reckoning it appeared that this first period for transfer would expire on the 8th of the Ninth Moon of the present year, or according to the Russian Calendar, the 26th. of the Ninth Month, 1902. Our Board then agreed with the Russian Minister in Pekin that we should memorialize, requesting the appointment of officials to take delivery. Now we have received telegraphic reports from the Superintendent of Trade for the North and the Military Governor of Shengking respectively, saying that all the railways beyond the wall have already been returned and acknowledging that all Russian military forces have withdrawn from the section of the province lying southwest of the Liao River.

In this matter we are greatly indebted to your Honorable country for the deep interest it has taken in preserving the entente cordiale. Now China and Russia having both dealt with the matter of this first transfer in accordance with the treaty, I, as in duty bound, send this despatch to Your Excellency for your information and hope that you will transmit the information to your honorable Government.

A necessary despatch.

Kuanghsu XXVlll Year, Ninth Moon, 27th. Day.

(October 28th, 1902).

Kuanghsu XXVIII Year, Ninth Moon, 27th. Day.

(October 28th, 1902).

P. O. No. 427.

Prince of Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc., etc., etc. sends this despatch.

It appears from the records that the convention agreed upon between China and Russia for the transfer of the "Three Eastern Provinces" provides that in six months after the signing of the convention all Russian Government troops which were in occupation of the south-western section of the province of Shengking as far as the Liao River, should be withdrawn, and in connection therewith that all the railways of the same district should be returned. By reckoning it appeared that this first period for transfer would expire on the 8th of the Ninth Moon of the present year, or according to the Russian Calendar, the 26th. of the Ninth Month, 1902. Our Board then agreed with the Russian Minister in Peking that we should memorialize, requesting the appointment of officials to take delivery. Now we have received telegraphic reports from the Superintendent of Trade for the North and the Military Governor of Shengking respectively, saying that all the railways beyond the wall have already been returned and acknowledging that all Russian military forces have withdrawn from the section of the province lying southwest of the Liao River.

In this matter we are greatly indebted to your Honorable country for the deep interest it has taken in preserving the entente cordiale. Now China and Russia having both dealt with the matter of this first transfer in accordance with the treaty, I, as in duty bound, send this despatch to your Excellency for your information and hope that you will transmit the information to your honorable Government.

A necessary despatch.

No. 1136.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State.
DEC 16 1902

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October 31st, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The failure of the rice crop in Southern China. Report by the Vice Consul in Canton. Great suffering expected and consequent disturbances. Advisability of sending a warship.

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No. 1136.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 31st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from the Vice-Consul-in-Charge at Canton, giving a detailed report of the distressing situation growing out of the failure of the rice crop in certain parts of his Consular district.

Mr. Langhorne apprehends serious trouble as a result of the want and suffering among the people, and suggests the advisability of sending an American warship to Canton.

I have forwarded a copy of Mr. Langhorne's despatch to Admiral Evans, and approved his suggestions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Mr. Langhorne to Mr. Conger, October 16th, 1902.

No. 1139.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO
FRANCE

October 31st, 1892.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a communication from the Vice-Consul-in-Charge at Caen, giving a detailed report of the alarming situation growing out of the failure of the ~~rice~~ crop in certain parts of his Consular district.

M. Langhorne expresses serious trouble as a result of the want and suffering among the people, and suggests the advisability of sending an American warship to Caen.

I have forwarded a copy of M. Langhorne's report to General Byrne, and approved his suggestions.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

M. Langhorne to Mr. Cooper, October 19th, 1892.

Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1136.

Mr. Langhorne to Mr. Conger.

****

No. 195.

Consulate of the United States
of America.

Canton, October 16th, 1902.

Hon. Edwin H. Conger,
U. S. Minister,
Peking, China.

Sir:

I have the honor to enclose a copy of a circular issued by the Kwang Jen Charitable Hospital, the largest Chinese charitable institution of this province, translated for soliciting contributions from foreigners, to purchase rice to be supplied to the Chinese at the lowest rates. There is at present much suffering among the poorer classes caused by the shortage of the rice and other crops by drought and flood. In this section 2/3rds of the rice crop has been destroyed by drought and in the rich valleys of the North and West rivers most crops wereruined by an unprecedented flood.

It is authoritively stated that over Tls. 300,000 have been subscribed by officials and rich merchants to this fund. This large contribution seems to be more as a measure of protection against the riots and plunder that famine creates than for the sake of charity, as the officials appreciate that they are powerless with the forces at their disposal to suppress an uprising that would become general.

Reports have reached here from Yan Ping, Hak Shan, Samshui and several other districts in and around Kwangtung and Kwangsi, that rice is fast reaching famine prices. In many districts the crops have withered and died. If the dry weather continues much longer the rice crop on high ground will be a complete loss. About a week ago

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the gentries belonging to the different benevolent institutions (Shin Tong) in Canton assembled at the temple of Godness of Mercy to pray for rain. They were followed immediately by the Magistrates and other officials. H. E. the Viceroy also went to the temple of the Empress of Heaven and worshipped for rain. After officials had begged the gods to have compassion but without success, they ordered all parties to abstain from killing hogs in order that the offended dieties might be appeased. Last week a proclamation was issued to that effect, and for three days no pork was sold.

The country in and around Kwangtung and Kwangsi is suffering terribly. During the last few days an eye witness passed through the rice growing section of three districts and said the conditon of the country is appalling Thousands of acres of rice are already compeltely burned up, and the remaining acres, the farmers are making heroic efforts to save. Water from the rivers and from small streams is being pumped up into the fields. Wells are being worked day and night. The wells are giving out one by one and if the drought continues many days more only the fields along the banks of the rivers can be saved. Rice has already advanced in price to 14 or 15 catties for a dollar Mex. The struggle to save the crop on a part of it, is truly pathetic. The first crop of the year having nearly failed, the failure of this crop means the severest hardships.

The principal subject of conservation among the Officials, Literati, Gentries, and Merchants in Canton is the famine , which almost every one is looking for . Closely connected with the famine is the disturbed state of the country which is expected to follow.

Rumors from all districts agree as to the unsettled condition which cause uneasiness to the wealthy and law abiding classes. In a letter from Rev. Jacob Speicher of

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Kit Yang in Swatow district, he says that, " The whole district of Lung Fung is forming into Triad Societies and much highway robbery is going on."

Dr. Andrew Beattie of the American Presbyterian Mission of Canton, told me that in the Pa Yun district 2/3rds of the first and 3/4th of the second rice crops have been ruined, and that the ruffians and discontented natives had attacked the rice shops and carried away all of the grain.

Robberies are of daily occurance here, usually they plunder passage boats and shops, but now even temples are not spared,and things in gene ral are growing from bad to worse.

In the large and wealthy silk districts of Shun Tak, through the failure of the mulberry crop and the heavy rains, many of the poorer classes were driven to robbery as a living. The latest report is that the conditions of things in that district are very unsatisfactory-people are kidnapped and held for ransom. Several rich men and children of good families have been kidnapped and were only released after large sum had been paid. Travel is unsafe and few men of wealth venture from home. Those who can afford it, employ a guard of soldiers about their homes. This, however, is not a great protection as the soldiers are open to the highest bidder . The officials do nothing and can do nothing attending to improve this very unsatisfactory state of affairs. The robbers are doing as they please and no one interferes with them.

Work was begun by the American China Development Company on the Canton and Hankow Railroad on Sept. 3rd as reported to you by Consul McWade. Being an American coporation most of the engineering corps now engaged are Americans, Under the Imperial Chinese Railway Administration they are protected by the Chinese Government. Some fifty Chinese soldiers are detailed to accompany the engineers

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gineers while in the field. These so called soldiers are nothing more than untrained and undiciplined coolies wearing a uniform jacket and ignorant of the use of the adsolute arms which they carry. If trouble should arise and t h eir services be required they would be of little if any protection.

The presence of foreign gunboats in the harbor has a very strong influence over the Chinese. There has been no American gunboat in Canton since January last, when the "Monadnock" left for Hongkong to undergo some repairs. She was expected back in March, but owing to the outbreak of cholera did not return.

The presence of such formidable war-ships as the "Monterey" or "Monadnock" here would have good effect and give much political capital to the American China Development Coy. The influence will be felt among the laboring classes that all be employed in the construction of the Railway, among whom are many of the rougher element who at times, defy the local authorities.

As I have stated before, there is at present no uneasiness expressed in foreign circles, but in a few month's time when the famine begins to pinch, robbery and pillaging will increase. Should the outlaws get beyond the weak control that the local authorities exercise, the commercial interests will suffer severely, and in the disquietude that will follow one cannot tell what may arise.

In view of the forgoing, I respectfully suggest that- if considered advisable- a gunboat be ordered to Canton to remain until the present outlook is improved.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) M. M. Langhorne,

Vice Consul,

In Charge.

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(Signed) M. M. Langhorne,

Vice Consul,

In Charge.

A SUBSCRIPTION LIST
OPENED BY
THE KUANG JEN CHARITABLE HOSPITAL
TO ENABLE
THE CHEAP SALE OF RICE.

The Province of Kuangtung is of small extent but it is very populous, so that even in years of plenty the rice produced is not sufficient to feed half the population. The past spring and summer having been unseasonable, the first crop of rice was spoiled and only a small quantity was imported from outside. The market price rose therefore day by day and as a result all commodities became dearer. The poor classes are doubly distressed and it has long been contemplated to come to their assistance; but there was unfortunately difficulty in raising the necessary funds. It was hoped that the first crop having failed, the autumn harvest would be good; but the autumn has been phenomenally dry and, if no rain falls during the present month, the last crop will also be ruined. The price is consequently continually rising and the people are becoming disturbed: it is the same everywhere in Kuangtung. Matters are worst in the villages and, unless energetic measures are taken to assist them, the consequences will be serious and it is impossible to foretell the exact result. A meeting was therefore called some short time ago and continued from day to day for the purpose of considering the question of the cheap sale of rice in order to help the people in the immediate vicinity of Canton and even those in the more distant country districts. These deliberations were not completed when His Honour, Mr. Kung, the Prefect of Kuangtung, summoned the representatives of the various charitable institutions and members of the gentry to a conference at his Yamen. The meeting was accordingly held and it was decided to undertake the cheap sale of rice. Taels 100,000 have already been advanced by the Superintendent of the Hospital as a first subscription. Our action received the approval of H. E. the Prefect who informed us that he would allow us to borrow Taels 60,000 from the Government to assist in the work in hand and he also wrote to us that the Grain Treasurer had sanctioned a loan to us of Taels 20,000 making the total subscriptions to date Taels 180,000. We propose to devote this sum to the purchase of rice and its cheap sale to the people, and the officials have agreed to expend Taels 20,000 towards meeting any loss thereby occasioned. Any further deficit will be made good by the charitable institutions. It is therefore clear that the officials have the care of their people at heart and regard the poor with pity and kindness. The affected area, including both Canton and the country districts, is very extensive and much time and considerable expenditure will be occupied and involved in the transport of the rice, so that, unless substantial assistance is afforded by the gentry and influential merchants, it is to be feared that the project will not survive any long period of time.

We fully appreciate the official view and cannot hide from ourselves the present dangers. We must not therefore shrink from the strain of the work in hand and must exert ourselves to surmount whatever difficulties exist. We trust then that those who are charitably disposed will everywhere be moved by pity for their suffering countrymen and will aid us in the good work we have undertaken. The larger the subscriptions the better, but even small sums will, in their aggregate, be of great assistance. We must rely on the public for the success of our charitable project and for the prevention of the calamity which is impending. Your action will bring its own reward and it is unnecessary for us to appeal to you with honeyed words and truckling speeches.

Kuang Hsu, 28th year 8th moon.

Translated by

D. E. Sly,

H. B. M. Vice-Consul.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL,

CANTON.

PRINTED AT THE "CANTON PRINTING PRESS."

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

DIPLOMATIC NOV 1 1902 BUREAU.

DEP'T OF STATE NOV 1 1902 2ND ASST SECRETARY

DIPLOMATIC BUREAU From Peking,

Confirm. aaa

November 1, 1902.

Received 4.35 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

First.

Minister Wu has been ordered Shanghai forthwith to negotiate in the place of Sheng, in mourning.

CONGER

ciphered by JRB, Chief Clerk's Office, 9.30 A. M.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED IN CIPHER.

Peking,

November 3, 1902.

Received 4.30 A. M.

Secretary of State,

Washington.

Minister Wu has been ordered Shanghai Provincial to repo-
sts in the place of Shen, in mourning.

CONGER

Received 12M, Chief Clerk's Office, 7.50 A. M.

10 16

No. 1137.

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 16 1902
BUREAU

Secretary of State.
DEC 16 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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1902
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November 1st, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The new Commercial Treaties. Selection of Yuan Shih-k'ai and Wu T'ing-fang to take part in the negotiations. Confirming Legation telegram of this date.

INDEX BUREAU
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FILED

No. 117.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
HONG KONG.

November 1st, 1902.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith to the Department of State, a copy of a Proclamation issued by the Governor of Hong Kong, dated October 31st, 1902, relative to the new Commercial Treaties. Selection of Ports Call-ed and To Ting-tsang to take part in the negotiations. Confirming telegram of this date.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Edward Harris,
Consul General.

The Honorable
Secretary of State,
Washington.

No. 1137.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 1st, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm, on the overleaf, my cipher telegram of this date, and to transmit herein a copy of a despatch from the Foreign Office, with information that Viceroy Yuan Shih-k'ai has been appointed Minister of Commerce, and Mr. Wu T'ing-fang Assistant Minister of Commerce, both of whom are authorized to take part in negotiating commercial treaties with other countries.

It is expected that Wu T'ing-fang will return forthwith to Shanghai to take the place of Sheng Kung Pao in the treaty negotiations, as the latter will be obliged, according to Chinese law, to entirely withdraw from official business for a period of twenty-seven months on account of the recent death of his father. This law is absolute and is never set aside except in case of very high officials. However, his advice may be privately sought by other officials during the time.

Yuan Shih-k'ai will probably do no more in the negotiations

No. 1117

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
PEKIN CHINA

November 1st, 1909.

To the President,

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

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Yuan Shih-k'ai will probably do no more in the negotiations

tiations than to act as adviser in the place of His Excellency, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, deceased.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 31st, 1902.

Telegram sent. (Cipher)

Peking, November 1st, 1902.

Secstate,

Washington.

First. Minister Wu has been ordered Shanghai forthwith to negotiate in the place of Sheng in mourning.

(Signed) Conger.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1137.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.

****

F. O. No. 429.

A Despatch from Prince Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, etc. etc. etc. to Hon. E. H. Conger, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of t h e United States.

On the 25th. of the Ninth Moon of the XXVlll Year of Kuanghsu I received an Imperial Edict, Saying:-

"Letthe Viceroy of Chihli, Yuan Shih-k'ai, be ap-
"pointed to assist in the matter of negotiating com-
"mercial treaties with the various countries."
"Respect this".

On the same day I received t h e following Imperial Edict:-

"Let Wu T'ing-fang, an Expectant Court Director, hav-
"ing the Fourth Grade Button, be appointed to assist
"in the matter of negotiating commercial treaties
"with the various Countries. " "Respect This."

As in duty bound, I send this despatch for Your Excellency' information and that you may transmit it to the Treaty Commissioners of your honorable country.

A necessary despatch.

Kuanghsu XXVLLL Year, Tenth Moon, 1st. Day .

(October 31st, 1902).

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1157.

Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger.
Telegram sent. (Cipher)
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Peking, November 1st, 1902.

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Kuanghsu XXVIII Year, Tenth Moon, 1st. Day .

(October 31st, 1902).

No. 1158.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

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DIPLOMATIC
DEC 20 1902
BUREAU.

October 29th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Answered Dec. 27

File
A.V.1

Subject: The Whangpoo Conservancy Board. Delay of the Chinese Government in choosing their representative. Reasons given for this. Correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Foreign Office.

(Confirming Department telegram of October 28,1902)

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No. 1139

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 29th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram as follows:

Washington, October 28th, 1902.

Conger,

Peking.

Urge on Foreign Office new Viceroy Nanking be required to appoint at once Chinese Representatives Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

(Signed) Hay.

I at once complied with your instructions by sending to the Foreign Office the note of which I enclose a copy.

The excuse that the Chinese Government has made for not appointing its Representative is, that there is no assurance that the foreign Consuls will or can compel their nationals to pay the taxes or assessments toward the expense provided for by the Protocol.

Some color has been given to this objection by the British Government having made an "Order in Council" providing for such collection of taxes from British subjects;

the

No. 1193

October 28th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to confirm your cipher telegram as follows:

Washington, October 28th, 1902.

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the Chinese hence wanting something of the kind done by all the Governments.

I have said to my Colleagues and to the Chinese verbally, that we had no department that could issue any such order, but that under our laws operating extraterritorially there would be a way found to compel payment by citizens of the United States if it was refused.

I enclose copies of correspondence between the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and the Foreign Office upon the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, August 5th, 1902.
2. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, August 11th, 1902.
3. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, September 2nd, 1902.
4. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, September 21st, 1902
5. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 27th, 1902.
6. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 29th, 1902.

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4. Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, September 21st, 1902.
5. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 27th, 1902.
6. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 29th, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1, In Despatch No. 1138.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, August 5th, 1902.

Highness:

By direction of my honorable Colleagues, I am instructed to remind Your Highness that the Chinese Government has not yet appointed its Representative upon the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, as provided by paragraph "b," Article XI of the Final Protocol, and Article IV, paragraph "h" of Annex 17, thereto.

This is one of the very important matters included in the settlement between the Powers and the Chinese Government, and since almost an entire year has elapsed since the signing of the Protocol, the Representatives of the Powers are fully justified in demanding an immediate appointment of this Representative in compliance with the plain stipulations of the Protocol.

Trusting that Your Highness will recognize the importance of this matter, I improve the opportunity to assure you of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

United States Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 1, In Despatch No. 1178.

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United States Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1158.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

Your Excellency:

In reply to Your Excellency's letter, with reference to the conservancy of the Whangpoo river, I have already informed the Superintendent of Southern Trade, Liu Kun-yi, of its contents.

The raising of the funds for that undertaking is, after all, of prime importance.

Some time since, I received a telegram from His Excellency, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, stating that, according to Treaty, China has to be responsible for half of the funds required; how the other half, from foreign Merchants in Shanghai, is to be raised, had not yet been fully ascertained.

I am therefore bound to ask Your Excellency to let the Ministers of the Treaty Powers know this, in order that they may instruct their Consuls at Shanghai to deliberate on the raising of the funds; and that they inform the Shanghai Taotai at once of their plan, and he will forward it to the Superintendent of Southern Trade for his approval.

With compliments of the season,

Cards of

Prince of Ch'ing,

and Ministers of the Board.

Dated, 8th of the 7th Moon.

(Aug. 11th, 1902)

Enclosure No. 2, In Despatch No. 1153.

Foreign Office to Mr. Conger.

Your Excellency:

In reply to Your Excellency's letter, with reference to the conservancy of the Whangpoo river, I have already informed the Superintendent of Southern Trade, Liu Kun-yi, of its contents.

The raising of the funds for that undertaking is, after all, of prime importance.

Some time since, I received a telegram from His Excellency, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, stating that, according to Treaty, China has to be responsible for half of the funds required; how the other half, from foreign Merchants in Shanghai, is to be raised, had not yet been fully ascertained.

I am therefore bound to ask Your Excellency to let the Ministers of the Treaty Powers know this, in order that they may instruct their Consuls at Shanghai to deliberate on the raising of the funds; and that they inform the Shanghai Taotai at once of their plan, and he will forward it to the Superintendent of Southern Trade for his approval.

With compliments of the season,

Cards of

Prince of Ch'ing,

and Ministers of the Board.

Dated, 8th of the 7th Moon.

(Aug. 11th, 1902)

Enlosure No. 3 In despatch No. 1138,

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 2nd, 1902.

Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note touching the question of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, as follows:

"In reply to your Excellency's letter, with reference to the conservancy of the Whangpoo river, I have already informed the Superintendent of Southern Trade, Liu Kun-yi, of its contents.

The raising of the funds for that undertaking is, after all, of prime importance.

Some time since, I received a telegram from His Excellency, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, stating that, according to Treaty, China has to be responsible for half of the funds required; how the other half, from foreign merchants in Shanghai, is to be raised, had not yet been fully ascertained.

I am therefore bound to ask Your Excellency to let the Ministers of the Treaty Powers know this, in order that they may instruct their Consuls at Shanghai to deliberate on the raising of the funds; and that they inform the Shanghai Taotai at once of their plan, and he will forward it to the Superintendant of Southern trade for his approval.

With compliments of the season, etc."

I hastened to bring this communication to the attention of my Colleagues, the Representatives of the Powers signatory to the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1901, who ah ev requested me to reply to Your Highness as follows:

It belongs to the Representatives of the Powers to give instructions to their respective Consuls in that which concerns the imposition of taxes upon their nationals

to

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Enclosure No. 3 in despatch No. 1158.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, September 2nd, 1902.

Highness:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' note touching the question of the Wanpoo Conservancy Board, as follows:

"In reply to your Excellency's letter, with reference to the conservancy of the Wanpoo river, I have already informed the Superintendent of Southern Trade, Liu Kun-yi, of its contents.

The raising of the funds for that undertaking is, after all, of prime importance.

Some time since, I received a telegram from His Excellency, Viceroy Liu Kun-yi, stating that, according to Treaty, China has to be responsible for half of the funds required; how the other half, from foreign merchants in Shanghai, is to be raised, had not yet been fully ascertained.

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With compliments of the season, etc."

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It belongs to the Representatives of the Powers to give instructions to their respective Consuls in that which concerns the imposition of taxes upon their nationals

to

to make up their proportion of the expenses. The Chinese Government need have no doubt that the foreign Governments will not fulfill their obligations which they have assumed fon that purpose; but before proceeding to the collection of the taxes which shall make up the revenues of the said Commission, it is, in the first place, necessary that the Commission should be completed by the designation of the Chinese member as stipulated in paragraph "h" of Article IV. Several months have elapsed since the other members of the Commission have been named, in accordance with the Protocol, and now the only delay is in the naming of its Representative by the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to once more beg Your Highness to ask your Government to name its delegate without further delay. This formality once completed, the Commission will be in a position to begin its work and to make the necessary study to estimate the yearly contribution of the Chinese Government.

I seize the opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
United States Minister, and
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

to make up their proportion of the expenses. The Chinese Government need have no doubt that the foreign Governments will not fulfill their obligations which they have assumed for that purpose; but before proceeding to the collection of the taxes which shall make up the revenues of the said Commission, it is, in the first place, necessary that the Commission should be completed by the designation of the Chinese member as stipulated in paragraph "b" of Article IV. Several months have elapsed since the other members of the Commission have been named, in accordance with the Protocol, and now the only delay is in the naming of its Representative by the Chinese Government.

I have the honor to once more beg Your Highness to ask your Government to name its delegate without further delay. This formality once completed, the Commission will be in a position to begin its work and to make the necessary study to estimate the yearly contribution of the Chinese Government.

I seize the opportunity to renew to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

United States Minister, and

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1138.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

We have the honor to submit the following reply:-

On the 2nd of the Eighth Moon of the XXVIII Year of Kuanghsu (Sept. 3rd, 1902) we received Your Excellency's note, saying that with reference to the dredging of the Whangpoo, Their Excellencies, authorized to sign in behalf of the Ministers of the several Powers, (There is a slight mistake here in transcribing the Chinese text of the Dean's note) having already signed the Protocol, are therefore possessed of representative authority to instruct their several Consuls, each to direct the merchants of his nationality to contribute to the necessary expenses, and the full amount will of course be paid up in accordance with the method agreed upon; that the Chinese Government ought not to harbor suspicions, fearing that the various foreign Governments hereafter may not act in accordance with their agreement; that it is considered necessary before the payment of these taxes that China and the various Powers should each appoint a representative, in accordance with the Fourth Article of the Annex to the Treaty, to constitute a Board, so that the work of improving the Whangpoo may be completed; that the several Powers have already designated their representatives and only await the appointment by China of her delegate; that the said Board can then investigate as to the various improvements needed, and estimate the necessary expenses; etc.

Our Board thereupon sent at different times a letter and a telegram to the Superintendent of Trade for the South, and have now received a telegram, saying that the dredging of the river will be of benefit to commerce and that he is very desirous of assisting in its accomplishment, but that the work will in the end require twenty years,

and

Enclosure No. 4 In Despatch No. 1138.

The Foreign Office to Mr. Conger, Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

****

We have the honor to submit the following reply:-

On the 2nd of the Eighth Moon of the XXVIII Year of Kuangsu (Sept. 3rd, 1902) we received Your Excellency's note, saying that with reference to the dredging of the Wanpoo, Their Excellencies, authorized to sign in behalf of the Ministers of the several Powers, (There is a slight mistake here in transcribing the Chinese text of the Dean's note) having already signed the Protocol, are therefore possessed of representative authority to instruct their several Consuls, each to direct the merchants of his nationality to contribute to the necessary expenses, and the full amount will of course be paid up in accordance with the method agreed upon; that the Chinese Government ought not to harbor suspicions, fearing that the various foreign Governments hereafter may not act in accordance with their agreement; that it is considered necessary before the payment of these taxes that China and the various Powers should each appoint a representative, in accordance with the Fourth Article of the Annex to the Treaty, to constitute a Board, so that the work of improving the Wanpoo may be completed; that the several Powers have already designated their representatives and only await the appointment by China of her delegate; that the said Board can then investigate as to the various improvements needed, and estimate the necessary expenses; etc.

Our Board thereupon sent at different times a letter and a telegram to the Superintendent of Trade for the South, and have now received a telegram, saying that the dredging of the river will be of benefit to commerce and that he is very desirous of assisting in its accomplishment, but that the work will in the end require twenty years,

and

and that the funds needed must be considered of first importance, that if these be not arranged for, though men may be first appointed, they may still be unable to do anything, or, should they undertake the work, be compelled to stop in the middle of it, vainly wasting large sums; that he has inquired and heard that the merchants of the various nationalities at Shanghai, first and last, regard their several Governments as without precedent (or law) to compel them to pay their assessments, and that the greater number of them are unwilling to make payment; that, if the Ministers have auhtority to order them to pay up as assessed, why then did the British Court support itself by issuing a Note of Instructions? It may be seen that if the various Powers do not issue the same instructions, their merchants will not pay as assessed; this is plain; that it has now been half a year since the Foreign Office sent its despatch in the Second Moon, and the Ministers of the various Powers have not even yet been able to request their several Governments to deal with the matter accordingly, from which it may be seen that the statement about having authority to order payment is after all perhaps nothing but the employment of an empty phrase; that we should request His Excellency, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to kindly inform the Ministers of the various Powers that, upon the issue by all of their Government of a note of instructions, a despatch should be prepared (and sent), whereupon he (the Viceroy) will at once appoint a man, that he will on no account evade (the obligation) etc.

As in duty bound we send this reply to Your Excellency, the Dean, that you may communicate it to the various Ministers.

To this end this note is written.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Translated by E. T. Williams.

and that the funds needed must be considered of first importance, that if these be not arranged for, though men may be first appointed, they may still be unable to do anything, or, should they undertake the work, be compelled to stop in the middle of it, vainly wasting large sums; that he has inquired and heard that the merchants of the various nationalities at Shanghai, first and last, regard their several Governments as without precedent (or law) to compel them to pay their assessments, and that the greater number of them are unwilling to make payment; that, if the Ministers have authority to order them to pay up as assessed, why then did the British Court support itself by issuing a Note of Instructions? It may be seen that if the various Powers do not issue the same instructions, their merchants will not pay as assessed; this is plain; that it has now been half a year since the Foreign Office sent its despatch in the Second Moon, and the Ministers of the various Powers have not even yet been able to request their several Governments to deal with the matter accordingly, from which it may be seen that the statement about having authority to order payment is after all perhaps nothing but the employment of an empty phrase; that we should request His Excellency, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to kindly inform the Ministers of the various Powers that, upon the issue by all of their Governments of a Note of Instructions, a despatch should be prepared (and sent), whereupon he (the Viceroy) will at once appoint a man, that he will on no account evade (the obligation) etc.

As in duty bound we send this reply to Your Excellency, the Dean, that you may communicate it to the various Ministers.

To this end this note is written.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Translated by

E. T. Williams.

Cards inclosed.

Eighth Moon, 20th Day.

(Sept. 21st, 1902).

Cards inclosed. -3-

and that the funds needed must be considered of first importance, the Dean, that you may communicate it to the various Ministers.

To this end this note is written.

We avail ourselves of the opportunity to wish you the compliments of the day.

Translated by

E. T. Williams.

Enclosure No. 5 In Despatch No. 1138.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, October 27th, 1902.

Highness:

I am requested by my Colleagues, the Representatives of the Powers which signed the Final Protocol of September 7th, 1901, to acknowledge the receipt of Your Highness' semi-official note of the 21st of September, reproducing the text of a telegram from the Viceroy of Nanking upon the subject of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

My Colleagues have requested me to reiterate to Your Highness their request that the Chinese Government will lose no time in appointing their Representative under Article III paragraph "h" of Annex No. 17, of the said Protocol, the text of which is as follows:

"a) The Taotai;

b) The Commissioner of Custom;

****

h) A representative of each country, the total tonnage of whose ships entering and clearing at Shanghai, Woosung, or at any other port of the Whangpoo exceeds 200,000 tons a year. These Representatives shall be appointed by the Governments of the interested countries."

The Representatives of all other countries whose seaborne trade exceeds 200,000 tons per annum have already been appointed, as I had the honor to inform Your Highness in my note of September 2nd, and it is only the Chinese Government which, by interposing delays in the nomination of their delegate, prevents the Conservancy Board from entering upon its functions.

The Board's first duty will be to decide what works shall be undertaken, and what their cost will be. When that is done the Board will collect the funds necessary in accordance with Article XIX, which states: "The

Enclosure No.5 In Despatch No.1138.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, October 27th, 1902.

Highness:

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The Board's first duty will be to decide what works shall be undertaken, and what their cost will be. When that is done the Board will collect the funds necessary in accordance with Article XIX, which states: "The

"The Board shall receive and disburse all the funds collected for the work, and take, in conjunction with the competent authorities, all proper and efficacious measures to ensure the collection of the taxes, *******."

Your Highness will see that the completion of the B Board is, therefore, the first step that it is necessary to take, and that this requires the apppintment of an additional member to represent the Chinese shipping of foreign build frequenting the ports of Shanghai and Woosung; that the Chinese Government should consult the Viceroy of Nanking as to the choice of a suitable Representative the foreign Representatives recognize to be a very natural and proper proceeding, but it is not specifically prescribed by the Protocol, and they cannot, therefore, concern themselves with it; nor do they feel called upon to make any reply to the telegram from the Viceroy, communicated by Your Highness.

To sum up, the Protocol lays down not only what steps are to be taken, but the order in which they are to be taken, and from the order so prescribed the foreign Representatives are unable to depart.

They therefore request me once more to call upon the Chinese Government to fulfill the stipulations to which the latter are pledged.

I seize the occassion to assure your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,
United States Minister, and,
Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

To His Highness,
Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

"The Board shall receive and disburse all the funds collected for the work, and take, in conjunction with the competent authorities, all proper and efficacious measures to ensure the collection of the taxes, *******."

Your Highness will see that the completion of the Board is, therefore, the first step that it is necessary to take, and that this requires the appointment of an additional member to represent the Chinese shipping of foreign build fronting the ports of Shanghai and Woosung; that the Chinese Government should consult the Viceroy of Nanking as to the choice of a suitable Representative the Foreign Representatives recognize to be a very natural and proper proceeding, but it is not specifically prescribed by the Protocol, and they cannot, therefore, concern themselves with it; nor do they feel called upon to make any reply to the telegram from the Viceroy, communicated by Your Highness.

To sum up, the Protocol lays down not only what steps are to be taken, but the order in which they are to be taken, and from the order so prescribed the Foreign Representatives are unable to depart. They therefore request me once more to call upon the Chinese Government to fulfill the stipulations to which the latter are pledged. I seize the occasion to assure Your Highness of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger.

To His Highness,

Prince of Ch'ing, Chief of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1138

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

****

F. O. No. 438.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, China, October 29th, 1902.

Your Highness:

I have the honor to inform Your Highness that I have just received a telegraphic despatch from the Secretary of State at Washington, instructing me to urge upon the Board of Foreign Affairs the necessity of at once appointing a Chinese representative on the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

I have the honor to remind Your Highnes that Article lV of the Seventeenth Annex to the Protocol expressly provides that each country whose shipping entering and clearing at the ports of Shanghai, Woosung and other places on the Whangpoo, exceeds 2oo,000 tons per annum, shall appoint a representative on this Board. It is now more than a year since the Chinese Government by signing the Protocol agreed to this provisi on. All other countries, having the required amount of shipping, have already appointed their representatives, and China by this long and needless delay is hindering this very important work of improving the Whangpoo River. It is a work which will benefit all concerned, China no less than other Powers. This Your Highness well knows, and as American merchants are deeply interested in it, I can not but protest against the policy of obstruction being pursued by the Chinese Government and ask Your Highness to give the matter your immediate attention, and have the needed appointment made.

I avail myself of the opportunity to rene w to Your Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E. E. & M. P. of the U. S. of A.

To his Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 6 In Despatch No. 1158

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I have the honor to remind Your Highness that Article IV of the Seventeenth Annex to the Protocol expressly provides that each country whose shipping entering and clearing at the ports of Shanghai, Woosung and other places on the Whangpoo, exceeds 200,000 tons per annum, shall appoint a representative on this Board. It is now more than a year since the Chinese government by signing the Protocol agreed to this provision. All other countries, having the required amount of shipping, have already appointed their representatives, and China by this long and needless delay is hindering this very important work of improving the Whangpoo River. It is a work which will benefit all concerned, China no less than other Powers. This Your Highness well knows, and as American merchants are deeply interested in it, I can not but protest against the policy of obstruction being pursued by the Chinese Government and ask Your Highness to give the matter your immediate attention, and have the needed appointment made.

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(Signed) E. H. Conger,

E. E. & M. P. of the U. S. of A.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

Dft Bureau

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

approved WH.

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1138.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Since the writing of this despatch - October 29th, a telegram has been received from Mr. Conger stating that the Foreign Office had instructed the Nanking Viceroy to appoint the Chinese representatives on the Whangpu Conservancy Board. I think that Mr. Conger might further be written to and again told, should it be necessary, to urge at every opportune moment the appointment of the Chinese representatives. He might call the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact that by their non-compliance in this respect with the provisions of the Final Protocol, they expose themselves to seeing the present 5 per cent effective tariff abandoned and the

the policy of obstruction being pursued by the Chinese
Government and ask Your Highness to give the matter your
immediate attention, and have the needed appointment made.

I avail myself of the opportunity to renew to Your
Highness the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,
President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

E. E. & M. P. of the U. S. of A.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON.

former reduced one reverted to. He might also be told that this Government attaches great importance to the carrying out of this conservancy work, and feels confident that he will let no opportunity escape for putting in in a fair way of getting started.

W. W. Rockhill

December 19, 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON,

No. 1159.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

APR 23 1903
BUREAU.

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Consular Bureau.
APR 20 1903

November 3rd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Ans. Apr. 23/03

Subject: The registry at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai of the Steamship Kiangsi. Subsequent loss of the vessel and correspondence connected therewith.

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No. 159.

DESPATCH BY THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE

GENERAL

November 3rd, 1908.

Mr. Cooper to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: The registry at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai of the Steamship Kiangsi. Subsequent loss of the vessel and correspondence connected therewith.

No. 1139.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Robert E. Lewis, Honorary Secretary of the American Association of China, I have the honor to transmit herewith the original documents and correspondence touching the question of the registry, in the United States Consulate-General at Shanghai, and subsequent wrecking of the Steamship Kiangsi, as received by me from him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures as above. E. H. Conger

No. 1194.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
CAPE TOWN.

November 22nd, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

At the request of Mr. Robert R. Davis, Honorary Secretary of the American Association of Cape Town, I have the honor to transmit herewith the original documents and correspondence touching the question of the registration in the United States Consular Service of Charles Davis and the wrecking of the Steamship Klangel, as requested by the Department in its instruction No. 1194.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosures as above.

Enclosure in Despatch No. 1139.

FRANK P. BALL, President
JAMES N. JAMESON, Vice-President
JOHN P. ROBERTS, Treasurer
ROBERT E. LEWIS, Hon. Secretary

The American Association of China

ORGANIZED 1897

CABLE ADDRESS: AMASCH

Shanghai, October 25th 1902.

Hon. John Hay,
Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:-

I am instructed by the Committee of the American Association of China to lay before you the original documents and correspondence herein enclosed which have arisen out of the registration of the s.s. Kiangsi as an American ship, at the U. S. A. Consulate-General in Shanghai, and her subsequent loss on the China coast.

The Committee would respectfully call your attention to the fact that large mercantile and shipping interests not only in this but in similar possible cases, are seriously affected, and that the affidavits submitted by Mr. C. Montague Ede, Agent of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, alledge that irregularities have taken place in the matter of the s.s. Kiangsi at the U. S. A. Consulate-General at Shanghai, and also we believe that in the interest alike of the officials of the Consulate-General and the members of the mercantile community of Shanghai the true facts in this contention should be determined.

The Committee would respectfully call to your attention the documents enclosed herein, from which it appears that James Seymour, the purchaser, was not supposed to have paid the illegal charge of Taels 500. (about U. S. C. $276.25) but that Messrs. Tung Kee & Co. through

The American Association of China

ORGANIZED 1897

Shanghai, October 23th 1902.

Hon. John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

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I am instructed by the Committee of the American Association of China to lay before you the original documents and correspondence herein enclosed which have arisen out of the registration of the s.s. Kiangsi as an American ship, at the U. S. A. Consulate-General in Shanghai, and her subsequent loss on the China coast.

The Committee would respectfully call your attention to the fact that large mercantile and shipping interests not only in this but in similar possible cases, are seriously affected, and that the affidavits submitted by Mr. C. Montague Yde, Agent of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, allege that irregularities have taken place in the matter of the s.s. Kiangsi at the U. S. A. Consulate-General at Shanghai, and also we believe that in the interest alike of the officials of the Consulate-General and the members of the mercantile community of Shanghai the true facts in this contention should be determined.

The Committee would respectfully call to your attention the documents enclosed herein, from which it appears that James Seymour, the purchaser, was not supposed to have paid the illegal charge of Taels 500. (about U. S. G. $276.25) but that Messrs. Tung Kee & Co. through

their representative Thomas Ward, being the vendors of the said steamship, were required to pay and did pay, under stress of circumstances, the said illegal fee of Taels 500., into the U. S. A. Consulate-General. (Enclosures Nos. 1, 3, 13, 16 & 17)

The Committee begs to call your attention that Captain Brissander, a man of high professional standing, states that he was unable to secure any investigation into the loss of the s.s. Kiangsi by the U. S. A. Consulate-General. From the documents it appears that an investigation into his own personal conduct was not asked for, but "into the loss of the s.s. Kiangsi" In short it appears from these documents that the officials of the U. S. A. Consulate-General ignored an American steamship in distress, and that they neither instituted nor could be prevailed upon to institute a suitable investigation into her loss.

On the other hand Consul-General John Goodnow, to whom we referred the matter in the first instance (see enclosure No. 21), has replied to this Committee (see enclosure No. 23) denying that the alleged illegal charge of Taels 500. was ever made, and denying that such sum was paid to him or to his office, and also denying that an enquiry into the loss of the ship was asked for or refused.

Under the circumstances, no other course seems open to this Committee in the interests of all concerned than to respectfully lay the matter before you.

Herewith I beg you to find the following documents regarding s.s. Kiangsi;

Enclosure 1 Letter of July 31 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Hde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

their representative Thomas Ward, being the vendors of the said steamship, were required to pay and did pay, under stress of circumstances, the said illegal fee of Taels 500., into the U. S. A. Consulate-General. (Enclosures Nos. 1, 3, 15, 16 & 17)

The Committee begs to call your attention that Captain Brisbander, a man of high professional standing, states that he was unable to secure any investigation into the loss of the s.s. Klangsi by the U. S. A. Consulate-General. From the documents it appears that an investigation into his own personal conduct was not asked for, but "into the loss of the s.s. Klangsi" In short it appears from these documents that the officials of the U. S. A. Consulate-General ignored an American steamship in distress, and that they neither instituted nor could be prevailed upon to institute a suitable investigation into her loss.

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Under the circumstances, no other course seems open to this Committee in the interests of all concerned than to respectfully lay the matter before you.

Herewith I beg you to find the following documents regarding s.s. Klangsi:

Enclosure 1. Letter of July 21 1902 to American Association from C. Montagne Hde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Enclosure 2 Letter of August 9 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

3 Letter of August 19 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

4 Letter of October 2 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

5 Letter of October 11 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

6 Letter of September 17 1902 to Messrs. Tung Kee & Co. from C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

7 Letter of September 18 1902 to C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, from Tung Kee & Co.

8 Letter of September 18 1902 to C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, from Captain Brissander.

9 Debit Note, shipping seamen and attendance of August 18 1900 U. S. A. Consulate per A. H. White, Esq.

10 Debit Note, Tonnage dues, of August 17 or 18 1900 U. S. A. Consulate per A. H. White, Esq.

11 Debit Note, Extending Protest etc., of July 31 1902 U. S. A. Consulate per A. H. White, Esq.

12 Clipping from North China Daily News of report of Inquiry at Consular Court, Sweden and Norway.

13 Statutory Declaration of Thomas Ward, Esq.

14 Statutory Declaration of A. H. Boyd, Esq.

15 Statutory Declaration of H. W. D. Schmidt, Esq.

16 Photograph of face of Native Bank Order for Taels 500.

17 Photograph of back of same with endorsement of compradore of U. S. A. Consulate-General.

18 Letter of September 23 1902 to H. E., E. H. Conger from C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Enclosure 2 Letter of August 9 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

3 Letter of August 19 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

4 Letter of October 2 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

5 Letter of October 11 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

6 Letter of September 17 1902 to Messrs. Tung Kee & Co. from C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

7 Letter of September 18 1902 to C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, from Tung Kee & Co.

8 Letter of September 18 1902 to C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, from Captain Brissander.

9 Debit Note, shipping seamen and attendance of August 18 1900 U. S. A. Consulate per A. H. White, Esq.

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13 Statutory Declaration of Thomas Ward, Esq.

14 Statutory Declaration of A. H. Boyd, Esq.

15 Statutory Declaration of H. W. D. Schmidt, Esq.

16 Photograph of face of Native Bank Order for Taels 500.

17 Photograph of back of same with endorsement of compradore of U. S. A. Consulate-General.

18 Letter of September 25 1902 to H. B., E. H. Conger from C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

the matter before you.

Herewith I beg you to find the following documents regarding

s.s. Kiangsi:

Enclosure 1 Letter of July 31 1902 to American Association from C. Montague Bde, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Enclosure 19 Letter of October 6 1902 to C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, from H. E., E. H. Conger.

20 Letter of August 13 1902 to C. Montague Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited from Robert E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China.

21 Letter of August 29 1902 to John Goodnow, Esq. from Robert E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China.

22 Letter of October 7 1902 to John Goodnow, Esq. from Robert E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China.

23 Letter of October 10 1902 to R. E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China, from John Goodnow, Esq.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Robert E. Lewis.

Honorary Secretary
American Association of China.

Enclosure 2 Letter of August 9 1902 to American Association from C. Montagne Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

3 Letter of August 13 1902 to American Association from

Enclosure 19 Letter of October 8 1902 to C. Montagne Ede, Esq. Agent Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited, from H. E., E. H. Conger.

20 Letter of August 15 1902 to C. Montagne Ede, Esq. Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited from Robert E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China.

21 Letter of August 29 1902 to John Goodnow, Esq. from Robert E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China.

22 Letter of October 7 1902 to John Goodnow, Esq. from Robert E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China.

23 Letter of October 10 1902 to R. E. Lewis, Esq. Secretary the American Association of China, from John Goodnow, Esq.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your Obedient Servant

Robert E. Lewis.

Honorary Secretary
American Association of China.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNION."

Acknowledged Aug. 5th 1902 R.E.F.
(Enclosure 1.)

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Shanghai, 31 July 1902.

The Chairman,
American Association in China.

Dear Sir,

I beg to bring to your notice the fact that the s.s. Kiangsi, owned by Chinese and commanded by Capt. Brissander was registered at the U.S.Consulate here, and was allowed to fly the American Flag.

The fees paid by the owners of the Kiangsi for this privelege were $200 & $600, as I am informed.

On the 9th inst., the Kiangsi struck a submerged rock off Namoa Island, and was afterwards beached, but subsequently became a total loss.

The Society represented by me here had a line on the hull of the Kiangsi, and I very naturally desired that an enquiry should be held by the U.S.Consul into the circumstances of the casualty.

A protest was extended at the U.S.Consulate, but the application of the owners and captain for an enquiry was refused.

A representative from this office was sent to interview Mr. White (in the absence of Mr. Goodnow) on the 25th. inst. to ascertain the reason why no enquiry could be held and was met with the reply that the steamer was maraly registered at the

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Shanghai, 31 July 1923.

The Chairman,

American Association in China.

Dear Sir,

I beg to bring to your notice the fact that the s.s. Klangat, owned by Chinese and commanded by Capt. Brissander was registered at the U.S.Consulate here, and was allowed to fly the American Flag.

The fees paid by the owners of the Klangat for this privelege were $200 & $800, as I am informed.

On the 9th inst., the Klangat struck a submerged rock off Namoa Island, and was afterwards beached, but subsequently became a total loss.

The Society represented by me here had a line on the hull of the Klangat, and I very naturally desired that an enquiry should be held by the U.S.Consul into the circumstances of the casualty.

A protest was extended at the U.S.Consulate, but the application of the owners and captain for an enquiry was refused.

A representative from this office was sent to interview Mr. White (in the absence of Mr. Goodnow) on the 28th inst. to ascertain the reason why no enquiry could be held and was met with the reply that the steamer was merely registered at the

U.S. Consulate , and that she could not properly be termed an American vessel , as neither Master , Mate , not Engineer were citizens of the United States , and that the Court here had no official jurisdiction .

I must confess that I fail to comprehend this reasoning ; the Kiangsi was flying the American Flag :- How then does it come about that the Consulate which granted this privelege has no jurisdiction ?

You will have noticed from the Local Press that through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Sweden & Norway , Capt. Brissander being a Swede , an unofficial enquiry was held at his residence , and that he was supported by two assessors , one British & one Danish .

I am , dear Sir ,

Yours faithfully

Montague Ede

agent.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Shanghai, 31 July 1912.

The Chairman,

American Association in China.

(2)

U.S. Consulate, and that one could not properly be termed an American vessel, as neither Master, Mate, nor Engineer were citizens of the United States, and that the Court here had no official jurisdiction.

I must confess that I fail to comprehend this reasoning; the Kiangyi was flying the American Flag:- How then does it come about that the Consulate which granted this privilege has no jurisdiction?

You will have noticed from the Local Press that through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Sweden & Norway, Capt. Brissander being a Swede, an unofficial enquiry was held at his residence, and that he was supported by two assessors, one British & one Danish.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

Manager.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNION."

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

(Enc. 2)

Shanghai, 9 August 1902.

The Chairman,
American Association in China.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my letter to you dated 31st ultimo, I now beg to enclose a Debit Note amounting to $90, being the fees charged by the U.S.Consulate General here for extending the protest per Kiangsi /.

I may mention that the fees charged at the British Consulate General for such service would not exceed $10.

It may also interest you to know that the officers & crew of the s.s. Kiangsi paid U.S.G.$4.00 per head for renewing their articles, and that this payment was made twice a year.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

C. Montague Ede

agent.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Shanghai, 3 August 1923.

The Chairman,
American Association in China.

Dear Sir,

In continuation of my letter to you dated 31st ultimo, I now beg to enclose a Debit Note amounting to $30, being the fees charged by the U.S.Consulate General here for attending the protest per Kiangsi.

I may mention that the fees charged at the British Consulate General for such service would not exceed $10.

It may also interest you to know that the officers & crew of the s.s. Kiangsi paid U.S.$4.00 per head for renewing their articles, and that this payment was made twice a year.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

Agent.

GRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNION."

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

(Enc. 3.)

Shanghai, 19 August 190 2.

F.P.Ball Esq.

Chairman - The American Association of China

PRESENT.

Dear Sir ,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th inst. , in answer to mine addressed to you with reference to the S.S. Kiangsi .

I am now informed that it is your wish that I consult an American lawyer on the subject of this correspondence , and that when I submit the opinion of such lawyer , your Association will give the sobject the most careful consideration .

I have complied with your intimation , and am now writing to place you in possession of the facts , in connection with which I will then quote from the opinion which has been given me by an American lawyer as to the Law .

The s.s. Kiangsi was formerly known as the Adowa , and was purchased by a Chinese named Tam Yut San in 1899 , from which date she flew the Chinese flag until August 1900 , when she was transferred to the United States flag , and Joseph Seymour , an American Citizen , became the registered owner in the United States Consulate General at Shanghai .

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Shanghai, 2 August 19 3.

The Chairman,
American Association in China.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Shanghai, 19 August 19 3.

P.P.Ball Esq.

Chairman - The American Association of China

PRESENT.

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., in answer to mine addressed to you with reference to the S.S. Klangat.

I am now informed that it is your wish that I consult an American lawyer on the subject of this correspondence, and that when I submit the opinion of such lawyer, your Association will give the subject the most careful consideration.

I have complied with your intimation, and am now writing to place you in possession of the facts, in connection with which I will quote from the opinion which has been given me by an American lawyer as to the law.

The S.S. Klangat was formerly known as the Adowa, and was purchased by a Chinese named Tam Yut San in 1899, from which date she flew the Chinese flag until August 1900, when she was transferred to the United States flag, and Joseph Seymour, an American Citizen, became the registered owner in the United States Consulate General at Shanghai.

About the 9th July 1902 , the s.s. Kiangsi struck some submerged wreckage , was beached , and became a total loss .

The s.s. Kiangsi was insured in the Society I represent at this port , and being registered at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai in the name of an American Citizen , and flying the American flag , it was natural for those interested to apply to the United States Consul General at Shanghai for a Court of Enquiry .

The Insurance Company represented by me was interested to the amount of Taels fifty thousand , and was most anxious for the Court of Enquiry to be held by the Consular Officer of the country whose flag the ship was flying , and application was made in the interest of my Society , and on behalf of the owner for a Court of Enquiry , but the application was denied .

It had come to my knowledge that fees to the amount of Taels five hundred , plus U.S.Gold Dollars One hundred & one & cents seventy four had been paid at the United States Consulate General for the registration of the S.S.Kiangsi in the name of Joseph Seymour , and it had further come to my knowledge that for the above sums a receipt had been given for U.S.G.$101.74 only , but no receipt was given for the Tales five hundred which was paid by Chinese Bank order , a photograph of which I have in my possession .

It has seemed to me that every business man at this port would feel that his interests would not be properly safe-guarded , if the Consular Officer had the discretion to register a ship in the Consulate over which he was commissioned to preside , and in the name of one of his countrymen , thus recognising the right of such ship to fly the flag of

(Paragraph 195.)

Above the 9th July 1902 , the s.s. Klangat struck some submerged wreckage , was beached , and became a total loss .

The s.s. Klangat was insured in the Society I represent at this port , and being registered at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai in the name of an American Citizen , and flying the American flag , it was natural for those interested to apply to the United States Consul General at Shanghai for a Court of Enquiry .

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It has seemed to me that every business man at this port would feel that his interests would not be properly safe-guarded , if the Consular Officer had the discretion to register a ship in the Consulate over which he was commissioned to preside , and in the name of one of his countrymen , thus recognising the right of such ship to fly the flag of

purchased by a Chinese named Tam Yut San in 1899 , from which date she flew the Chinese flag until August 1900 , when she was transferred to the United States flag , and Joseph Seymour , an American Citizen , became the registered owner in the United States Consulate General at Shanghai .

is country , and be entitled to the full protection of that flag , and hen in his discretion refuse to exercise jurisdiction over such ship, pecially when those largely interested pecuniarily had applied for the rotection of the law represented by the flag which, from the records of he Consulate, guaranteed protection .

If there had been no application in form or otherwise for a Court of Enquiry , but the fact that thaw a ship flying the American Flag and registered at the U.S. Consulate General in the name of an American Citizen was in distress , and that fact had been brought to the knowledge of the U.S.Consul General , American Law does(now)give him the discretion to ignore the ship and the flag and the interest of all concerned .

I will now quote from the opinion of the American Lawyer I have at your request consulted , and I beg of you to read carefully the Law in connection with the above facts .

"The law governing the subject of your enquiry is too plain to admit " of doubt , and I can best answer you by quoting the law word for " word , as it appears in the United States Consular Regulations .

"The right of Citizens of the United States to acquire property in "foreign ships has been held to be a natural right independent of "statutory law , and such property is as much entitled to protection "by the United States as other property of a Citizen of the United "States . " (Consular Regulations , Paragraph 341.)

As if to confirm Paragraph.No.341 the paragraph immediately following No.342 , is in these words :- " The existing general reuglations of "the Treasury Department under the Customs & Navigation Laws recognise "the right of property in vessels of this character and declare them to

About the 9th July 1902 , the s.s. Klangat struck some submerged wreckage , was beached , and became a total loss .

The s.s. Klangat was insured in the Society I represent at this port , and being registered at the United States Consulate General at Shanghai in the name of an American citizen , and flying the American flag , it was natural for those interested to apply to the United States Consul General at Shanghai for a Court of Enquiry .

[illegible] country , and be entitled to the full protection of that flag , and [illegible]han in his discretion refuses to exercise jurisdiction over such ship [illegible]pecially when those largely interested pecuniarily had applied for the [illegible]rotection of the law represented by the flag which from the records of [illegible]he Consulate guaranteed protection .

If there had been no application in form or otherwise for a [illegible]rt of Enquiry , but the fact that that a ship flying the American Flag [illegible]o registered at the U.S. Consulate General in the name of an American [illegible]rican was in distress , and that fact had been brought to the knowledge [illegible]he U.S.Consul General , American Law does now give him the discretion [illegible]o ignore the ship and the flag and the interest of all concerned .

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" The law governing the subject of your enquiry is too plain to admit " of doubt , and I can best answer you by quoting the law word for " word , as it appears in the United States Consular Regulations .

" "The right of citizens of the United States to acquire property in " foreign ships has been held to be a natural right independent of " statutory law , and such property is as much entitled to protection " by the United States as other property of a Citizen of the United " States . " (Consular Regulations , Paragraph 341.)

" As if to confirm Paragraph No.341 the paragraph immediately following " No.342 , is in these words :- " The existing general regulations of " the Treasury Department under the Customs & Navigation Laws recognize " the right of property in vessels of this character and declare them to

"be entitled to the protection of the Authorities and to the flag of "the United States ?

And Paragraph 343 reads as follows :- " In view of the existing "Regulations and to enable the Owner of vessels so situated to "protect their rights if molested or questioned , a Consular Officer "though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate "of ownership , may lawfully make a record of the bill of sale in his "office , authenticate its execution , and deliver to the purchaser "a certificate to that effect ; certifying also that the owner is a "Citizen of the United States . Before granting such certificate , "the Consular Officer will require the tonnage of the vessel to be "duly ascertained in pursuance of law , and insert the same in the de- "scription of the vessel in his certificate (Form 35.) . These facts "thus authenticated , if the transfer is in good faith , entitle the "vessel to protection , as lawful property of the United States , and "the authentication of the bill of sale , and of Citizenship will be "prima facie proof of good faith."

It will be seen from Paragraph 343 that the certificate of the Consular Officer that the vessel is registered in his Consulate makes her an American vessel and,as such, as much entitled to the protection of the Authorities of the United States as any other property owned by an American Citizen .

Paragraphs 344 , 345 & 346 impose upon the Consular Officer the duty of ascertaining the good faith of the transfer of vessels registered in a United States Consulate , and enjoin the greatest diligence in making the necessary investigation . The regulations are most explicit in confiding to Consular Officers the honour of their

" "be entitled to the protection of the Authorities and to the flag of
" "the United States."

" And Paragraph 543 reads as follows :- " In view of the existing
" "Regulations and to enable the Owner of vessels so situated to
" "protect their rights if molested or questioned , a Consular Officer
" "though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate
" "of ownership , may lawfully make a record of the bill of sale in his
" "office , authenticate its execution , and deliver to the purchaser
" "a certificate to that effect ; certifying also that the owner is a
" "citizen of the United States . Before granting such certificate ,
" "the Consular Officer will require the tonnage of the vessel to be
" "duly ascertained in pursuance of law , and insert the same in the de-
" "scription of the vessel in his certificate (Form 55.) . These facts
" "thus authenticated , if the transfer is in good faith , entitle the
" "vessel to protection , as lawful property of the United States ; and
" "the authentication of the bill of sale , and of citizenship will be
" "prima facie proof of good faith."

" It will be seen from Paragraph 543 that the certificate of the
" Consular Officer that the vessel is registered in his Consulate
" makes her an American vessel and as such, as much entitled to the
" protection of the Authorities of the United States as any other
" property owned by an American Citizen .

" Paragraphs 544 , 545 & 546 impose upon the Consular Officer the duty
" of ascertaining the good faith of the transfer of vessels registered
" in a United States Consulate , and enjoin the greatest diligence in
" making the necessary investigation . The regulations are most
" explicit in confiding to Consular Officers the honour of their
" country in the protection by the United States as other property of a citizen of the United
" States . " (Consular Regulations , Paragraph 541.)

As if to confirm Paragraph No.541 the paragraph immediately following
No.542 , is in these words :- " The existing general regulations of
" the Treasury Department under the Customs & Navigation Laws recognize
" the right of property in vessels of this character and declare them to

" Government , and the purity of their flag in the transactions
" indicated , and appeal to their loyalty to exercise every possible
" circumspection to guard the flag from covering a vessel that has not
" been sold in good faith .
" The right of an American Citizen to fly the flag of his country on a
" ship he may purchase & employ abroad is again confirmed in paragraph
" 347 , to wit :- " As a Citizen of the United States is not
" "prohibited from purchasing and employing abroad a foreign ship , it
" "is regarded as reasonable & proper that he should be permitted th
" "fly the flag of his country as an indication of ownership , and for
" "the due protection of his property . The practice of carrying the
" "flag by such vessels is now established ."
" The Government of the United States having recognised the rightof
" an American Citizen to purchase and employ abroad a foreign built
" ship also recognises the right of such citizen to fly on such vessel
" the flag of his country , and guarantees to the property so purchased
" the full and absolute protection of that flag .
" Vessels purchased and employed as the above cannot legally engage in
" importing goods from foreign ports and are not allowed in the Coast-
" ing trade of the United States . (Paragraph 348.)
" And in the case of American or foreign built vessels purchased abroad
" and wholly owned by American Citizens , the crew are usually made up
" of men who are not American Citizens , and who have not acquired the
" character of American Seamen under the law . Seamen of this class,
" when not serving under contract made in the United States are not
" (are not) regared as within the jurisdiction of a Consular Officer as
" to their shipment & discharge , but when American citizens they are .
(Paragraph 195.)

" be entitled to the protection of the Authorities and to the flag of
" the United States."

And Paragraph 545 reads as follows :- " In view of the existing
"Regulations and to enable the Owner of vessels so situated to
"protect their rights if molested or questioned , a Consular Officer
"though forbidden by law to grant any marine document or certificate
"of ownership , may lawfully make a record of the bill of sale in his

" Government , and the purity of their flag in the transactions
" indicated , and appeal to their loyalty to exercise every possible
" circumspection to guard the flag from covering a vessel that has not
" been sold in good faith .
" The right of an American Citizen to fly the flag of his country on a
" ship he may purchase & employ abroad is again confirmed in paragraph
" 547 , to wit :- " As a citizen of the United States is not
" prohibited from purchasing and employing abroad a foreign ship , it
" is regarded as reasonable & proper that he should be permitted to
" fly the flag of his country as an indication of ownership , and for
" the due protection of his property . The practice of carrying the
" flag by such vessels is now established ."
" The Government of the United States having recognized the right of
" an American Citizen to purchase and employ abroad a foreign built
" ship also recognizes the right of such citizen to fly on such vessel
" the flag of his country , and guarantees to the property so purchased
" the full and absolute protection of that flag .
" Vessels purchased and employed as the above cannot legally engage in
" importing goods from foreign ports and are not allowed in the Coast-
" ing trade of the United States . (Paragraph 548.)
" And in the case of American or foreign built vessels purchased abroad
" and wholly owned by American Citizens , the crew are usually made up
" of men who are not American Citizens , and who have not acquired the
" character of American Seamen under the law . Seamen of this class,
" when not serving under contract made in the United States are not
" are not regarded as within the jurisdiction of a Consular Officer as
" to their shipment & discharge , but when American citizens they are .
(Paragraph 195.)

" The fact that the seamen on board a foreign built vessel may not be
" American seamen as defined by law can in no sense negative the title
" of the American Owner or deprive him of the protection of a Consular
" officer , which American Law distinctly demands shall be given to the
" vessel, under the flag of the United States .
" There should be no difficulty in applying the law as I have quoted it
" as it is written in the Consular regulations of the United States
" to the facts as you have stated them . For certainly the American
" Owner of a ship can fly the flag of his country from her mast , and
" it is equally as certain that if the master , officers & crew are
" foreigners , the rights of the owner are not impaired ; otherwise
" the nationality of an Agent servant or employee and not that of the
" owner would determine the nationality of property , thus reversing
" all the adjudicated cases , and upsetting every principle of law on
" the subject ."

In addressing this letter to you , I wish to repeat that I am influenced by the desire to safeguard my own and the interests of other business men at this port by having it known in some way where we must go for remedies when our rights and bsuiness interests are in peril .

I am , dear Sir ,

Yours faithfully

Montague Ede

agent.

The fact that the seaman on board a foreign built vessel may not be American seamen as defined by law can in no sense negative the title of the American Owner or deprive him of the protection of a Consular officer, which American law distinctly demands shall be given to the vessel, under the flag of the United States.

There should be no difficulty in applying the law as I have quoted it as it is written in the Consular regulations of the United States to the facts as you have stated them. For certainly the American Owner of a ship can fly the flag of his country from her mast, and it is equally as certain that if the master, officers & crew are foreigners, the rights of the owner are not impaired; otherwise the nationality of an Agent servant or employee and not that of the owner would determine the nationality of property, thus reversing all the adjudicated cases, and upsetting every principle of law on the subject.

Addressing this letter to you, I wish to repeat that I am influenced by desire to safeguard my own and the interests of other business at this port by having it known in some way where we must go for ships when our rights and business interests are in peril.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

MONTGOMERY ROSE

Agent.

Vessels purchased and employed as the above cannot legally engage in importing goods from foreign ports and are not allowed in the Coast-ing trade of the United States. (Paragraph 148.)

And in the case of American or foreign built vessels purchased abroad and wholly owned by American citizens, the crew are usually made up of men who are not American citizens, and who have not acquired the character of American Seamen under the law. Seamen of this class, when not serving under contract made in the United States are not are not regarded as within the jurisdiction of a Consular officer as to their shipment & discharge, but when American citizens they are.
(Paragraph 193.)

GRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNION."

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

(Enc. 4.)

Shanghai, 2 October 1902.

F.P.Ball Esq.

Chairman - American Association of China .

Dear Sir , KIANGSI .

Referring to my previous correspondence with you on the subject of the Registration of the above steamer , I now beg to hand you the following original documents , certified copies of which are in my possession , as I am without any reply to my letter of the 19th August last ;

Statutory Declaration of A.H.Boyd
" " T.Ward
" " H.W.D.Schmidt
Letter from the Society to Tung Kee & Co. 17/9/02.
" " Tung Kee & Co. to the Society . 18/9/02.
" " Capt. Brissander to the Society. 18/9/02.
Photograph of the face of M/order for $300 , handed to Mr. White .
" of back of same , shewing Chop of the American Consulate's Compradore .
Cutting from the North China Dy. News ,30/7/02 .
Copy of letter to H.E. E.H.Conger , which speaks for itself .

I am , dear Sir ,

Yours faithfully

E. Montaigne Ede

agent.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Canton, 3 October 1902.

F.P.Hall Esq.

Chairman - American Association of China.

Dear Sir,

Referring to my previous correspondence with you on the subject of the Registration of the above steamer, I now beg to hand you the following original documents, certified copies of which are in my possession, as I am without any reply to my letter of the 19th August last;

Statutory Declaration of A.H.Boyd
" " T.Ward
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Letter from the Society to Tung Kee & Co. 17/9/02.
" " Tung Kee & Co. to the Society. 18/9/02.
" " Capt. Rasmussen to the Society. 18/9/02.
Photograph of the face of Order for $800, handed to Mr. White.
" of back of same, showing Chop of the American Consulate's Compradore.
Cutting from the North China Dy. News 20/7/02.
Copy of letter to H.E. H.H.Conger, which speaks for itself.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

Manager.

GRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNION."

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

(Enc. 5)

Shanghai, 11th October 190 2

F.B. Ball Esq ,

Chairman - The American Association of China.

PRESENT.

Dear Sir ,

s.s. " KIANGSI "

I beg to hand you herein a letter from His Excellency E.H.Conger just received which speaks for itself.

I am , Dear Sir ,

Yours faithfully ,

C. Montague Ede

agent.

Dear Sir ,

S.S. " KIANGSI "

I beg to hand you herein a letter from His Excellency K.H.Conger just received which speaks for itself.

I am , Dear Sir ,

Yours faithfully ,

Chairman - The American Association of China.

P.S. Hall Rad .

There should be no difficulty in applying the law as I have quoted it as it is written in the Consular regulations of the United States

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Shanghai, 11th October 1902.

Fact that the ... American seaman as defined by law can in no sense negative the title of the American Owner or deprive him of the protection of a Consular officer , which American law distinctly demands shall be given to the vessel, under the flag of the United States .

Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited.

(Enc. 6.)

Shanghai, 17 September 1902.

Messrs Tung Kee & Co.

Agents - late s.s. Kiangsi .

Dear Sirs ,

S.S. KIANGSI.

When the loss of this vessel was reported to me , and I was asked to settle under the Society's policy for $50000 on her hull and machinery , I informed your representative and the Captain that I could not make any settlement until a Court of Enquiry had been held at the U.S. Consulate-General .

Both the said representative and the Captain informed me that the U.S. Consul had refused to hold a Court of Enquiry .

It has since been reported to me that the U.S. Consul-General Goodnow denies that any application was made at his Consulate for a Court of Enquiry to be held ; will you be good enough to state the true facts ?

I am , dear Sirs ,

Yours faithfully

Montague Ede

agent.

Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited.

Shanghai. 17 September 1902.

(Enc. 6)

P.D. Hall Esq.,
Messrs Tung Koo & Co.
Chairman - The American Association of China.
Agents - Late S.S. Kingsi.

Dear Sirs,

S.S. KINGSI.

When the loss of this vessel was reported to me, and I was asked to settle under the Society's policy for $30000 on her hull and machinery, I informed your representative and the Captain that I could not make any settlement until a Court of Inquiry had been held at the U.S. Consulate-General.

Both the said representative and the Captain informed me that the U.S. Consul had refused to hold a Court of Inquiry.

It has since been reported to me that the U.S. Consul-General Goodnow has written that any application was made at his Consulate for a Court of Inquiry to be held, will you be good enough to state the true facts?

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours Faithfully

Montague Fox

Agent.

Yours Faithfully

Montague Fox

Agent.

and wholly owned by American Citizens. The crew are usually made up of men who are not American Citizens, and who have not acquired the character of American Seamen under the law. Seamen of this class, when not serving under contract made in the United States are not are not regarded as within the jurisdiction of a Consular Officer as to their shipment & discharge, but when American citizens they are.

(Paragraph 193.)

上 TUNGKEE & Co.
同 AGENTS,
記 KIANG LINE OF STEAMERS,
公 SHANGHAI.
同

(Enc. 7.)

Shanghai, 18th September 1902

C. Montague Ede Esq
Agent
The Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd.
Dear Sir,

S. S. "Kiangsi"

In reply to your letter of the 17th inst: we beg to state that Capt. Brissander of the late S. S. "Kiangsi" had applied to Mr. White the acting U. S. Consul General for a court of enquiry to be held in the U. S. Consulate but he informed us that Mr. White refused to do so.

Capt. Brissander has been requested by us to give his statement which will be forwarded to you.

We are
Dear Sir
Yours faithfully
Tungkee & Co
AGENTS,
KIANG LINE OF STEAMERS

Yours faithfully

W. Wheeler Cutter
Agent.

上海 TUNGKEE & Co.
同記公司
AGENTS,
KIANG LINE OF STEAMERS.
SHANGHAI.

(Enc. 8.) Shanghai, 18 September 1902.

C/ Montague Ede Esq.
Agent
Union Insurance Society of Canton
Present

Sir,

On request I beg to state that I, on several occasions, applied verbally at the U.S. Consulate General Shanghai for a court of enquiry to be held into the loss of the S.S. "Kiangsi" which occured on the night between the 9th and 10th of July this year outside of Swatow, but various objections were always made by Mr White - then in charge of the U.S. Consulate - and that sometimes in the presence of Officers and Engineers of the ship -

Thus being unable to obtain a satisfactory answer I reported the matter to Owners, Underwriters and other parties interested -

Yours obediently
A. Brisander
Master S.S. "Kiangsi"

Capt Seymour (Enc. 9.)

SHANGHAI, Aug 18 1900

TO U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, DR. Mex$

Shipping 35 seamen @ 2	70
Attendance to ship	25
	$ 95
=Mex $	199 58

付英旗公館
上面船舶雇
手洋壹元此
元的付訖

Received payment, Amerbeit

Capt Seymour (Enc. 10.)

SHANGHAI, Aug 18 1900

TO U. S. CONSULATE GENERAL, DR. Mex$

Tonnage dues ss. Kwangsi 1347	6 74
for 1/4 year.	
=Mex $	~~199 06~~ 14 16

付英旗公館
上面船舶雇
手洋壹元此
元的付訖

Received payment,

No. 1124

Received Payment.

"Shanghai" (Enc. 11.)

Shanghai, July 31 1902

To U. S. CONSULATE-GENERAL, Dr.

To extended protest + copying fees.	Mex	$ 90

江西船況未由上海美国領事署送游
摘單等費洋計元治元銅
元芝付訖

Received payment,

Holt

IN THE CONSULAR COURT FOR SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(Enc 12.)

Shanghai, 29th July.

Before F. Hagberg, Esq., Acting Consul-General, and Mr. W. A. Carlson, Acting Harbour Master, and Lieut. Hy. Butterworth, R. N. R.

Inquiry re the Loss of the Str. Kiangsi.

This was an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the str. Kiangsi, which was beached on Namoa Island on the 9th inst., after striking some obstruction and springing a leak.

Mr. Ede represented the Union Insurance Society of Canton, and Mr. Tamwall represented the owners of the str. Kiangsi.

In the first place it was explained that the stranded vessel had been flying the American flag, but the master was of Swedish nationality, and the case came under the jurisdiction of the Swedish Court on account of certain technical intricacies.

A protest filed at the American Consulate, and sworn at the said Consulate on the 24th inst., was read, and contained an extract from the ship's log referring to the matter of the stranding of the Kiangsi.

Captain Brissander was then examined and gave an account of the circumstances attending the wreck of his ship.

Asked why he did not take the bearings of his ship when the vessel struck, he explained that the ship was leaking badly and the water was coming into the engine room so quickly, that he had to take immediate steps to get his ship into shallower water in the shortest space of time. He said that he was well known on the Coast and had been employed here for more than twenty years. The course that the ship was taking at the time of the accident was the usual run. When the ship struck, there was a grating noise along the keel, and it was the opinion of those in the engine room that she had passed over some submerged wreck. The ship began to leak immediately under the stoke-hold. She was not double bottomed, but had ballast tanks fore and aft. When she struck, he was on the bridge, but felt no particular shock. Knowing that he was in deep water, he turned the ship round on the port helm and made for shallow water to beach her.

Some time was spent in trying to locate on the chart the exact position of the ship when the accident occurred, but it was found impossible to define the exact position.

Captain Frewin, Lloyds' Surveyor at Swatow, said that he had visited the wreck, and pointed out on the chart the point at which, in his opinion, the accident occurred. He said that the track by way of Namoa Pass was the usual inside coasting track, during the time of the N. E. monsoon. If there had been any delay on Captain Brissander's part in beaching the ship, it would have lessened the value of the wreck. In fact, the wreck would have been worth more could the vessel have been beached sooner. The boats from Swatow could not have reached the wreck sooner than they did, and there was no chance of grounding the Kiangsi where there was better protection.

Captain Brissander said that the vessel was 280 feet in length over all, and had three decks.

The representative of the owners said that the ship was thoroughly overhauled four months ago, and was in good condition.

The chief-officer of the Kiangsi stated that when he heard the ship strike he went on the bridge immediately. He did not take the ship's bearings but looked round to see where they were. (Witness pointed out on the chart where, in his opinion, the ship was at the time.) When he looked round, Crab Island was open to the South of Three Chimney Bluff. When the ship struck it did not sound as though she had struck a rock.

The chief-engineer said that when the ship struck, it sounded as though the keel was cutting over something. It did not affect the engines to any extent at the time. They were not affected until the water entered the engine-room. He was asleep at the time the ship struck. The second engineer came to him and said that he thought they had struck some submerged wreckage. The water began to enter the after part of the engine-room.

The finding of the Court was as follows:—

The exact position of the vessel at the time she struck has not been ascertained. The evidence goes to show that the ship touched some submerged obstruction. The evidence of the officers on deck shows that Crab Island was at the time open to the South of Three Chimney Bluff, and therefore the obstruction cannot be marked on the latest Admiralty chart. In the opinion of the Court the ship was navigated in a seamanlike manner up to the time of the accident, and there is no blame attached to the master.

HCSR 30/7/02

IN THE CONSULAR COURT FOR SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

(Enc. 12.)

Shanghai, 29th July.

Before F. Hagberg, Esq., Acting Consul-General, and Mr. W. A. Carlson, Acting Harbour Master, and Lieut. Hy. Butterworth, R. N. R.

Inquiry re the Loss of the Str. Kiangsi.

This was an inquiry into the circumstances attending the loss of the str. Kiangsi, which was beached on Namoa Island on the 9th inst., after striking some obstruction and springing a leak.

Mr. Ede represented the Union Insurance Society of Canton, and Mr. Tamwall represented the owners of the str. Kiangsi.

In the first place it was explained that the stranded vessel had been flying the American flag, but the master was of Swedish nationality, and the case came under the jurisdiction of the Swedish Court on account of certain technical intricacies.

A protest filed at the American Consulate, and sworn at the said Consulate on the 24th inst., was read, and contained an extract from the ship's log referring to the matter of the stranding of the Kiangsi.

Captain Brissander was then examined and gave an account of the circumstances attending the wreck of his ship.

Asked why he did not take the bearings of his ship when the vessel struck, he explained that the ship was leaking badly and the water was coming into the engine room so quickly, that he had to take immediate steps to get his ship into shallower water in the shortest space of time. He said that he was well known on the Coast and had been employed here for more than twenty years. The course that the ship was taking at the time of the accident was the usual run. When the ship struck, there was a grating noise along the keel, and it was the opinion of those in the engine room that she had passed over some submerged wreck. The ship began to leak immediately under the stoke-hold. She was not double bottomed, but had ballast tanks fore and aft. When she struck, he was on the bridge, but felt no particular shock. Knowing that he was in deep water, he turned the ship round on the port helm and made for shallow water to beach her.

Some time was spent in trying to locate on the chart the exact position of the ship when the accident occurred, but it was found impossible to define the exact position.

Captain Frewin, Lloyds' Surveyor at Swatow, said that he had visited the wreck, and pointed out on the chart the point at which, in his opinion, the accident occurred. He said that the track by way of Namoa Pass was the usual inside coasting track, during the time of the N. E. monsoon. If there had been any delay on Captain Brissander's part in beaching the ship, it would have lessened the value of the wreck. In fact, the wreck would have been worth more could the vessel have been beached sooner. The boats from Swatow could not have reached the wreck sooner than they did, and there was no chance of grounding the Kiangsi where there was better protection.

Captain Brissander said that the vessel was 280 feet in length over all, and had three decks.

The representative of the owners said that the ship was thoroughly overhauled four months ago, and was in good condition.

The chief-officer of the Kiangsi stated that when he heard the ship strike he went on the bridge immediately. He did not take the ship's bearings but looked round to see where they were. (Witness pointed out on the chart where, in his opinion, the ship was at the time.) When he looked round, Crab Island was open to the South of Three Chimney Bluff. When the ship struck it did not sound as though she had struck a rock.

The chief-engineer said that when the ship struck, it sounded as though the keel was cutting over something. It did not affect the engines to any extent at the time. They were not affected until the water entered the engine-room. He was asleep at the time the ship struck. The second engineer came to him and said that he thought they had struck some submerged wreckage. The water began to enter the after part of the engine-room.

The finding of the Court was as follows:—

The exact position of the vessel at the time she struck has not been ascertained. The evidence goes to show that the ship touched some submerged obstruction. The evidence of the officers on deck shows that Crab Island was at the time open to the South of Three Chimney Bluff, and therefore the obstruction cannot be marked on the latest Admiralty chart. In the opinion of the Court the ship was navigated in a seamanlike manner up to the time of the accident, and there is no blame attached to the master.

ACSR 30/7/02

(Enc. 13)

I Thomas Ward of Shanghai in the Empire of China commonly known among the Chinese as Tam Yuet Lun or Tam Wa Do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1.— That I was a part owner of the Steam ship "Kiangsi" which vessel was up to the 15th day of august One thousand nine hundred registered in my name at Office of The Imperial Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai.

2.— In consequence of the Boxer uprising in north China and on the recommendation of the Agent at Shanghai of the Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited with which Company the hull and machinery of the said vessel was insured for Hk. 50,000 and with the consent and concurrence of my coowners I on or about the 11th day of August 1900 arranged to transfer the said vessel to Captain Joseph Seymour an American Citizen and on the 16th day of August 1900 the relative deed of sale of the vessel was duly executed completed and registered at the Consulate General for the United States of America at Shanghai in accordance with the forms supplied and the Shipping regulations of the United States of America as explained by the Consul General and Shipping Vice Consul for the United States of America at Shanghai.

3.— On the 11th day of august 1900 Captain Seymour informed me and my co-owners that Mr. Goodnow the Consul General for the United States of America at Shanghai had expressed his willingness to prepare the Deed of Sale and register the transfer of the said vessel to Captain Seymour but for three days Mr Goodnow neglected to prepare the Deed of Sale and the said vessel was

consequently delayed at Shanghai for three days thereby causing her owners great inconvenience and loss.

4.— Captain Seymour and myself called at the American Consulate on the 12th 13th and 14th days of August to ascertain whether the Deed of Sale had been prepared but on each occasion we were informed that Mr. Goodnow was too busy to attend to the matter and had no time to draw up the Deed of Sale.

5.— On the 15th of August 1900 Captain Seymour and myself again called upon Mr. Goodnow who then told Captain Seymour that he (Captain Seymour) had better see Mr. White the Vice Consul and ask him to prepare the transfer. Captain Seymour and I then immediately visited Mr. White in his Office at the Consulate and having informed him that we had been referred to him by Mr. Goodnow requested him to prepare the Deed of Sale of the Steamer as soon as possible and so avoid the further detention of the Steamer in Shanghai.

6.— In reply to the request set out in the preceding paragraph hereof Mr. White said "What about the charges"? I then asked him how much he wanted and he replied "make it Hs.500" (five hundred taels) I then said that was too much and asked him if he would take $300. Mr White said "no" Captain Seymour and myself then left Mr White's office and went to consult with my other co-owners.

7.— As all the co-owners were of opinion that the "Kiangsi" could not be longer detained at Shanghai without heavy loss I was instructed to make the best arrangement with Mr White

possible and consequently Captain Seymour and I went back on the same afternoon (15th August) to Mr White's office.

8.— On arriving at Mr White's office Captain Seymour said to Mr White "come on will you take $500 (five hundred dollars mexican) and have the papers prepared tomorrow morning"? Mr White replied "No what is Hs. 500 (five hundred "taels) to a ship I wont get it all". Seeing that argument was useless I then said "alright we will "pay you Hs. 500 as soon as the transfer is completed "but please have the papers made by tomorrow morn- "ing". Mr White said "alright". Captain Seymour and I then left the office.

9.— Shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning of the following day (the 16th August) Captain Seymour and I went to Mr White's office where Mr White then handed Captain Seymour the Deed of Sale for perusal and Captain Seymour after reading it returned it to Mr White. Captain Seymour and I then went up-stairs to Mr Goodnow's office and informed him the Deed of Sale was ready for signature. Mr Goodnow said "alright" and went down stairs and in about a quarter of an hour's time returned with the Deed of Sale which he then read over I then signed the Deed of Sale both in Chinese and English in the presence of Mr Goodnow and after I had signed it Captain Seymour handed to Mr Goodnow and Mr Goodnow passed on to me a Chinese cheque for Hs. 60000 the amount of the consideration expressed in the said Deed of Sale to be paid by Captain Seymour for the transfer of the said vessel.

10.— After the completion of the said Deed of sale

as aforesaid Captain Seymour and I went down stairs to Mr. White's office and I informed Mr. White that the Deed of Sale had been executed and that I would bring him the cheque for Hs.500 presently Captain Seymour and I then left the office.

11.— On the afternoon of the 16th August Captain Seymour and I again went to Mr. White's office and I handed to Mr. White a Bank order of the Wei Kong Bank(滙康莊) for Hs.500 numbered 6872 and due on the 22nd day of the 7th Chinese Moon (16th day of August 1900). Mr White thanked me and Captain Seymour then said to Mr White will you see about the signing of the Articles (referring to the Ships Articles) Mr. White replied that he would try to go on board next day (the 17th August) for that purpose.—

12.— In addition to the above mentioned sum of Hs.500 other fees were paid into the Consulate in connection with and relative to the said vessel for which said other fees receipts were given and signed by the said Mr White on behalf of the Consulate but no receipt was given for the said sum of Hs.500. And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835

Declared by the said Thomas Ward at Shanghai this 20th day of September 1902 Before me

G. D. Pitzipios
H. B. M. Vice Consul.

Thomas Ward
Common known as
Tau Wan

(Enc. 14)

I Andrew Hutchison Boyd of Shanghai in the Empire of China Marine Engineer do hereby solemnly and sincerely declare as follows:-

1. I was during the months of June and July 1902 the Chief Engineer on board the Steamship "Kiangsi" of which vessel from August Brissander was at that time Captain.

2. I was present at the Consulate General of the United States of America at Shanghai on the 22nd day of July 1902 and did there and then hear Captain Brissander apply to Mr White a Vice Consul of the said Consulate General for a Court of Enquiry into the circumstances of the loss of the said Steamship "Kiangsi" and did further hear the said Mr White in reply to such application refuse to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry.

3. I was also present at the said Consulate General with the said Captain Brissander on more than one occasion subsequent to the occasion referred to in the last preceding paragraph hereof and heard the said Captain Brissander repeat his application to the said Mr White for a Court of Enquiry into the matters aforesaid and heard the said Mr White in answer to such application decline to hold or order such a Court of Enquiry on the ground that it was unnecessary to do so.

And I make this Declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Provisions of the Statutory Declarations Act 1835.

[illegible]ared by the said Andrew Hutchison Boyd at Shanghai this 22nd day of September 1902 Before me

G. Pitzipios

H. B. M. Vice. Consul

Andrew H Boyd

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL SHANGHAI

(Enc. 10)

I HERBERT Wm. DEGETAU SCHMIDT of Shanghai in the Empire of China do solemnly and Sincerely declare as follows.

1. — I am a clerk in the Employment of The Union Insurance Society of Canton Limited at Shanghai and Charles Montague Ede is the Agent of the said Company at Shanghai. ———

2. — On the afternoon of the 25th July 1902, acting under the instructions of the said Charles Montague Ede, I called upon Mr. White the Shipping Vice-Consul for the United States of America at his office at the Consulate-General for the United States of America at Shanghai and there and then had an interview with him with reference to his precious refusal to hold a Court of Enquiry in connection with the stranding and subsequent loss of the Steamship "Kiangse" ———

3. — At such interview I asked Mr. White to state and explain to me his reasons for refusing to hold such a Court of Enquiry as aforesaid and he then said that he had declined to hold such Court of Enquiry as the vessel in question, though flying the flag of the United States was not an "American vessel" in the proper sense of those words being merely registered in the Consulate (i.e. the Consulate General for the United States of America at Shanghai) as the property of the owner and that he had consequently no jurisdiction over the steamer and was powerless to move in the matter further than by noting the masters "protest" of the occurrence of the stranding and loss. ———

4. — The statement contained in the preceding paragraph hereof was the only explanation offered me of Mr. White's refusal to hold such a Court of Enquiry as aforesaid, and I immediately

reported the same to Mr. Ede who then directed me to see Mr Hagberg the Consul-General for Norway and Sweden at Shanghai and to request him (the master of the said S. S. Kiangse being a Swede) to hold an informal Enquiry into the matters aforesaid.

5. — I accordingly called upon Mr Hagberg at his office in Shanghai and he, after I had informed him of the refusal of Mr. White to hold a Court of Enquiry and had explained the circumstance under which I was calling upon him, agreed to hold an informal Enquiry into the aforesaid matters and such Enquiry was Subsequently held by him sitting with two assessors one British and one Danish, And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the provisions of the 'Statutory Declarations Act 1835'

Declared by the said Herbert Wm. Degetau Schmidt at Shanghai this nineteenth day of September 1902. } H W D Schmidt.

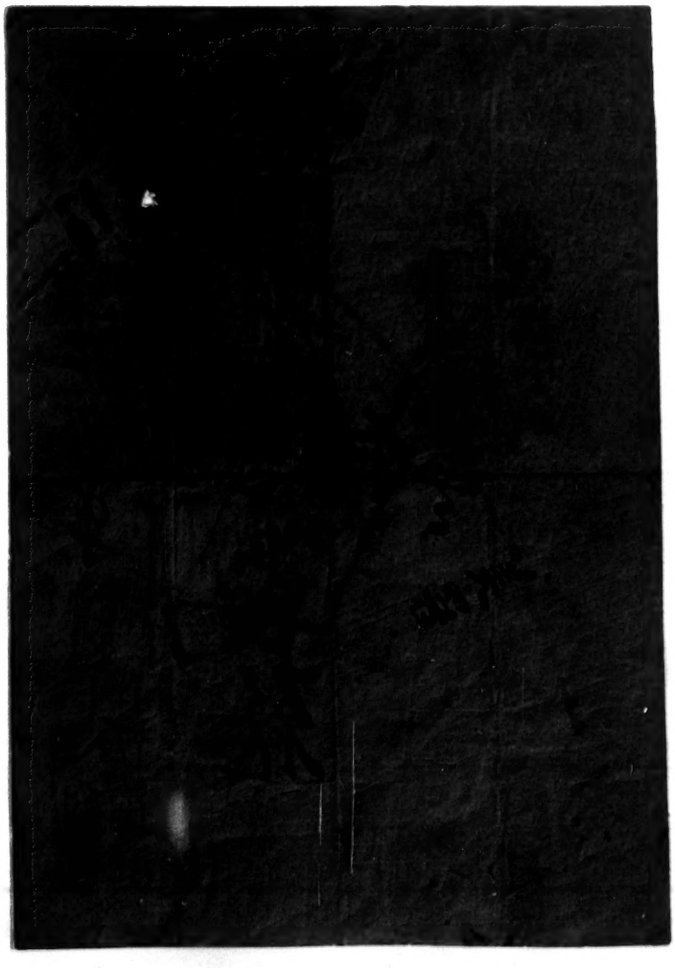
Before me

C. D. Pizzipios

H. B. M. Vice-Consul

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL [redacted]

$500 - 16/8/90
匯劃
二点鐘後
明日付



TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNION."

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited,

Per Lienshing. (Enc. 18.)

Shanghai, 23 September 1902.

To

His Excellency E.H.Conger

United States Minister

PEKING.

Sir ,

I have the honour to hand you herein copies of correspondence recently exchanged with the American Association of China , together with copies of affidavits and letters in support of the statements contained therein , relating to the registration of the steamship Kiangsi , her subsequent loss , and the refusal of the United States Consular Authorities here to hold a Court of Enquiry .

I have the honour to request that your Excellency will bring the facts now put before you to the notice of the United States Government in order that steps may be taken to safeguard the interests of business men here in general , and of the Society which I represent in particular .

Respectfully yours

Sd C. Montague Ede

agent.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Per Steamship (Sec. 18) Shanghai, 23 September 1901.

To

His Excellency E.H.Conger

United States Minister

PEKING.

Sir ,

I have the honour to hand you herein copies of correspondence recently exchanged with the American Association of China , together with copies of affidavits and letters in support of the statements contained therein , relating to the registration of the steamship Kiangyi , her subsequent loss , and the refusal of the United States Consular Authorities here to hold a Court of Inquiry .

I have the honour to request that your Excellency will bring the facts now put before you to the notice of the United States Government in order that steps may be taken to safeguard the interests of business men here in general , and of the Society which I represent in particular .

Respectfully yours

for C. Newton Fox

Agent.

Mis. No. 1426. (Enc. 19.)

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

October 6th, 1902.

Mr. C. Montague Ede,

Agent Union Insurance Society of Canton,

Shanghai, China.

Sir:

Your favor of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing correspondence between the American Association of China and yourself has been received, and copies forwarded, as requested, to the Department of State in Washington.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

E. H. Conger

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"UNION."

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited.

Per Mail steamer. (Dec. 18.) Shanghai, 22 September 1900.

To

His Excellency E.H.Conger

United States Minister

PEKING.

COPY

Mis. No.1426

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKIN, CHINA.

(Enc. 19)

October 6th, 1902.

Mr. C. Montague Edie,

Agent Union Insurance Society of Canton,

Shanghai, China.

Sir:

Your favor of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing correspondence between the American Association of China and yourself has been received, and copies forwarded, as requested, to the Department of State in Washington.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(sgd) E. H. Conger

COPY

No. 1428.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKIN, CHINA.

October 8th, 1902.

Mr. C. Montagne Rde,

Agent Union Insurance Society of Canton,

Shanghai, China.

Sir:

Your favor of the 23rd ultimo, enclosing correspondence between the American Association of China and yourself has been received, and copies forwarded, as requested, to the Department of State in Washington.

I am,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(sgd) E. H. Conger

COPY

Shanghai, 15th August 1902.

(Enc. 20)

C. Montague Edo, Esq.

Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

4 Jinkee Road,

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,-

In reply to your favors dated July 31st. and August 9th. with memo. attached and addressed to the Chairman of the American Association in China, I beg to state that this correspondence has been laid before the Executive Committee of the American Association and I am instructed to reply as follows.

The Committee suggests that you secure a written opinion from an American Lawyer as to whether or not the s.s. "Kiangsi", at the time she was wrecked, came under the jurisdiction of the American Consulate General. If such be the case I am instructed to say that the Committee will be glad to give the matter careful consideration. Will you also kindly inform us as to who is the registered owner of the s.s. "Kiangsi" at the U. S. Consulate General?

I am, Dear Sir,

Faithfully Yours,

(sgd) Robert E. Lewis

Honorary Secretary

COPY

Mis. No.1426

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

PEKIN, CHINA.

COPY

Shanghai, 13th August 1902.

C. Montague Esq., Esq.

Agent, Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

4 Yinkee Road,

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,-

In reply to your favors dated July 31st. and August 9th. with memo. attached and addressed to the Chairman of the American Association in China, I beg to state that this correspondence has been laid before the Executive Committee of the American Association and I am instructed to reply as follows.

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(sgd) Robert E. Lewis

Honorary Secretary

COPY

Shanghai, August 29th 1902.

(Enc. 21)

John Goodnow, Esq.,

U. S. Consul-General.

Dear Sir:-

I am instructed by the Committee of the American Association to lay the following facts before you. The Committee is in possession of letters from C. Montague Ede, Esq. agent of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, from which it appears that in 1900 the s.s. Kiangsi previously flying the Chinese flag, was upon application of Joseph Seymour, an American citizen, transferred to the American flag and registered in the Consulate-General of the United States at Shanghai in his name. The fees paid by the owners of the s.s. Kiangsi for this privilege were, gold, $101.74 and Taels 500.00 It also appears that the officers and crew of the s.s. Kiangsi paid $4.00, gold, each, for renewing their articles at the Consulate-General, and that this payment was made twice a year.

On or about July 9th. the s.s. Kiangsi was wrecked on the China coast and became a total loss.

We are also informed that, in view of the fact that this vessel had been duly registered in the Consulate-General at Shanghai, and had received the authority of that office to fly the American flag, and had been regularly recognized by that office by its acceptance from time to time of fees from the ship, an application on behalf of the owner, the Captain, and the Union Insurance Society of Canton - which Company was interested to the extent of Taels 50,000.00 - was made to

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Faithfully Yours,

(sgd) Robert E. Lewis

Honorary Secretary

the U. S. Consulate-General for a Court of Enquiry into the loss of said steamer and that this application was refused.

We understand that through the courtesy of the Consul-General for Sweden and Norway an unofficial enquiry was held at his residence, as the Captain was a Swede. But no official enquiry has yet been held.

As the interests directly involved in this case are considerable, and as it is important to the large mercantile interests involved in similar possible cases, and for general information to all merchants and ship-owners, I am instructed to respectfully request you in reply to state,-

(1) Was the application for a Court of Enquiry into the loss of the s.s. Kiangsi denied, and upon what grounds?

(2) Also will you kindly state what is the jurisdiction of your Court over foreign-built vessels registered at the U. S. Consulate-General, and allowed to fly the American flag? Or in other words, after ships have been thus duly registered etc., what is their status?

(3) Will you kindly furnish the Committee with the scale of charges for transferring vessels and steamers to the American flag and registering them at the U. S. Consulate-General in Shanghai?

I have the honor to be

Dear Sir,

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(sgd) Robert E. Lewis

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COPY

Shanghai, August 29th 1902.

(3)

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(sgd) Robert E. Lewis

Honorary Secretary

COPY

Shanghai, Oct. 7th 1902.

(Enc. 22)

m. J. Goodnow
U. S. A. Consul-General,
Shanghai.

Sir:-

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Association of China held on October 6th. the Chairman stated, upon enquiry, that no reply to my letter of August 29th. addressed to you, re s.s. Kiangsi and cognate matters, had been received, and I am instructed to say that the Committee very much hopes to receive an answer before their next meeting, which will be held on the 13th of October next.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Very respectfully yours
(sgd) Robert E. Lewis
Honorary Secretary

COPY

Shanghai, Oct. 7th 1902.

(E... ...3)

...n. J. Goodnow

U. S. A. Consul-General,

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I have the honor to be

Sir

Very respectfully yours

(sgd) Robert E. Lewis

Honorary Secretary

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Honorary Secretary

(Enc. 23.)

CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

Shanghai, Oct. 10th, 1902

R. E. Lewis, Esq.,
Secretary American Association,
Shanghai.

Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt fo your letter of Aug. 29th, sent to me in September after my return from Japan. The great pressure of business in this office during the past month must be my excuse for delay in replying to you. I will reply very fully, giving you the true facts in the matter of which Mr. Ede has complained to you but regarding which he has never complained to me.

In August 1900 Capt. Seymour, a well known American pilot, of ample means, came to me with a duly executed bill of sale to him of the steamer Kiangsi; and asked that it be recorded here; and that he be given authority to fly the American flag. I required the Chinese seller to appear and to make affidavit to the bona fides of the bill of sale. This he did. Being thus satisfied, and the papers presented me being in order, I registered them and gave Captain Seymour the proper certificate to that effect. He paid the usual fees for copying and

Shanghai, Oct. 10th, 1900.

R. E. Lewis, Esq.,

Honorary American Association,

Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

I beg to acknowledge receipt to your letter of Aug. 20th, sent to me in September after my return from Japan. The great pressure of business in this office during the past month must be my excuse for delay in replying to you. I will reply very fully, giving you the true facts in the matter of which you complained to you but regarding which he can never complained to me.

In August 1900 Captain Seymour, a well known American pilot, of ample means, came to me with a duly executed bill of sale to him of the steamer Diamond; and asked that it be recorded here; and that he be given authority to fly the Asst can flag. I required the Chinese pilot to appear and to make affidavit to the bona fides of the bill of sale. This he did. Being thus satisfied, and the papers presented me being in order, I registered them and gave Captain Seymour the proper certificate to that effect. He paid the usual fees for copying and

(Sgd) Robert E. Lewis

Honorary Secretary

certifying. He did not pay to me either personally or as official or unofficial fee Taels 500.00 or any other sum or sums than as above stated. The Chinese seller did not pay anything to me or to this office. I make this statement broadly as I am told that a member of your Committee has said that a photograph of a native bank order for Tls. 500.00 said to have been paid through this Consulate General, has been shown your Committee. Undoubtedly many native bank orders go through this Consulate. And yet no order went through here which had any thing to do with the registration of the Kiangsi by me. (See letters enclosed)

After the wreck of the Kiangsi, the Captain, a Swedish subject, asked the Deputy Consul General, verbally, that this office should make an investigation of his conduct as otherwise he would be under a cloud and find it hard to obtain employment. Mr. White referred the matter to me. I decided that I would not make any investigation unless asked so to do by the American owner or by some party interested who might bring complaint against the American ship or owner. The next day a young man came to the Deputy Consul General; said that he came from an insurance company (name not given); and asked why we would not make an investigation of the Captain's conduct

Hamburg, Oct. 10th, 1908

E. E. Lewis, Esq.,

Secretary American Association,

Hamburg.

Sir:-

-2-

certifying. We did not pay it as either personally or as official or unofficial the Taels 100.00 or any other sum or sums than as above stated. The Chinese sailor did not pay anything to me or to this office. I make this statement as I am told that a member of your Committee has said that a photograph of a native bank order for Tls. 300.00 said to have been paid [illegible] Consulate General. Has been shown your Committee. Undoubtedly many native bank orders go through this Consulate. And not wonder were through here which had any thing to do with the negotiation of the Klamgat by us. (See letters enclosed)

After the wreck of the Klamgat, the Captain, a Swedish subject, saw the Deputy Consul General, verbally, that this office should make an investigation of his conduct as otherwise he would be under a cloud and that it hard to obtain employment. Mr. White referred the matter to me. I decided that we did not make any investigation unless asked so to do by the American owner or by some party interested who might bring complaint against the American ship or owner. The next day a young man came to the Deputy Consul General; said that he came from an insurance company (name not given); and asked why he would not make an investigation of the Captain's conduct

as the Captain had requested. Mr. White explained to him that the Captain was a Swede and that this Consulate had no jurisdiction over him personally, the vessel not being American built and registered. The young man expressed himself as satisfied and went away. No other application in this matter was ever made to this office. The Union Insurance Co. nor any of its officers never made any application to me in the matter; nor did Mr. Seymour. The statement quotedin your letter as made to you that the owner, the Captain, and the Union Insurance Co. of Canton, had made an application to this office for a Court of Enquiry into the loss of said steamer and that that application was refused, is absolutely untrue.

The Captain of the Kiangsi, being a Swede, at our suggestion made application for the investigation of his personal conduct to the Swedish Consul General who made such investigation and declared the Captain blameless for the loss of the vessel. The Swedish Consul General tells me that the Captain can have no complaint.

That is the whole story of the Kiangsi so far as I know it. If Mr. Ede or his company desired a Court of Enquiry he should have asked it of me. If he had complaint against me or this office he should have made it at once to the Department of State. This, I am glad to say, he

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inquiry he should have asked it of me. If he had complaint
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unless asked so to do by the American owner or by some
party interested who might bring complaint and not the
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to the Deputy Consul General said that he came from an
insurance company (name not given) and asked why he
would not make an investigation of the Captain's conduct

has now done. He has written that I have been furnished with a copy of everything in the matter. That is not true. I have never had anything from Mr. Ede or his company; and know nothing of his or its complaint except as quoted in your letter.

Now to your questions.

1- No application was made by the owner of the Kiangsi nor by any one as against ship or owner for an enquiry into the loss of the steamer Kiangsi. The only request in the matter which was made was made by the Captain and was for an investigation of his personal conduct. As I had no jurisdiction over him and could not suspend him nor take away his masters certificate if he was blameworthy, I declined to make the investigation he asked.

2- The right of an American living abroad to purchase a vessel for use abroad is the same as his natural right to purchase any other property and such vessel is entitled to the same protection and is liable in the same way as any other property owned by an American. The flag is put up as an evidence of ownership; although, the vessel not being allowed by law to be registered, the flag does not

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Now to your questions.

1- No application was made by the owner of the Klampel nor by any one on behalf of the owner for an entry into the ports of the steamer Klampel. The only request in the matter which was made by the Captain and was for an investigation of his personal conduct. As I had no jurisdiction over him and could not suspend him nor take away his masters certificate if he was blameworthy, I declined to make the investigation he asked.

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give jurisdiction over the crew any more than the American flag over a house or a piece of land in China gives American jurisdiction over the servants or employees therein or thereon. Foreign built vessells are not "registered" as are vessels built in the United States. The Consul records the properly executed billof sale in his office, authenticates its execution and recording, and delivers to the purchaser a certificate to that effect, inserting in the certificate a description of the vessel, tonnage, etc.; certifying also that the owner is a citizen of the United States. This certificate is prima facie (not final) evidence of ownership. A sale in the regular way, with the usual business formalities, to a responsible party, is ordinarily regarded as made in good faith and as entitling the owner to such certificate.

Generally speaking, the status of foreign built ships purchased by Americans is that of other American owned property.

3.- The purchaser of a ship presents his proper papers to the Consulate. They are signed and acknowledged; duly recorded; a certificate with copy of bill of sale is given him; and he pays the fees, as per published scale, for acknowledging, recording, copying, and certifying.

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CONSULAR SERVICE, U. S. A.

If American seamen are signed, the regular official fee is charged. If men are signed who are not American seamen, the same fee is charged as unofficial. The foreign built vessel is not exempt from tonnage dues and other Consular fees, as is an American built vessel. The scale of fees is published and is hung up for every one to see in the Consulate. It is printed in the Hongkong Directory and I will be glad to show it to you here at any time.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Goodnow

Consul General.

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I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Felix Isaacson

Consul General.

C O P Y.

Shanghai, Sept. 5th, 1902

Captain Joseph Seymour,

Shanghai.

Sir:

It is reported that you paid Taels 500.00 to this Consulate for the privilege of transferring the s. s. Kiangsi to the American flag in 1900. Did you make such payment for such privilege? If so, to whom?

Very truly,

(signed) John Goodnow.

U. S. Consul General.

Sir:

In reply to your letter of to-day with regard to Tls. 500 that I was supppsed to have paid to the U. S. Consulate for the registration for the s. s. Kiangsi, I beg to state that no such fees were ever paid by me. The only fees that I ever paid at the U. S. Consulate for my ship were about $200.00 for shipping fees, etc.

Yours truly,

(signed) J. Seymour.

Sept. 5th, 1902

COPY.

Journal, Sept. 8th, 1902

Captain Joseph Seymour.

Dear Sir.

Sir:

I regret that you have found it

[illegible] of the Fire.

Very truly,

(signed) John Scanlon.

U. S. Journal Building.

Sir:

I reply to your letter of to-day with regard to
the fact that I was supposed to have paid to you $1.

[illegible] each fees were ever paid by me. The
only fees that I ever paid at the U. S. Coast Line for
my sight were about $200.00 for six plus fees, etc.

Yours truly,

(signed) T. Seymour.

Sept. 8th, 1902

No. 1140.

Add'l File

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Secretary of State.
DEC 17 1902

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 13 1902
BUREAU.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC
17
1902
DEPT. OF STATE

November 3rd, 1902.

Ans'd Dec 20

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Claim of the estate of Gen. Frederick D. Ward against the Chinese Government. Referring to Department Instruction No. 476. Interviews and correspondence with Prince Ch'ing. The Chinese Government authorizes the payment of this claim from any surplus in the indemnity paid under the terms of the Protocol of 1901.

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No. 1140.

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No. 1140

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instruction No. 476, of March 10th, 1902, regarding the claim of the estate of Gen. Frederick D. Ward against the Chinese Government, I have the honor to report that after several informal interviews with Prince Ch'ing I finally addressed him a note, copy of which I enclose, and have received a reply, copy also enclosed, which shows the case settled so far as it is possible to bring about a settlement.

If it finally turns out that there should be any surplus in the indemnity paid under the terms of the Protocol of September 7th, 1901, and that this amount can be paid therefrom, it will be a most happy solution of the question, and the only possible way anything can be got out of the Chinese Government on this claim.

The Chinese Government recognizes its obligation to Gen. Ward and is desirous that the claim should be paid,

but

No. 1140

November 8th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to Department Instruction No. 478, of March 20th, 1902, regarding the claim of the estate of Gen. Frederick D. Ward against the Chinese Government, I have the honor to report that after several informal interviews with Prince Ch'ing I finally addressed him a note, copy of which I enclosed, and have received a reply, copy also enclosed, which shows the case settled so far as it is possible to bring about a settlement.

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but it is unwilling to take it up as a new burden. Prince Ch'ing asked me if there would not be a surplus in the "Boxer" indemnity out of which it might be paid. I replied that that could not be determined until after all claims and expenditures had been adjusted. Then he said, "If there is, your Government will have the money in its hands and it can do what it pleases with it." I replied that it certainly would not be appropriated to this purpose unless the Chinese Government so authorized in writing. His note is the result. Will you kindly inform Hon. John W. Foster.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosures;

1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 24th, 1902.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 31st, 1902.

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1. Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing, October 26th, 1902.
2. Prince Ch'ing to Mr. Conger, October 31st, 1902.

Enclosure No. 1 In Despatch No. 1140.

Mr. Conger to Prince Ch'ing.

Legation of the United States of America,

Peking, October 24th, 1902.

Your Highness:

By direction of my Government, I have the honor to present to Your Highness a claim of the heirs of General Frederick T. Ward, with the hope that it may be carefully examined and given such equitable consideration as it justly merits.

I enclose a concise history of the claim, and a carefully prepared Chinese translation thereof, a perusual of which will recall to Your Highness the unrequited services of the distinguished American, who gave his life in defense of the Chinese Empire; and I feel sure will prompt Your Highness to recognize China's immeasurable obligation to this great man, and to take such measures as will result in the payment of this long-delayed claim to his legal representatives.

This would be a fitting expression on the part of China of the good will and spirit of fair-dealing, which, under present conditions, should be mutually entertained by both our countries.

(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Minister of the United States.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

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(Signed) E. H. Conger,

Minister of the United States.

To His Highness, Prince of Ch'ing,

President of the Board of Foreign Affairs.

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1140.

A Reply from

Prince Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs to

Hon. E. H. Conger,

E. E. and M. P. of the United States.

****

On the 23rd. of the Ninth Moon of the XXVIII Year of Kuanghsu (Oct. 24th, 1902) I received Your Excellency's despatch, presenting the claim of the heirs of General Frederick T. Ward, which you hoped would be carefully examined and given such equitable consideration as it justly merited; forwarding also a translation of the history of the claim for perusal that such satisfactory measures might be taken as would result in the payment of this long delayed claim to the heirs of General Ward, which would show forth the good feeling and friendly relations prevailing between our two countries.

On examination I find that this is a case of many years' standing and that there is now no way to enter into a consideration again of the details. But, since the said deceased official years ago led troops to assist in suppressing rebellion, and meritoriously laid down his life, and since Your Excellency now pleads the cause of his heirs, we, Prince and Ministers, are also unable not to reflect upon his former services, and are most willing to do something to emphasize the friendly relations existing between our two countries.

At present, however, China is greatly embarrassed by the indemnities to be paid, her financial strength is in an unusually exhausted condition, and it is not easy to provide the funds needed to pay this claim. Under these difficult circumstances, which, I think, are also well known to Your Excellency, if it should be possible for your honorable Government to devise some way of making payment to the

heirs

Enclosure No. 2 In Despatch No. 1140.

A Reply from

Prince Ch'ing, President of the Board of Foreign Affairs to

Hon. E. H. Conger,

Your Highness: E. and M. P. of the United States.

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heirs

heirs of the said deseased official from the indemnity due to your honorable country from China under the protocol of Sept. 7th, 1901, so that this case of years' standing may be thus settled, we, Prince and Ministers, shall certainly be most willing. We believe that the friendly feelings entertained by Your Excellency will prompt you to assist in accomplishing this result.

A necessary reply.

Kuanghsü XXVIII Year, Tenth Moon, 1st. Day.
) (Oct. 31st. 1902.)

heirs of the said deceased official from the indemnity due to your honorable country from China under the protocol of Sept. 7th, 1901, so that this case of years' standing may be thus settled, we, Prince and Ministers, shall certainly be most willing. We believe that the friendly feelings entertained by Your Excellency will prompt you to assist in accomplishing this result.

A necessary reply.

Kuangsu XXVIII Year, Tenth Moon, 1st. Day.
) (Oct. 31st. 1902.)

No. 1141.

RECEIVED. DEC 17 1902 DIVISION OF ACCTS DEP. OF STATE.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU REC'D. DEC DEPT. OF STATE

November 3rd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Affidavit of D. G. McCallum in support of indemnity claim No. 205.

Enclosure filed with dupl. No. 1140 with Mr Conger's Oct. 6-1902.

INDEX BUREAU JAN 2 1903 FILED

No. 1141.

November 3rd, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Affidavit of D. G. McCallum in support of Indem-

nity claim No. 806.

No. 1141.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have just received from the United States Claims Commission in China, an affidavit made by one D. G. McCallum to be filed as additional evidence in the claim of George Warren, No. 205, transmitted in my No. 1106, of October 6th, 1902.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure as above.

No. 1141.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKING, CHINA.

November 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have just received from the United States Claims Commission in China, an affidavit made by one D. O. McCallum to be filed as additional evidence in the claim of George Warren, No. 805, transmitted in my No. 1106, of October 8th, 1902.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signature as above.

No. 1142.

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 29 1902
BUREAU

ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
DEC 27 1902

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

INDEX BUREAU
REC'D.
DEC 1902
DEPT. STATE

November 3rd, 1902.

Ans Jan. 5
C.
File
D. 4.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Subject: Request of Mr. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary of the Legation, to be reimbursed for the salary paid by him to his substitute while away on leave.

20 8/17/98 to China
F26 8/16/98 " "

INDEX BUREAU
JAN
RECD

No. 1142.

No. 1142.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 3rd, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, requesting, if possible, that he be reimbursed for the amount paid by him to a substitute while he was on leave, visiting the United States.

This is only the second leave that a Chinese Secretary or Interpreter has taken from this Legation in many years.

Mr. Williams earns and deserves his full salary, and I heartily endorse his request and earnestly hope that some way can be found for reimbursing him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger, October 31st, 1902.

No. 1141.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Peking, China,

November 3rd, 1909.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from Mr. E. T. Williams, Chinese Secretary of this Legation, requesting, if possible, that he be reimbursed for the amount paid by him to a substitute while he was on leave visiting the United States.

This is only the second leave that a Chinese Secretary or Interpreter has taken from this Legation in many years.

Mr. Williams earns and deserves his full salary, and I heartily endorse his request and earnestly hope that some way can be found for reimbursing him.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Mr. Williams to Mr. Conger, October 21st, 1909.

Original.

Shanghai, China, Oct. 25th 1902.

RECEIVED from E.T.Williams, Chinese Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, China, the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-THREE CENTS - $786.73 -payment in full for services as substitute for the said E.T.Williams during his absence on leave from March 24th. 1902 to September 6th. 1902 inclusive.

Stephen P. Barchet

Duplicate.

Shanghai, China, Oct. 25th 1902.

RECEIVED from E.T.Williams, Chinese Secretary of the United States Legation at Pekin, China, the sum of SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-THREE CENTS -$786.73 - payment in full for services as substitute for the said E.T.Williams during his absence on leave from March 24th. 1902 to September 6th. 1902 inclusive.

Stephen P. Barchet

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

Oct. 31st. 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Pekin.

Sir:- I have the honor to report to Your Excellency that, in accordance with instructions of the Department, No. 416 of Nov. 23d. 1901, I left Pekin on March 24th. 1902 for a visit to the United States. After spending sixty days at my home, I returned to Pekin, where I resumed my duties on Sept.6th. last. I was thus absent from my post for 165 days.

With your advice and consent Dr.Barchet of Shanghai was engaged as a substitute, and I have paid him for his services Seven Hundred and Eighty-Six Dollars and Seventy-Three Cents - $786.73 - U.S.Currency. I inclose vouchers for this amount.

I have the honor to request, if you approve, that you will kindly ask the Department to reimburse me for this outlay. I would remind you that this was done for Mr.F.D.Cheshire, my predecessor, during his absence for six months beginning in Aug. 1898. In the case of other Secretaries of the Legation no such requirement as the payment of a substitute is made of them when they are granted leave of absence. It does not seem right that the Chinese Secretary should be treated less generously.

I

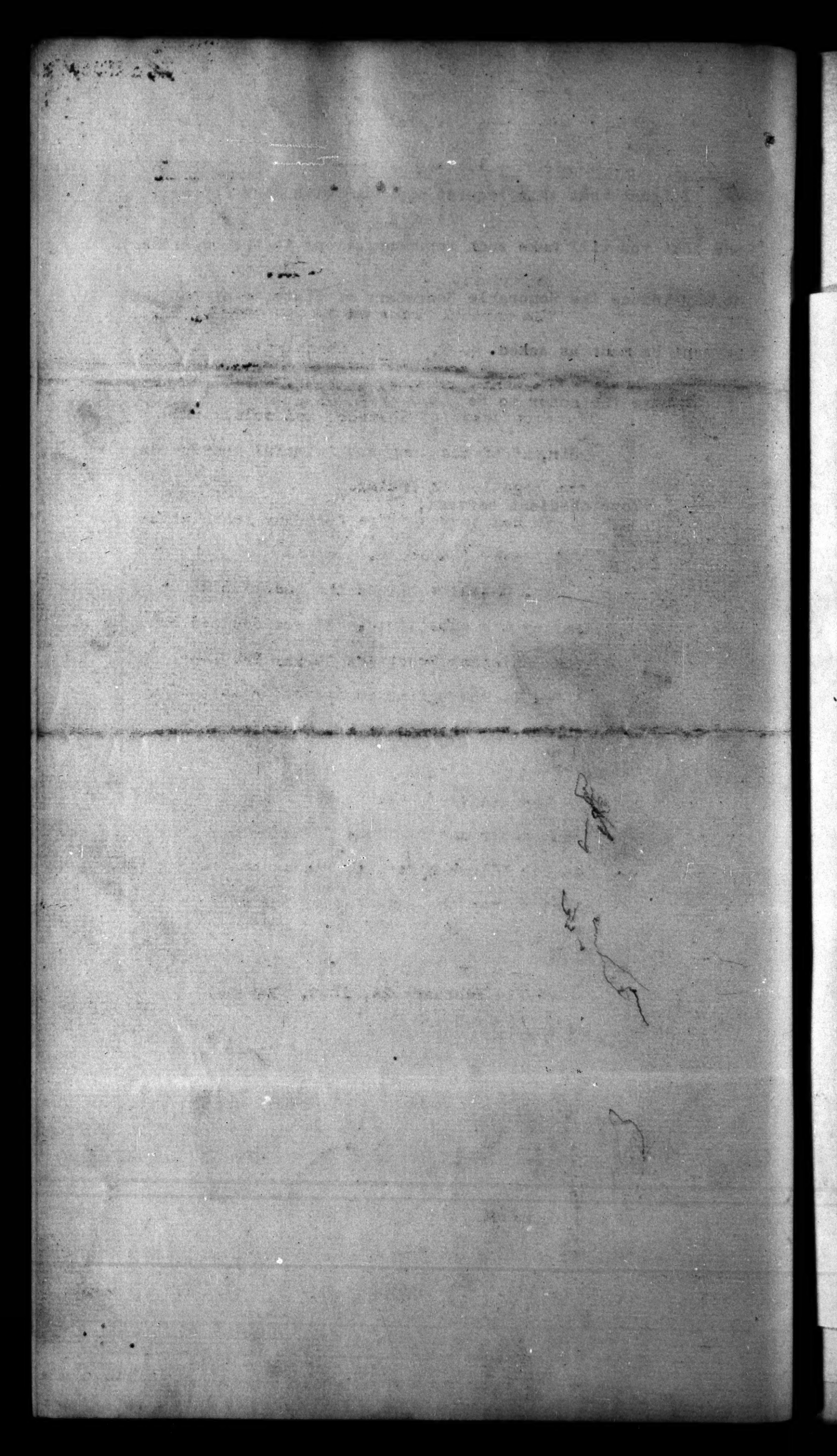
I trust that this request may meet with your approval and that you will make such representations to the Department as may induce the Honorable Secretary of State to direct that payment be made as asked.

I have the honor to be

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. J. Williams



Mr. Adee:-

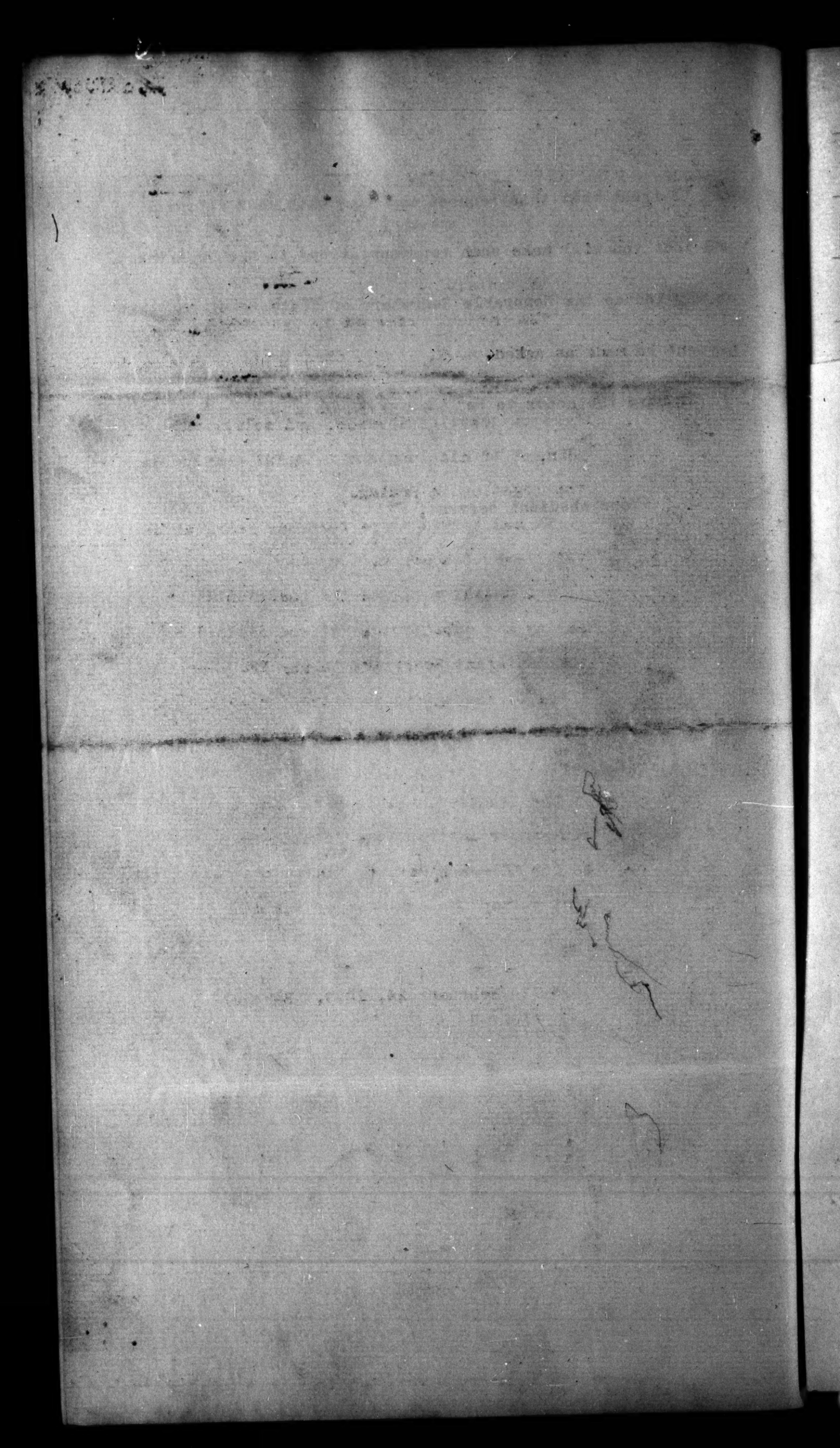
The payment referred to was made by Mr. Conger to E. K. Lowry, Cheshire's substitute.

Payment was made while Mr. Cheshire was here on leave of absence, and solely on account of his long and faithful service at the Legation in Peking.

He had served there for many years without leave of absence.

Mr. Cheshire raised the question about paying his substitute. It was decided by the Assistant Secretary to pay Mr. Lowry $500.00, who agreed to serve for said amount during the absence of Mr. Cheshire in the United States.

The Minister, Mr. Conger, made the payment under instructions from the Secretary, as for "Clerk-hire", to enable the Department to pay the same out of the appropria-



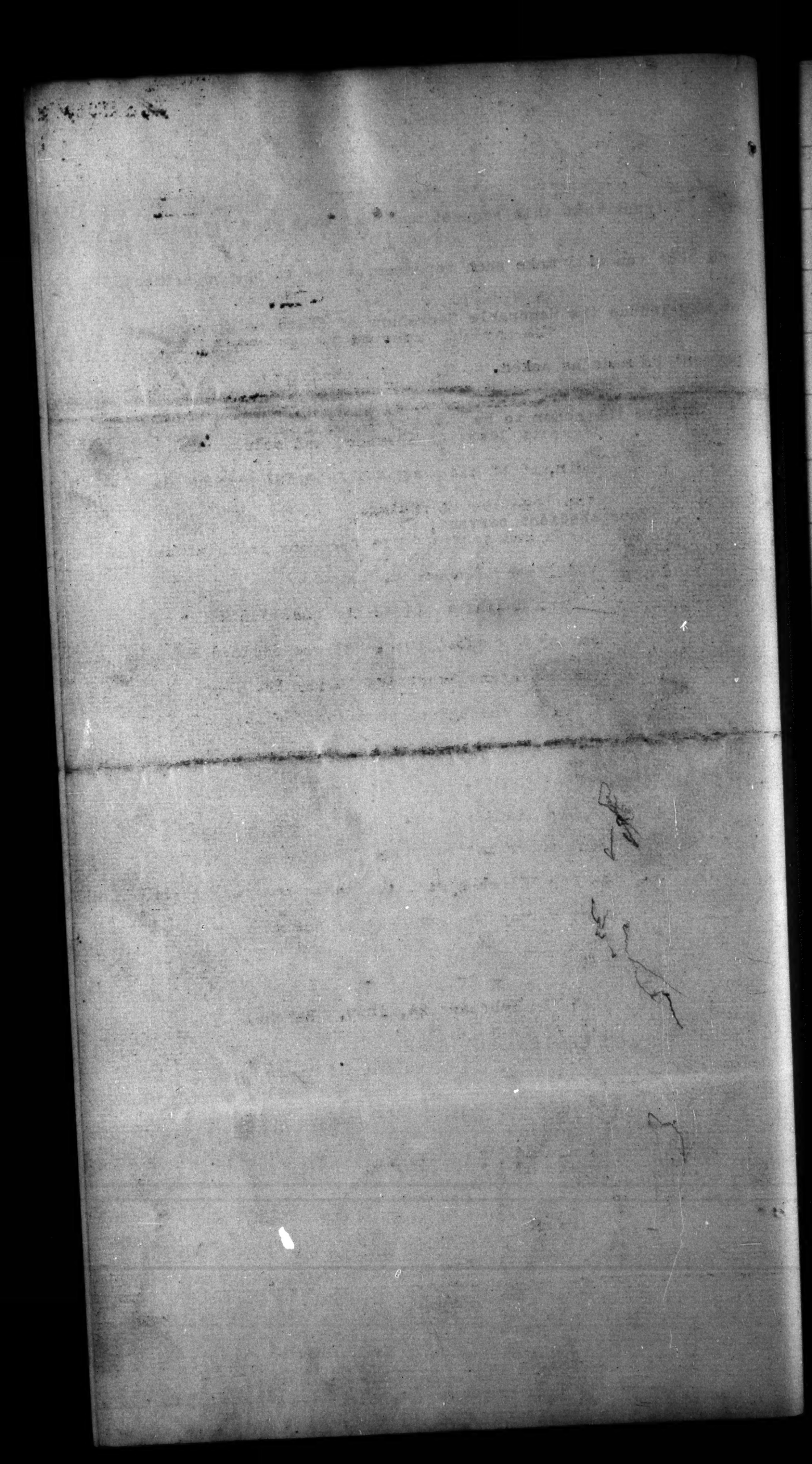
tion for Contingent Expenses, Foreign Missions.

The payment was made with the distinct understanding that it was not to be regarded as a precedent, and should be treated as private and confidential.

There is no limit to leave of absence for an Interpreter, he is entitled to no specific leave with or without pay, he is therefore within the discretion of the Secretary of State, but in granting leave in such cases, we usually apply the same statute and regulations applicable to Diplomatic and Consular officers.

There is no provision to pay a substitute Interpreter and payment to Mr. Williams can only be made in the same manner as in the Cheshire case, if approved by you.

Lowry served 7 months from August 24, 1898, to February 24, 1899. Barchet,



Williams substitute, served from March 24, to September 6, 1902, five months and 14 days.

The salary of Interpreter is $3,000 per annum, Barchet served at the rate of about $1,700 per annum.

Respectfully,

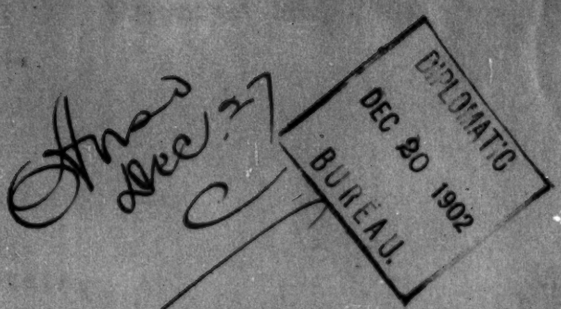
T. H.

Bureau of Accounts:
Dec. 19, 1902.

No. 1143.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 5th, 1902.



Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Thos Dec 27

File J.Y.H.

Subject: The murder of two British Missionaries at Ch'ang-Chou Fu, Hunan.

The Chinese Government at last gives satisfaction

Firm attitude of the British Government a benefit to all foreigners in China.

No. 1165.

November 8th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to Hon.

Secretary of State.

Subject: The murder of two British Missionaries at Ch'ang-

Chow Fu, Hunan.

The Chinese Government at last gives satisfactio

Firm attitude of the British Government s bene-

fit to all Foreigners in China.

No. 1141.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 5th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to the murder of the two British Missionaries at Ch'ang-chou Fu, in the Province of Hunan, I am now pleased to report that the Chinese Government has fully complied with the British demands for a settlement, and on the 2nd instant published a very satisfactory Edict of which I enclose a translation.

This has come about from the firm insistence of the British Government, the refusal of the Minister to attend the Imperial Audience on the 18th ultimo, the delay in the evacuation of Shanghai, and, at the same time, the sending of several warships up the Yangtze.

The tone of the Edict is just what was needed, and I hope it will cause the Chinese Officials, especially those who have the public forces at their disposition, to exert themselves in the future to put down riots against foreigners in general with some sort of energy.

I

No. 1143.

Legation of the United States of America,
Peking China,

November 9th, 1900.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

With reference to the murder of the two British Missionaries at Ch'ang-chou Fu, in the Province of Hunan, I am now pleased to report that the Chinese Government has fully complied with the British demands for a settlement, and on the 2nd instant published a very satisfactory Edict of which I enclose a translation.

This has come about from the firm insistence of the British Government, the refusal of the Minister to attend the Imperial Audience on the 16th ultimo, the delay in the evacuation of Shanghai, and, at the same time, the sending of several warships up the Yangtze.

The tone of the Edict is just what was needed, and I hope it will cause the Chinese Officials, especially those who have the public forces at their disposition, to exert themselves in the future to put down riots against foreigners in general with some sort of energy.

I

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Translation of Edict as above.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Enclosure:

Translation of Table as above.

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1143

Imperial Edict, Nov. 2d, 02.

***************.

At Ch'ang-chou Fu in Hunan certain rowdies gathered a crowd and stirred up trouble, killing two British Missionaries; Pu Tsung-tsu and Lo Kuo-ch'üan. As to this case, We some time ago received a telegram from Yü Lien-san (The Governor), memorializing Us and have already issued an Edict directing that the Magistrate of Wan-ling District, Ch'êng Hsi-nien, the Captain of the Ch'ang chou battalion, Liu Liang-ju, the Lieutenant Colonel of the I-tsŭ Banner Manchu garrison, Chang Yueh-k'uei, the former Acting Magistrate of Wan-ling District, Wan Chao-hsin, and the Commander of the I-tzŭ garrison, Brigadier General Yen Wu-lin, should all be cashiered first and then further dealt with after trial.

We have now received a memorial from the said Governor, saying that as to this case, at first the missionary, Lo, ran out of the chapel and fled to the yamen of the military commandant, Captain Liu Liang-ju, who shut the doors and would not receive him, so that the said missionary was killed by the rowdies; that Brigadier General Yen Wu-lin, when the crowd of rioters went to destroy the chapel, passing right before the doors of his yamen, was as though he pretended not to hear and did not go to give protection; that the Magistrate, Wan Chao-hsin, being just about to hand over the seals of office, was inclined to shrink from taking action, and when the false rumors began to circulate, did not take strong measures to suppress them, so that the case grew to serious proportions; and that the rest of the officials were either lacking in ability to give protection or failed to take measures of precaution, and are all deserving of punishment.

Our dynasty regards international relations as of weighty importance and has repeatedly issued Edicts severely

charging

Enclosure No. ~ In Despatch No. 1143

Imperial Edict, Nov. 2d, 02.

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charging the local officials of all the provinces to exert themselves to protect the chapels and missionaries under their jurisdictions, not stopping with thrice nor with five-times repeated orders, yet the Prefecture of Ch'ang-chou has pruduced this serious case.

The military and civil officials of the said place, since they were unable to take measures of prevention before the trouble occurred and when it came upon them still sat and look on and did not rescue, are worthy of great contempt. They are not to be classed with those who lacked the strength to protect, but should be subjected to heavy punishment. In accordance with the recommendations of the said Governor, let Captain Liu Liang-ju of the Ch'ang-chou battalion, already cahsiered, be beheaded; let Brigadier General Yen Wu-lin, Commander of the I-tzŭ Battallion, be for the present imprisoned under the death sentence; let the Lieutenant Colonel, Chang Yueh-k'uei and the Lieutenant Colonel of the Kuei-yang Battalion Chao Yü-t'ien, both be cashiered never to be re-employed; let the Prefect of Ch'ang-chou Prefecture , Wu Chi-hsün, be cashiered never to be re-employed, and be banished five years; and let the Magistrate of Wan-ling District, already cashiered, Wan Chao-hsin, be sent to the remotest confines of the empire into perpetual exile, never to be allowed to return, that thus respect for government may be secured and the rigor of the law made manifest. As for the rest let them be dealthwith as the Governor suggests."

"Respect this."

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"Respect this."

No. 1144.

DIPLOMATIC
DEC 20 1902
BUREAU.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 6th, 1902.

Mr. Conger to the

Secretary of State.

Dec 27

File S.Y.J.

Subject: Compulsory Confucian worship at the college at Chinanfu. Referring to Despatch No. 1120. Further letter from Dr. Hayes on the subject.

INDEX BUREAU
DEC. 30 1902
ENTERED

No. 1144.

No. 1144.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 6th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Referring to my despatch No. 1120, of the 15th ultimo, regarding the question of Confucian worship in the college at Chinanfu, Shantung, I have the honor to enclose herewith copy of a letter just received from Dr. Hayes, which please place and consider with the other papers in the case.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure;

Dr. Hayes to Mr. Conger, October 27th, 1902.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
PEKIN, CHINA.

November 4th, 1902.

To the Honorable

John Hay,

Secretary of State,

Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch No. 1144, dated October 27th, 1902, concerning the Boxer uprising, and in reply to state that I have already written fully as to the [illegible]. For this reason I have thought it unnecessary to [illegible] the subject.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. Conger

Enclosure:

Mr. Hayes to Mr. Conger, October 27th, 1902.

Enclosure No.—In Despatch No. 1144

Dr. Hayes to Mr. Conger.

Chinan, Shantung, October 27th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

, U. S. Minister, Peking.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 15th instant was duly received, for which and the advice therein, please accept my thanks. I am afraid that itwas not made clear that neither Governor was asked to commit himself in writing. Gov. Chou came here for some reason, very much incensed at the Christians, accusing them of being the cause of the Boxer uprising, etc., and also expressed himself freely as to the meagre literary ability of the missionaries. For this reason I thought it best to approach him through his Secretary Loa and Director Chin. The former frankly said that he doubted whether anything could be done, and both he and Chin said Chou had been charged by many high officials in Peking not to yield on this matter.

My first letter, Chou of course returned, but it served its purpose of opening the discussion, and in all subsequent communications through an intermediary, it was distinctly stated that he only needed to give me indirectly verbal assurance that he would quietly ignore the failure of Christian students to comply with the rule. It was not then"brought to the officials in such a way as to compel them to make a record of it."

Fearing that my long contention over this subject might vitiate the question with personal considerations, I have offered to withdraw, if they so desire, at the same time renewing the request that Christian students shall not be excluded by this rite. To make the Director's position easier, I have also agreed to the Christian students rooming outside the college premises. All this has been done verbally.

While the worship objected to is regarded by some, a

Enclosure No.—In Despatch No. 1144

Dr. Hayes to Mr. Conger.

Chinan, Shantung, October 27th, 1902.

Hon. E. H. Conger,

U. S. Minister, Peking.

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While the worship objected to is regarded by some, a

very few missionaries, as not strictly idolatrous, yet the great majority of them, and especially of the native church are of the opposite opinion. Granting the difference of opinion, the principle for which I am standing still remains, viz: No one should be debarred from his civil rights on account of his religious belief, so long as that belief is not subversive of public morals. Treaty rights, I think, secure this as far as Christians are concerned.

It may interest you to know that Dr? Martin, who is the chief representative of the non-idolatrous view, writes me under date of the 11th instant, "You have done well to stand up for liberty, and I shall stand with you. ********** I shall insist on freedom of conscience." This very much strengthens my position.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) W. M. Hayes.

P. S. In case you lay the matter before the Department of State, may I ask you to bring out the points in this letter. A Chinese official remarked the other day that in his opinion the former Director, Gov. Chow's son, was responsible for this obnoxious rule, and intimated that that was why it was so hard for the Governor to ignore the matter.

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Enclosure No. — In Despatch No. 1144

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While the worship objected to is regarded by some, a

BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS

MEMORANDUM

Mr. Conger's No. 1144.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I think that the instructions sent to Mr. Conger in respect to his 1120 are quite sufficient. The enclosure to the present despatch adds nothing materially to the subject.

W. W. Rockhill

December 19, 1902.